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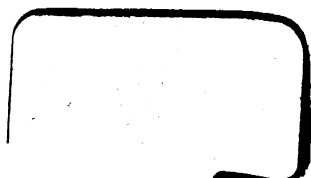
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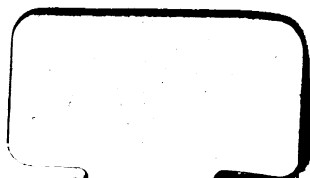
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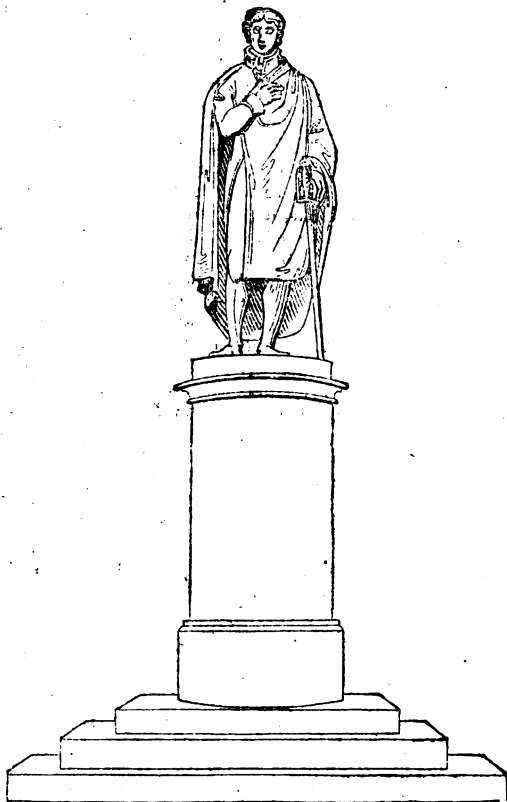
# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 261.] <sup>c</sup> NOVEMBER 1, 1814. [4 of Vol. 38

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instructions.—JOHNSON.

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MR. FLAXMAN'S STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

THAT excellent officer, SIR JOHN MOORE, who fell a sacrifice to the project of the British Cabinet of establishing Liberty in Spain in the person of Ferdinand the Seventh, was a native of Glasgow; and the public-spirited inhabitants of that city having determined to record his virtues in a public monument, Mr. FLAXMAN has been employed to execute their intentions.

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Flaxman's, promises an ultimate effect equal to that produced by the same artist's statue of Lord Mansfield, or any that we have seen among modern productions. The height of the figure is eight feet, and of the pedestal ten feet—the whole eighteen and a half feet: the former will be bronze, and the latter Scotch granite. The costume is that of a British Lieutenant-General, in his military cloak.

300 *Dr. Buxton's Proposed Infirmary for Asthma, &c.* [Nov. 1,  
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**N institution has recently been proposed to the consideration of the public for the purpose of combating some of the evils, which, in this country, most materially injure the health and destroy the lives of its inhabitants. The institution to which I refer is the Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs. The principle on which the establishment proceeds is, that a regular high temperature should be preserved within its wards during the winter, on the supposition that these complaints are chiefly produced and continued by variable and severe weather, and that a most important remedy to oppose their progress is warmth of temperature. I have long been accustomed to consider these opinions as well founded; I have heard in my medical friends express the same sentiments; I have read them in different professional books, and found them repeated in common life by those who were unconnected with the profession, but who judged from that general observation which, in diseases of such frequent occurrence, every individual is capable of exercising. With such impressions on my mind, I conceived that the usual origin of these disorders, and the mode in which they were to be combated in the greater number of instances could not admit of a doubt. The principle, therefore, on which the infirmary was to be established, appeared to me so decided, that I had conceived there was scarcely a possibility of its being disputed, whatever might be the fate of the mode in which that principle was to be applied in practice.

The positions to be established are the following:

1. That asthma and consumption are very rare in hot climates.
2. That asthma is rare, but consumption not unfrequent in mild climates.
3. That they are very prevalent in this country, the climate of which is cold and variable.
4. That in this country they are much more frequent in winter than in summer.
5. That they have often been cured or relieved by the assistance of a high temperature preserved in chambers during winter.

It will be observed, that these positions are not theoretical reasonings, but positive facts, which, when established, lead directly to the conclusion, that an infirmary founded on the principle before referred to, must be highly useful.

1. Asthma and consumption are very rare in hot climates.

By the term hot climates, I mean all countries within the tropics, excepting those which, from the height of their situation, or from some other causes, are rendered cooler than is usual in those latitudes. To prove this position, I shall cite a few authorities. Dr. Chisholm published "An Essay on the Malignant Pestilential Fever, &c." In this work, he observes, that he resided twelve years in Grenada, one of the windward islands, situated about 12° north latitude; and, during his residence, kept a journal of the weather. The island is composed of two mountains, and is very hilly; and hence is produced "a change of temperature at the end of every hundred yards."—Introduction, P. 2. "Under their shelter, the heat is often insupportable, and the body is bathed in the most profuse sweat; beyond this, turning an angle, and being suddenly exposed to the prevailing winds, which here blow with violence proportioned to the narrow vallies which confine them, the body is in an instant dried up, an awful sensation takes place, and not unfrequently topical pains and inflammations of a most dangerous nature are instantaneously produced."—P. 3. "The atmosphere of Grenada differs widely from that of the low islands, Barbadoes, Antigua, &c.;" that of the low islands being remarkably dry, that of Grenada very moist even in the dry season, so that an electrical machine can scarcely be worked with advantage. Mists are almost constantly covering the ground, whilst "the low islands are never thus enveloped in mist." The thermometer by which Dr. C.'s observations were made, was placed in the shade, in a cool situation, and exposed to a current of air. The variations of this instrument, during the year 1793, are given more circumstantially than during any other year; the greatest height was 92°, the lowest 76°, a difference of 16 degrees. But these are extremes which seldom occurred; the variation very rarely exceeded 11° in one month; the most frequent range was from 88° to 77°. If the thermometer was exposed to the sun, it would frequently rise 30° higher than the point at which it stood in the shade.

In summer and autumn, including the rainy and warm seasons, "remittent fevers, dysenteries, slight colics, cholera morbus, phrenitic complaints," and ulcers of the legs, are the most prevalent diseases; and, in the marshy districts, obstinate intermittents and hepatic dysenteries. In winter and spring, when the air is most chilly and dry, "Pneumoniae, Pleuritis, &c."

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ries, often attended with fever, chronic rheumatism, and the guinea-worm, are the most common epidemics." Many other disorders are mentioned as occurring occasionally; but, in the whole catalogue, neither asthma nor consumption are so much as named, a plain proof that in Grenada, they very rarely, if ever, are met with.

Dr. HILLARY, in his "Observations on the Changes of the Air and Diseases in Barbadoes," informs us, that this island is situated in lat. 13, north. P. 1.—"It is most of it pretty high, rocky, dry land." P. 2.—"It has but few springs of water, and only one rivulet which deserves that name; no marshy or wet lands of any importance, the whole island being in general rocky and dry. The inhabitants, who live temperately, live to as great an age as the Europeans." P. 7.—"The air is generally clear and serene, except in the rainy season." Dr. H. observed the thermometer at or before sun rise, and again at noon between twelve and one. The highest point of the thermometer during 1753, (the first whole year of his observations) was 86°, its lowest point 72°, making a difference of only 14° between its extreme points. The whole quantity of rain was 38.12 inches. In the space of one month, the thermometer seldom varied more than 9°.

The diseases mentioned, as principally occurring this year, are catarrhal fever, sore throat, pleurisy, slow nervous fever, putrid, bilious, or yellow fever, inflammatory fevers, inflammatory rheumatism, apoplexy and palsy, diarrhoea febrilis and dysentery, dry belly-ache, whooping cough, cholera morbus, inflamed eyes. Several other diseases are mentioned; but intermittents appear to be rare; and consumption and asthma I do not observe to be noticed throughout the whole book, although catarrhs and pleurisies are frequently occurring.

The island of Jamaica is situated in about 18° north lat.: is very mountainous, and appears to vary in its temperature more than the two islands just spoken of. Lempriere, in his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica," says, "that the range of the thermometer, at its extremes, is from 92° to 68°, a difference of 24°; but it rarely differs more in twenty four hours than 10°, excepting in December, January, and February, when its variation is greater." He gives a table, in which are noticed all the Christians, whether soldiers or inhabitants, who died, together with the disorders by which their death was occa-

sioned. In 1793, 94, 95, and 96, there were 579 deaths; of which, 41 proceeded from consumption, being one in fourteen of the whole number. No one died of asthma. The consumptions were principally among the negroes, and, in a portion of the army, people of colour.

Not included in the above, during the years 1796 and 7, there were 61 deaths, of which one was from consumption. In the public hospital, from 1793 to 96, there were 546 deaths, of which nineteen were from consumption, and one from asthma, being together equal to one in twenty-seven deaths.—See the tables in the first volume.

Dr. WINTERBOTTOM was physician to the colony of Sierra Leone. He wrote "Medical Directions for the Use of Navigators and Settlers in Hot Climates." These were originally composed at Freetown, on the coast of Africa; they must, of course, have been drawn chiefly from observations made on the spot where he resided. Sierra Leone is situated in about 9° north lat. on the coast of Africa. Dr. W. treats of intermitting fever, yellow fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, dropsy, tetanus, colds and coughs. The two last disorders are spoken of as by no means unfrequent; but, by his description, evidently appear to be the ordinary catarrh, similar to that of this country. A variety of other disorders are introduced, but consumption and asthma are not named throughout the book.

"*An Account of the Diseases of India, as they appeared in the English Fleet, and in the Naval Hospital at Madras, in 1782 and 1783;*" was published by CHARLES CURTIS, formerly surgeon of the Medea frigate. This account relates the diseases which occurred among the soldiers and sailors during the passage from England, but principally speaks of those which happened on the Coromandel coast, from 9° to 13° north lat. The diseases of those parts were spasmodic cholera, diseased liver, bilious fever and flux. At page 157, the following observations are made, "Such cases," (that is, diseases of the thoracic viscera,) "were exceedingly rare, or rather never appeared at all under an idiopathic form, Pulmonary consumption was wholly unknown." "Only two cases of catarrh, with cough, and symptoms threatening pneumonia, by being neglected, were met with; and both of them were easily cured by blistering, and the common remedies for that affection."

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, in a treatise on "*The Influence of Tropical Climates, more especially the Climate of India, on Euro-*



pean Constitutions;" speaks of different fevers, diseases of the liver, dysentery, cholera morbus, and *mort de chien*; but does not at all refer to diseases of the lungs of any description whatever.

Dr. Mosely, in his "*Treatise on Tropical Diseases*," says, "In countries between the tropics the heat is nearly uniform, and seldom has been known to vary through the year, in any given spot, either by day or night, 16 degrees." Although he incidentally speaks of both consumption and asthma, he does not mention them as occurring in hot climates.

Dr. Lind wrote "*An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates*." He speaks of Barbadoes, (p. 57) as being peculiarly healthful, because "it is perfectly freed from trees, under-wood, marshes, &c." and, on the contrary, all the places which are peculiarly unhealthy will be found to be so from the prevalence of marshes, trees, and under-wood, generating marsh effluvia, and causing stagnation of the air. Batavia, and various other places, which might be mentioned, are instances of this kind. The remitting fever is the disorder which almost invariably prevails in tropical countries, in places remarkable for their unhealthiness. The disorders of which Dr. L. principally speaks, are fevers of different kinds, fluxes, diseases of the liver, dry belly-ache, tetanus and locked jaw, the barbers, (a species of pal-y.) At page 305 he observes, that "patients of a consumptive habit bear ill too sudden a change from a hot to a cold climate;" and therefore advises, that they should pass a winter in some climate more mild than that of England, before they proceed thither. But, although consumption is thus brought into notice, he does not speak of that complaint, or of asthma, as occurring in hot countries.

It appears to me, that the following circumstances may be noticed in the quotations given above.

1. Changes of temperature are generally inconsiderable within the tropics, the thermometer rarely varying in any one place more than 16° in one year; and very frequently not varying so much.

2. The lowest degree of the thermometer, noticed above, is 68; a degree to which it is very rarely depressed.

3. Diseases of the chest are not of frequent occurrence; and, when met with, do not generally lead to consumption or asthma.

4. Yet in those places where the variations of temperature are more considerable than usual, severe catarrhs and pleurisies are not unfrequent.

5. Consumption and asthma very rarely occur, being mentioned by only one of the authors above quoted, (Lempriere;) who attributed one death to asthma. It is remarkable, that these disorders are spoken of as having happened in Jamaica, an island where the variations of temperature are greater than are described in any other of the above instances within the tropics.

6. Whether the countries are moist or dry, marshy or the contrary, consumption and asthma appear to be equally rare. Grenada and Barbadoes may be given as examples of a moist and of a dry atmosphere.

ISAAC BUXTON,  
New Broad Street.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

I SHALL esteem it a favour if you will insert in your Magazine the following case:—A neighbour of mine has something in his constitution different to what I have ever met with in any other man. When he works, he generally perspires on the right side; it just takes one half of his face and of his body, so that you may see the sweat pouring down in large drops on the right side, while the left is perfectly dry; and, when he eats, the perspiration changes to the left side, with as great a profusion as before, while the right side is dry. Thus it alternately changes, by working and eating, from right to left and left to right; but he never perspires all over the face and body at the same time. If any of your medical correspondents can account for this phenomenon in nature, it will much oblige your constant reader,  
Creton, Northampton. J. WHITEHEAD.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE lately returned from an extensive Tour in France, and am able to state, that the price of living, all things the same, is in the northern provinces about a THIRD what it is in England, and in the southern about a FOURTH. At a *table d'hôte*, a dinner of three courses, a bottle of good wine, and a noble dessert, may be had for three francs, or 2s. 6d., such as at our inns in England would cost 15s. or 18s. It is computed that the English families now in that country are 8000, averaging five to a family, and that above 1200 have settled.

Wigmore street, Oct. 5. J. WILSON.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the *Monthly Review* of last July, article ix, there is a critique on an English

English Grammar, lately published by the present writer. Had the critic modestly confined himself to the common and easy duties of allotting praise or blame, without officiously obtruding on public notice his own erroneous and extravagant notions; and had he, at the same time, abstained from exhibiting palpable instances of disingenuous misrepresentation, I should not have felt it necessary to devote a single moment to animadversion upon his meagre and jejune performance.

The Reviewer commences his critique with remarking the abundance of English Grammars, and pronounces Wallis's to be one of the best. "Being written, however," he observes, "in Latin, it is less adapted for the use of schools, than for that of grown gentlemen." He then tells us, that Wallis "knew the difference between an exception and a regular inflection: but many grammarians do not, and class as anomalous such plurals as *feet*, *teeth*, *geese*, *lice*, *mice*, which are remains of a Gothic rule." Wallis knew the difference between an exception and a regular inflection. Yes, Wallis was not the Monthly Reviewer, who, it appears, does not know the difference. Who would not infer, that Wallis considers such plurals as *feet*, *teeth*, &c. to be no exceptions? If this be not the inference to be drawn, the observation of the Reviewer has no meaning, and his remark, as calculated to mislead, is worse than trifling. Does Wallis then say, either directly or indirectly, that these plurals are not exceptions? Quite the reverse. Nay, his language is so plain and express, that he who runs may read it. Let us hear him. "*Sunt et alia pauca irregularia; a mouse mus, a louse pediculus, a foot pes, a goose anser, a tooth dens; pluraliter, mice, lice, feet, geese, teeth.*" (Bowyer's Edit. 1765, p. 78.) And in his *Epistola ad Thomam Beverley*, he repeats "*pauca irregularia; ut, man, men; foot, feet; tooth, teeth, &c.*" I leave it to the Reviewer, to shew how far his notion of exceptions accords with that of Dr. Wallis, to whose authority he has, to his own utter confusion, so pompously appealed.

"L. Murray's Grammar imitates the method of Wallis; and that of Dr. Alexander Crombie displays metaphysical more than glossological learning." False again; no two works, on the same subject, are, or can be, more dissimilar than those of Wallis and Murray. Wallis wrote in Latin; and I have reason to think that Murray never read a page of

the work. But the critic may, perhaps, have ignorantly or unthinkingly adopted the word *imitate*, and may refer merely to accidental resemblance or similarity. Let us then trace it. Wallis writes "*Nomina substantiva, apud nos, nullum vel generum vel casuum discrimen sortiuntur.*" Murray, "There are three genders. Substantives have three cases."—Wallis considers our genitive as *Adjectivum Possessivum*. Murray does not.—Wallis, "*Nomina adjectiva comparationem sortiuntur; gradus nempe adsciscunt comparativum et superlativum.*" Murray, "There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison."—Wallis assigns to personal pronouns two cases; "*alterum ego rectum appello, alterum obliquum.*" Murray, "Pronouns have three cases."—Wallis, like a genuine grammarian, wisely writes, "*Nos duo tantum habemus Tempora in quovis verbo.*" Murray, to perplex a very simple subject, assigns the verb, two voices, five moods, six tenses, &c.—and so on, differing, *toto calo*, throughout *Etymology*. On *Syntax* and *Prosody*, two divisions of grammar which the Reviewer will allow to be of some little importance, Wallis says *little or nothing*. The fact is, that the Reviewer, notwithstanding all his idle canting about Dr. Wallis, is just as ignorant of the principles upon which Wallis's Grammar is written, as he is incompetent to characterise Dr. Crombie's; a work deservedly held in high estimation, and acknowledged by those who possess any species or degree of "learning," to evince a very large portion both of "metaphysical and glossological knowledge." Dr. Wallis's small Grammar, especially if we consider the period when it was written, possesses great merit; and, as "L. Murray imitates the method of Wallis," it follows, of course, that his too must be an excellent production. "It is with this especially," observes the critic, "that the present author must expect a dangerous comparison." In one point of view this remark may be just. I need not tell the Reviewer, that, in reference to L. Murray's Grammar, mine has to contend with an influence far more "dangerous" than any that results from its *intrinsic* merits. Remove this—in other words, place the two in precisely the same *extrinsic* circumstances, and I shall not entertain even the smallest apprehension as to the result.

I do not wish to derogate from the merits of Murray's Grammar; but I am not, like the Reviewer, blinded to its numerous errors and defects. Having no desire

desire to fatigue your readers with the Reviewer's hallucinations, or greatly to exceed the limits necessarily prescribed to an article like this, I pass over several minor fooleries, about "the analysis of the letters," "the theory of the division of syllables," "the number of the parts of speech," "a sweeping allotment of indeclinables, the first best resource of the classifier," &c. mere "leather or prunella," exhibiting, to say the least, not a little prejudice and much bad taste.

J. GRANT.

*Crouch End; Oct. 1814.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
SINCE my last, among other cases of Gout cured by Colchicum, five have occurred to me, which furnish evidence of the fact, that its curative power is quite unconnected with its purgative quality. I subjoin three of them, where the relief was either anterior to the purgative operation, or where no such effect was produced:—

CASE I.—Mr. Porter, of Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, applied to me on Wednesday evening, the 12th. He was then labouring under a severe fit of gout in the right hand. The medicine was taken in a very moderate dose, about nine in the evening, and directed to be repeated in eight hours. On the following morning the two doses had been taken, the pain was considerably abated, though no evacuation had taken place from the bowels, and it gradually decreased towards evening. I had left directions to repeat the medicine in the same quantity if it were deemed necessary; but, the pain being very trifling, only one dose was given in the evening. On the morrow the pain was gone, but the medicine had then produced sickness and purging; on Saturday he was quite free from gout. Mr. P. expressed to me his convictions that, had not the disease been attacked by this medicine, the paroxysms would have increased in severity, as he had been accustomed to experience on former attacks.

CASE II.—Mr. Dingell, landlord of the public-house at the corner of Tavistock-place, Little Coram-street, sent to me on Tuesday evening. The pain was confined to the foot and ankle; he took the Colchicum immediately. On the following morning I called, but did not see him; I believe he was from home; but Mrs. D. assured me he was quite free from pain, and that no operation on the stomach or bowels had been occasioned by the medicine.

CASE III.—Ann Ellis, 23, Chapel-place, Little Coram-street, came under my care at the Northern Dispensary for a severe scald. She was unhappily labouring at the same time under gout, to which she has been these five years subject. The last time she was laid up with it, she took medicines without effect for the space of three months. I saw her, and gave her the medicine, which she took at ten o'clock on Friday evening, the 14th. The pain was fixed in the hip and toe, had been in the elbow, and was coming on in the hands; in the toe and the elbow it was attended with great swelling: this is never seen in the hip, but the pain is excruciating there. At two o'clock, on getting out of bed, she found the toe was nearly well, and was able to stand; the pain continued a little in the hip: in the morning, at ten, it was quite gone. At the time of noting this account (Sunday morning) she is quite well, and has walked to my house in the Crescent without any difficulty; the pain in the toe was considerably relieved before any evacuation from the bowels: she says, if it had not been so she could not have stood upon it. The only motion in the night was after the relief from pain in the toe, and she had no other till she took her breakfast at ten o'clock in the morning, when she had five more evacuations, which were watery. The operation of the medicine she considered to be mild.

JOHN WANT,\*

*Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.  
North Crescent, Oct. 1814.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AS your pages have been frequently devoted with effect to the investigation of subjects which intimately concern the public welfare, I trust this now under review, will not be undeserving of insertion. That 50,000 females living in London by a state of prostitution is an evil of first-rate magnitude, will be generally admitted: that it is not only highly prejudicial to the morals and habits of the rising generation in general, but its injurious effects on the health of the community are so extensive, as hardly to be ascertained; that it is also one of the

\* Having thus, in a series of papers, brought under the notice of our readers the important discovery of a specific for an excruciating malady, we shall forbear to occupy our pages further on the subject, referring our valuable correspondent and our inquisitive readers to the more appropriate channel of the Medical Journal.—Ed.



greatest incentives to theft, public and domestic, and to every species of fraud. With such a mass of evil in view, how few and inadequate have been the attempts to diminish or remove it! How superficial the inquiry into the merits of the case! If I shall succeed in putting this interesting subject in a new and just point of view, or throw light as it were on an unexplored theme, I am persuaded I shall not have taken up the pen in vain.

The recent agitation of this subject in the common council has more especially induced the expression of my thoughts upon it. There we see the evil is on all hands seemingly deplored, and some efforts attempted to be made for its diminution; the principal of which is, appropriating Bridewell to the reception of these unfortunate females. But a similar attempt was made not long since by the corporation, and resisted by the governors of Bridewell Hospital, and why? Not because it was not congenial with the object of that great endowment, but because such appropriation would too much interfere with the existing interests of certain persons in that place. It was also alleged by the governors, that the part which could be appropriated to this purpose, would accommodate so few, as not to be of material service in the remedy of so extensive an evil. I am far from wishing to discourage the common council of London, in the prosecution of so meritorious an endeavour. I wish they were oftener so well engaged; but, from what I know of their past conduct, I am entitled to ask, have they ever been sincere and zealous in this cause? Did not the late worthy and ever-to-be-respected GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. above twenty years ago, offer to the Corporation of London, to leave them a considerable freehold estate at his death, if they would lend him the \*London workhouse, in Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of employing females who had been prostitutes? Did not the corporation refuse this most benevolent offer, whereby they have lost the intended estate, Mr. Sharp having died about twelve months ago; which, had they accepted, would have been an endowment for these deserted outcasts? And, supposing such

an excellent institution to have been in existence for the last twenty years, is it probable that prostitution in the metropolis would have arisen to its present alarming height? It is certain at least, that an infinite quantum of good would have been done, which has not been done; perhaps many thousands of deserted women of the town restored to rectitude, to industrious habits, and to their friends.

Has not the corporation thus become responsible in the eye of justice for not preventing the evil, as they might have done, in due time, and consequently an assisting cause of its having arisen to its present frightful size? These are home truths, and home questions, deserving their serious consideration. The corporation can evidently spend with glee 20,000*l.* after 20,000*l.* upon feasts and pageants, in which their wives and daughters and themselves eat, drink, and carouse, at the expense of the city purse, and not at their own; and they can grumble at giving a solitary 100*l.* to a drooping charity, in which the public welfare is intimately concerned. The opulent city companies can invite Royal Dukes to dine with them, impoverishing their funds designed for the relief and comfort of their poor members, and can plead poverty when applied to by those who have a claim, and I may say a *right* to their bounty. We may justly exclaim on seeing such things, *O tempora! O mores!* But it may not be long ere a closer scrutiny is made into such proceedings, than some expect.

Having thus far cleared the way, let us further inquire into the merits of the subject under discussion. It is a very easy thing for the corporation to denounce the evil of prostitution on paper, to commission constables to apprehend women of the town; but this will do little or no good in removing the evil. Religious bigots before them have recommended this sort of severity, with more zeal than knowledge, and just ended where they began. This mode of proceeding too much resembles the priest and Levite passing by the wounded man on the road; but to do any thing effectual in this case, they must become the good Samaritan who did something to help him in reality. It may be asked, what then should be done? A physician cannot prescribe with effect to his patient, without ascertaining the causes of his disorder. So with prostitution,—the first step is to investigate how these poor forlorn creatures became prostitutes. But who does this? Is there

any

\* This large building is an old establishment, intended for the reception of destitute children, somewhat similar to the Foundling Hospital. It contained between 2 and 300 children in the reign of Queen Ann, but for many years has not maintained above 20 boys. A principal part is now let off for warehouses. It might accommodate 200 women.

any board or committee for the purpose? No! But there ought to be one. And what sort of a tale, think you, would that unfold? It would unfold such a tale as perchance might raise the furious indignation of the zealot and bigot, but must excite compassion and sympathy in the breast of the true Christian, and man of humanity. The tale of prostitution is generally this, that some licentious gentleman rake seduced\* the beautiful young girl, then he deserted her, her friends became ashamed of her and turned their backs; thus she lost her character, and thus she was thrown upon the wide world less merciful than they. Good God! One would think that, if any scene of human misfortune was calculated to excite every emotion of pity and sympathy in the human breast, it would be that where one of the more amiable and weaker sex was thus betrayed by the villany of man, to experience the sudden loss of all the endearments of social life for ever! I am convinced that the loss of character, induced by one imprudent step, presents the most insuperable bar to a reinstatement in respectable and friendly association. And so long as this merciless maxim remains prevalent as it does, the unfortunate female is necessitated to associate with such as are alike deserted, and perhaps more abandoned than herself. This hard-hearted maxim is maintained with the greatest severity amongst those who are accounted religious people; they are more implacable and inexorable than others, as if they thought they were serving God by executing his vengeance, and forgetting his mercy. How opposite to the gracious example of the Saviour of mankind; who, in a case of far more inveterate guilt, mildly pronounced, "Woman, go, and sin no more." But, let blind and furious bigots act as they will, the signal benefits resulting from a different conduct, in the exercise of friendship and kindness towards such objects, are too manifest to leave a doubt of their rectitude. Numerous are the instances in which, by the kind interference of benevolent and compassionate individuals, such unfortunate young women have been restored to their friends and to a respectable course of life: in other cases, where a strong persuasion has existed, that the parties loathed their habits, (and this is generally the case), and were desirous of conducting themselves with propriety, a character founded on former acquaintance has been given

them to obtain places of servitude, which they have been so far from disgracing, that they have turned out well ever after. That maxim of the ancients, "*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*," no one becomes suddenly very wicked; is very applicable to their case, and should excite early assistance, before a continuance in bad habits has increasingly vitiated the mind. But what language can describe the innate pleasure resulting from such soul-saving and health-saving endeavours; and, were they more general, the pursuit of prostitution would be wonderfully diminished, far beyond what can be effected by the Magdalen or the Penitentiary House, whose capabilities go a very little way. The plan suggested would constitute an universal Penitentiary School, in which every one might be assisting; to which no limits could be fixed, and proportioned to the extent of the calamity.

SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A POLICE Justice, who acquired notoriety by the publication of some strange miscalculations relative to the metropolis, has actually over-calculated himself in a new work on the Finances and Resources of the British Empire.

For example, he sets down the population at 61 millions, though it is notoriously but 18 millions, part of whose strength is wasted in keeping in subjection many millions of Hindoos, Negroes, Hottentots, &c. &c. He estimates the property at 4000 millions, though the 70 millions of acres of land at 20*l.* and stock at 10*l.* are worth but 2100 millions, and the houses and merchandise not worth a third as much more, or 2800 millions together. And, by taking the same sum in ten different shapes, he makes the annual income 700 millions, though Pitt's Income Tax made it but 120 millions, and Addington's Property Tax but 150 millions, perhaps not a fifth less than the true amounts.

Such perversions merit the utter contempt even of the most venal admirers of the perpetual war system, which system it is the cruel purpose of these exaggerations to sustain. But such enormous sums, in *buckram*, prove nothing in regard to the true strength of a country, and serve, like the *quarterly newspaper puffs* about the revenue, only to demonstrate the pernicious DECREASE of the value of the circulating medium.

BUULO-VERITATIS.

To

\* A fine of 100*l.* or imprisonment for 5 months, would be a salutary preventive.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced to send you the following observations from perusing Mr. Kidson's paper in your last Magazine, and which I hope will sufficiently explain the effects which have followed from inhibiting the effluvia of fresh earth; it is well known to chemico-medical men with what success oxygen has been administered in consumption, and other cases, and in restoring suspended animation, whether from drowning or from the effects of carbonic acid; as earth when moistened has the property of decomposing atmospheric air, and absorbing its oxygen, so it contains a large portion of that sap intended as food and nourishment to those plants which vegetate in it; this it freely parts with when fresh exposed to the air, and by the action of breathing it is inhaled into the lungs, which gives a fresh stimulus to the blood and circulation; it is doubtless upon this principle that the benefit has been derived. That oxygen is a powerful antiseptic may be sufficiently proved by keeping animal substances in it for some time without their undergoing decomposition. It was probably the knowledge of this power that induced Dr. Graham to bury his patients up to their necks in fresh earth. How far oxygen may prove beneficial in ulcers of the lungs, I am not able to determine; at any rate the experiment could be attended with no bad consequences, and it might be of service in rousing the action of the absorbents. Chemistry and medicine are so intimately connected that a practitioner ought to have a thorough knowledge of the former before he can make any great proficiency in the latter; in fact chemistry is so essential in many of the arts, and the benefits so great arising from a knowledge of it, that it is a matter of surprise it is not more cultivated, and become a part of education. I cannot conclude this subject better than with the words delivered in the theatre of the Royal Institution by a man whose name will ever be deservedly held in high estimation by chemists for the accuracy of his experiments, and his scientific application of them to agriculture and the arts. "In common society, (says Mr. Davy,) to men collected in great cities, who are wearied by the constant recurrence of similar artificial pursuits and objects, and who are in need of sources of permanent attachment, the cultivation of chemistry and the physical sciences may be eminently beneficial; for in all their

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applications they exhibit an almost infinite variety of effects, connected with a simplicity of design; they demonstrate that every being is intended for some definite end or purpose, they attach feelings of importance even to inanimate objects, and they furnish to the mind means of obtaining enjoyment unconnected with the labour or misery of others. To the man of business or of mechanical employment, the pursuit of experimental research may afford a simple pleasure, and lead to such an expansion of the faculties of the mind as must give to it dignity and power. To the refined and fashionable part of society it may become a source of consolation and of happiness in those moments of solitude when the common habits and passions of the world are considered with indifference. The man who has been accustomed to study natural objects philosophically, will reason with deeper reverence concerning beings possessing life; and, perceiving in all the phenomena of the universe the designs of a perfect intelligence, he will be averse to the turbulence and passions of hasty innovations, and will uniformly appear as the friend of tranquillity and order."

Harwich, Aug. 14, 1814. J. DECK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A concise ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS for EDUCATION at GENEVA; extracted from a LETTER written by an ENGLISH TRAVELLER to a FRIEND in LONDON; dated Geneva, August, 1814.

(Concluded from p. 225.)

ALL these schools are gratuitous, and open, without any exception, to every Genevese, whether rich or poor, patrician or mechanic. Foreigners are admitted to them as visitors, without any other condition than the consent of the professors, who never refuse it; and, if they are desirous of being received as regular students, they easily obtain admittance by submitting to the customary examinations.

The school of Divinity being in the highest repute throughout the protestant districts of France, and in Switzerland, numbers of students are sent every year to Geneva from both countries; to attend these public lectures. This year there were no less than sixty students, candidates for ordination, about only one-fifth of whom were natives of the city.

The moderate salaries which the professors enjoy, are wholly paid by Government, so that they receive no retribution whatever from the students. This circumstance tends to increase both the

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reference

deference and respect of the pupils for their masters, and the public consideration in which the latter are held. The zeal with which they are animated, and the pains they take to render their lessons interesting, at the same time that they are known to be absolutely free from any interested views of popularity, endear them to all, and secure to them the love and gratitude of their countrymen.

You will, no doubt, be surprised to hear that a national establishment of this magnitude, which is the means of providing, at all times, for the education of above a thousand pupils, from the age of 5 years to that of 22 or 23, and of supplying with the means of honourable and useful existence a numerous body of teachers; is supported exclusively by a population, not exceeding thirty thousand inhabitants, and whose sources of wealth are extremely limited. But, when you hear that the annual salary of the professors is not more than sixty guineas, and that only half the number of those who lecture are entitled to that stipend, whilst the rest are merely *honorary* professors, and without pay, you will wonder still more at so much economy and so much disinterestedness. For my part, I cannot account for this sort of enthusiasm I see at Geneva for the office of teaching, of which I do not think the world affords such another instance, except from a degree of public spirit, on the one hand, and a respect for knowledge, on the other, which cannot be too highly valued. All professorships, or chairs, honorary or not, are sedulously sought after by men of learning, who, placed perhaps in an independent situation, consider the honor of teaching as a sufficient compensation for the labour inseparably attached to that office.

As for the *regents*, or masters of the lower schools, they have each a fixed salary, and some trifling casual emoluments, and a house to live in, where they generally receive boarders, (which some of the professors are also in the habit of doing,) in order to make up for the scantiness of their emoluments. The terms of boarding are moderate, though not particularly cheap; they vary according to circumstances, from one to two, or even two hundred and fifty pounds a-year. I may mention, as a further proof of the esteem in which public teaching is held at Geneva, that one of the regents, Mr. Couronne, a man of rare merit, was made a member of the provisional government, at the regeneration of the Republic.

Thus, by unparalleled economy, and

most praise-worthy management and prudence, the city of Geneva, with an annual sum amounting hardly to five thousand pounds sterling, contrives to support its clergy, to defray all the expenses of a complete system of public education, to keep up a valuable national library, and has even founded a kind of Bank, called *Caisse d'Escompte*, where the manufacturers and tradesmen obtain money upon good bills, at a moderate discount, without being ever exposed to resort to ruinous proceedings, or to fall a prey to unprincipled money lenders.

If this letter had not extended to so great a length, I intended to have added some account of the *Literary Societies* at Geneva, and particularly of that of *Natural History*, which presents a rare assemblage of men of talents and merit; but I shall reserve these details for some other letter, when I mean also to notice the advantages which this town offers for society in general, and to point out certain local customs and habits, of a most peculiar character, the effects of which it would be curious to analyze. Thus, for instance, though by locality and language, the inhabitants of Geneva bear some resemblance to the French, their neighbours, and during some years their masters and conquerors, yet there is a striking difference between the two nations; and, whilst the French retained possession of the city, and gave it, as much as they could, the external appearance of a French town, the population stood invariably the same; it never mixed with the strangers who had intruded on them; and, after a lapse of sixteen years of involuntary and forced union to France, the people of Geneva eagerly resumed, last winter, at the glorious entrance of the allies into Switzerland, their former government, their beloved independence, and all their ancient republican institutions.

After having explained to you the mode of instruction at Geneva, I ought to give you some account of the professors to whose care it is intrusted. I am personally acquainted with almost all of them, and it is chiefly from their conversation that I have gathered the particulars which I have just stated. Several have distinguished themselves by their writings, some of which you are, no doubt, acquainted with; and, in pointing out their names, I shall mention their principal works.

Geneva, though perhaps now not so conspicuous in the literary world as when she could boast of a ROUSSEAU, a BONNET, a DR. SAUSSURE, a LE SACR,

SAGE, still possesses DE LUC, PREVOST, PICTET, L'HUIILLIER, DE SAUSSURE, jun. DUMONT, SIMONDE, and several other men of great learning and eminence, who, whether by their exertions at home, or their reputation abroad, are well calculated to do honor to their country, and throw lustre on its school.

There are five professors of DIVINITY, men of learning in their department, and distinguished in the ecclesiastical body.

The Rev. Mr. PICOT lectures on *sacred eloquence*.

The Rev. Mr. DE ROCHES on the *sacred Oriental languages*.

The Rev. Mr. DUBY on the *dogmatic part of Theology*.

The Rev. Mr. VAUCHER on *ecclesiastical History*.

The Rev. Mr. PESCHIER on *Evangelical morals*.

The former of these divines, Prof. PICOT, is author of a very interesting thesis on the Deluge, and of several dissertations on the immortality of the soul. He is universally respected and beloved for the purity and the mildness of his character, the amiableness of his manners, and his dignified and manly eloquence in the pulpit.

Professor DE ROCHES is deeply versed in classical studies, and particularly conversant with the Oriental languages: he has contributed largely to the new and valuable French translation of the Bible, not yet sufficiently known in this country, published in 1802 by the clergy of Geneva, after a most careful and elaborate revision during a period of above fifty years.

Professor DUBY is one of the popular preachers at Geneva; he is peculiarly noted for the firm, energetic, and impressive delivery of his well-written and well-digested sermons.

Professor PESCHIER is one of their best mathematicians, and justly admired for his uncommon accuracy, and for the extent of his erudition, both in his conversation and in his lectures.

Professor VAUCHER, in his Sermons, has an abundance of thought, and an earnestness in his way of communicating them, which is hardly equalled by any one. Indefatigable in his studies, he finds time for a variety of original pursuits, as well as for the teaching of his numerous pupils, either public or private, some of whom reside in his own house. Botany was his favourite study from youth, and he has made considerable progress in that science: he has published a much esteemed work on the order of plants called *conferve*:

The department of the Law is conducted by Messrs. LE FORT and GIRON-JOLIVET, who give lectures on the Roman and French law.

Mr. LE FORT reckons among his ancestors the celebrated minister of Peter the Great, and is himself in high esteem for his erudition and the accuracy of his judgment. Besides his professor's chair, he fills the important post of President of the Criminal Tribunal. His son is appointed joint professor in the department of the Roman law.

Mr. WEBER, one of the professors of Belles Lettres, and a gentleman of great taste and judgment, conducts in this department the exercises of *Rhetoric*; and Mr. PICOT, jun. the clergyman's eldest son, a man of great historical research and erudition, is entrusted with the instruction of *History and Statistics*.

These two last chairs are honorary ones, as was also the professorship of Mr. CRAMER, who has been for the last twenty years a resident in England, but formerly occupied an active station in the law department, where his ancestors held conspicuous situations.

The studies of PHILOSOPHY comprehend *moral and natural Philosophy* and *Mathematics*, which are taught by Messrs. PREVOST, PICTET, and L'HUIILLIER. Few Universities can boast of so distinguished an assemblage of talents, every one of these gentlemen having published works of considerable originality and merit.

Mr. PREVOST, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a foreign member of the French Institute, lectures on *moral philosophy*, known at Geneva under the appellation of *rational philosophy*.

He is in the habit of dividing the course into two parts—*Logic and Psychology*; besides which, he every year treats at some length on some physical subjects, particularly on those which, like optics, throw some light on the analysis of the senses. It is chiefly on this subject, and on the examination of the intellectual faculties, that he enlarges in his lectures, and he carefully avoids all those frivolous and interminable discussions which have so long disgraced metaphysics, and retarded the progress of the human mind.

Mr. Prevost has been successively engaged in various pursuits, in all of which he has met with success. There are few men to whom science has more real obligations, and still fewer who possess to so eminent a degree the art of teach-

ing.

ing, and of rendering his lessons interesting. His early youth was more particularly devoted to literature: he then published an esteemed translation of Euripides. When he afterwards devoted himself to philosophical studies, he distinguished himself in metaphysics by a singular turn for correct analysis and profound reasoning. In natural philosophy he has thrown new lights on various branches. The following are the titles of his principal works:

'*Traité sur l'origine des Forces magnétiques.*'

'*Recherches physico-mécaniques sur la chaleur.*'

In this work, and in a later publication on the '*Calorique rayonnant*,' he proposed and developed, with precision, the theory of the radiation of heat, which he applied to various phenomena hitherto unexplained; and he also built on that theory a very ingenious hypothesis to account for the *austral cold*.

'*Essai sur les signes envisagés relativement à leur influence sur la formation des idées.*' This tract, which is extremely concise, but filled with profound views, received a mark of public approbation from the French Institute.

A short, but valuable, Latin dissertation, entitled, '*De Probabilitate*;' particularly intended for the use of his pupils.

A life of the celebrated philosopher, LE SAGE, with a sketch of his labours and fragments of correspondence, of great curiosity and interest.

'*Essais de Philosophie*,' being an outline of his lectures.

He has also published French translations of the *posthumous Essays* of ADAM SMITH; of the much esteemed works of DUGALD STEWART, on the *Human Mind*; and of MALTHUS, on *Population*; and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* of London; the *Transactions* of the Academy of Berlin, (in which he formerly filled a professor's chair,) and in several French and German journals. Mr. Prevost appears to have been long in habits of friendship with Professor Dugald Stewart, of Edinburgh, who paid him the high compliment of dedicating to him his '*Philosophical Essays*,' published a few years ago.

Mr. M. A. PICTET, the intimate friend and worthy successor of the late celebrated De Saussure, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the French Institute, personally well known and much esteemed in England, which he has visited several times,

reads lectures on *Natural Philosophy*; besides which, he gives on the same subject a more popular course to the public at large, which is eagerly attended by both sexes, of all ranks and ages. It is impossible to be better qualified for teaching, either as to manner or substance, than Mr. PICTET, who, in this particular department, has the additional advantage of possessing a very good laboratory, and an excellent collection of philosophical instruments.

Mr. PICTET is the founder, and one of the principal editors of the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, a French periodical work of considerable reputation, the exclusive object of which is to make our English works known on the Continent; and which, by a singular favour, was suffered to continue, without interruption, during the whole of the French revolution and of Bonaparte's reign. He is author of an '*Essai sur le Feu*,' a title far too modest for a work which has had so great an influence on that branch of philosophy. He published, some years since, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, a valuable paper, *Sur la mensuration projetée d'un arc du méridien au pié des Alpes*. He has also given to the public, in an epistolary form, an interesting account of a tour he made, in 1801, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. J. P. PICTET, a relation of M. A. Pictet, known by a work on the natural history of the Alps, is appointed joint professor of experimental philosophy.

Mr. L'HUILLIER, a deserving pupil of the late philosopher LE SAGE, fills the chair of *Mathematics*; he has distinguished himself from his youth in that science, and was, early in life, invited into Poland, to occupy the station of Professor of Mathematics. He is known to the public by several important works; and I have heard it observed by several of the best judges of that science, that his writings unite, to a rare degree, depth and perspicuity; and that he possesses the art of rendering calculation easy, and of simplifying mathematical studies. His principal works are the following:—'*De relatione mutua capacitatis & terminorum Figurarum.*'—'*Principiorum calculi differentialis & integralis expositio Elementaris.*'—'*Polygonometrie.*'—'*Precis d'Arithmétique à l'usage des Ecoles primaires.*'—'*Elemens d'Algèbre.*'—'*Elemens d'Analyse Géométrique & d'Analyse Algébrique.*' He has also published several papers, which are inserted in the collections of Berlin, Göttingen, and Petersburg. Mr. SCHAUB,

a man

a man deeply conversant with mathematics, is joint professor in that branch.

Mr. L'HUILLIER succeeded a man who, during a number of years, had very ably filled the same chair, Professor BERTRAND, who died in 1813, after a long and useful career, and was well known in the philosophical world by his ingenious 'Développement de la partie élémentaire de Mathématiques,' a work highly esteemed for the spirit of acute analysis which is observable throughout. That learned and good man had also published a Theory of Geology, quite new and original, the title of which is, 'Renouvellement périodique des Continents terrestres.'

I have also heard mentioned, with a particular degree of praise, the name of a young professor of mathematics, an honorary one, now absent from Geneva, Mr. MAURICE. He devoted himself very early, and with great success, almost exclusively to the study of the high mathematics, and gave occasional lectures on *Astronomy* to those students who were the most advanced in that branch of their studies.

The School of MEDICINE, though still in its infancy, may boast of several celebrated professors, who do honour to the University of Edinburgh, where most of them have received their professional education. It is singular enough that, for a great many years past, all the medical men of Geneva have studied at Edinburgh, and that three amongst them, Dr. ODIER, Dr. DE LA RIVE, and Dr. DE ROCHES, all professors in this school, have, at some long intervals, each of them presided at the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Dr. ODIER teaches the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He is universally admired for his medical erudition and success in practice, for his prodigious memory, for the order and method with which he arranges his ideas, and above all for the ease and fluency with which he expresses himself on all subjects. He was one of the most zealous propagators of Vaccination on the Continent, and has written a popular exhortation on this useful discovery, which is singularly well adapted to the purpose.

It has frequently been observed, that Geneva, which, three centuries ago, was the cradle of the Protestant religion, has, since that period, constantly set the example of useful reforms, and reduced to practice the gradual progress of reason and philosophy. Vaccination, for instance, was already an established

practice at Geneva, when it was yet scarcely known at Paris and other parts of the continent; and Dr. DECARRO, a Genevese physician settled at Vienna, was at the same time propagating that beneficial invention in Germany, Hungary, and in the East Indies.

The use of *nitrous fumigations*, for the destruction of contagious miasmata, was adopted likewise at Geneva immediately after its discovery. Dr. ODIER has published a free translation of Dr. CARMICHAEL SMITH's work on this subject. He has written a number of papers in several periodical publications, and contributed largely to the medical communications of the *Bibliothèque Britannique*. In the year 1803, he published, under the title of 'Manuel de Médecine,' a very useful and interesting account of his mode of teaching the principles and practice of medicine.

Dr. DE LA RIVE is Professor of *Pharmaceutic Chemistry*. He is known in the scientific world by several valuable papers. He has, for many years, entirely abandoned the practice of medicine, and devoted himself to philosophical pursuits. During the late critical events which restored Geneva to independence, he has taken a share in the provisional Government of the Republic; and, whether he continues to serve his country that way, or prefers to return to his former pursuits, his learning and talents will always place him among the distinguished characters of Geneva. He has published, in the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, an interesting account of some institutions in England for the cure of insane people; a description of the English Dispensaries for the relief of the poor; and other papers on various medical subjects. He has also given, in the *Journal de Physique*, a paper on the *Musical Tubes*, (by the combustion of hydrogen gas) in which he proposes an ingenious theory for the explanation of a curious phenomenon, little known till then, and still less understood.

Mr. JURINE, now Professor of *Zoology*, formerly filled the chair of *Anatomy and Surgery*. He has been long valued in his country as a most amiable and distinguished practitioner, and in the learned world by his 'Mémoire sur les airs ou gaz perspirés,' in which he attributes to the skin important functions which had been till then overlooked. He has also published a medical paper, which was crowned by the Royal Medical Society of Paris. He is an ardent pursuer of Natural History, and

and especially of the branch of Insects, on which he has written several interesting papers.

His successor in the chair of *Anatomy*, which he declined on account of ill health, is Mr. J. P. MAUNOIR, a very eminent and skilful surgeon, equally remarkable by his operative skill, and by the extent of his professional knowledge. Professor MAUNOIR has published several interesting papers; and some, among the rest, on the organ of sight, which he has studied with uncommon success. His '*Questions de Chirurgie*,' a work published at Montpellier in 1812, is considered as a valuable specimen of his talents and abilities. Mr. MAUNOIR's younger brother, who is also a surgeon of great merit, is joint professor of anatomy.

*Natural History* is a branch of study for which the citizens of Geneva have a very decided partiality; and it is not to be wondered at, that the example of such men as BONNET, DE SAUSSURE, DE LUC, and HUBER (the ingenious historian of the Bee), should have developed this taste in so philosophic a city.

The Rev. Mr. VAUCHER, whom I have already mentioned as one of the Theological Professors, is Professor of *Botany*, conjointly with Mr. NECKER, a zealous observer of nature, whose first pursuits were directed to a very different career, but who was induced by his love of science, to take an active part in the public instruction of his countrymen. Mr. NECKER is connected with the sciences by more than one tie; being son of a late Professor of Geneva, nephew of the celebrated Minister NECKER, and married to the accomplished daughter of the late great naturalist DE SAUSSURE. His son, Mr. NECKER, is honorary Professor of *Geology*, a branch which he prosecutes with great zeal and success.

Geneva has lost, for a time, one of its brightest ornaments, Mr. DE CANDOLLE, who fills the chair of Professor of Botany in the University of *Montpellier*, though he still retains the title of Honorary Professor in his native city. Few men of his age have occupied so high a rank in the sciences; he is known by several interesting works on *Vegetable Physiology*, and on other branches of Natural History, particularly his Treatise on the *Plantes Grasses*, a work most splendidly executed; his second edition of the '*Flore Française*,' a superb monography of the species of the *Astragales*; and, in

1813, his '*Philosophy of Botany*,' which has been universally admired.

Mr. THEODORE DE SAUSSURE, the worthy son and pupil of the celebrated philosopher of that name, fills the chair of *Mineralogy*. Equally ardent as his father in the cause of natural science, he has distinguished himself by many very excellent chemical analyses, and by a variety of interesting papers published in the *Journal de Physique*, and in the *Annales de Chimie*, particularly on *gases*, and on the germination and the respiration of plants. His '*Recherches chimiques sur la Végétation*,' published in 1804, are full of new views and well digested observations; and his recent publications on Ether and Alcohol, afford beautiful instances of the resources of modern chemical analysis.

Lastly, Messrs. TINGRY and BOISSIER are appointed to a chair *séparée* from, and independent of, all the others, in which they teach *Chemistry applied to the Arts*. Mr. TINGRY is an apothecary and chemist of considerable repute, well known by several valuable publications, especially a *Treatise on Varnishes*, and by his lectures.

Mr. BOISSIER was formerly one of the Professors of *Belles Lettres*; but, for some years past, his attention has been entirely engaged by Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and he has enriched the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, and the *Journal de Physique*, with several well written memoirs, particularly on *Galvanism*.

During the French administration, Mr. BOISSIER was appointed Rector of the Academy of Geneva, a situation of considerable importance.

It remains for me to add a few words on the department of *Belles Lettres*, which is most ably and carefully conducted by four professors.

Mr. SIMONDE SISMONDI is appointed to give lectures on the philosophical department of the *Belles Lettres*. The mere enumeration of his works, every page of which is stamped with talent and marked by sound sense, will be sufficient to give evidence of the extent and variety of his pursuits. His reputation was first established by his Treatise on the '*Richesse Commerciale*,' in which he has developed, in a masterly manner, some parts of the subject which Adam Smith had left unfinished. He next published a '*History of the Italian Republics*;' and lastly, a full and elaborate account of the '*Littérature*



du Midi,' a work which is replete with curious and elegant information. Younger than his colleagues, he has nevertheless shown the maturity of age in his numerous works; and, after having travelled in France and Italy, as an accurate observer of manners, and having displayed an indefatigable zeal in collecting historical documents, he returned to his native land to make it partake of the fruit of his labours.

Mr. DUVILLARD lectures on Latin and Greek Literature; and, to a great deal of erudition in the classics, he unites a perfect critical knowledge of his own language, and a happy mode of conveying information in this arduous department.

Mr. WEBER's distinct branch is *French Literature*, a subject to which he is particularly well fitted, as few men will be found equal to him in taste, accuracy of expression, and politeness of manners.

Mr. PICOT, the eldest and worthy son of the respectable Dean of the Clergy, has been adjoined to the above-mentioned professors as an honorary one, and gives a Course of *History*. He has, with laudable zeal and patriotism, devoted much of his time to the history of his own country, and has given proof of much patience and laborious erudition in the works he has published. After fulfilling the painful task of recording the fall of the Republic, he will, no doubt, resume his pen with increased ardor and heartfelt delight, to relate its providential restoration.

These, my dear friend, are the details I promised you. You will think, perhaps, I have been too prodigal of praise, and that I show too much partiality to my guests; yet, as I have stated facts rather than opinions, you will easily form your own judgment on the subject. I might have abridged my account, by the omission of many names and particulars, but all appeared to me deserving of notice, and I was really at a loss how to make a more concise selection.

I should observe, that if an unnecessary degree of complication, and occasional redundancy, should appear to occur in some of these academical arrangements, it may in a great degree be accounted for from the attempt which was made at Geneva, during its union with France, to combine its old institutions with the French system of education, the latter of which will now, of course, be entirely abandoned.

There must be, no doubt, in so ex-

tensive a system of education; many imperfections which have escaped my notice; but it must be allowed that the experience of ages, and its own progressive improvement, plead strongly in favor of its excellence.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat interested by a curious communication from W. N. inserted in your Magazine for July, in which is exposed to derision the commonly-received notion that the human fetus is sometimes affected or impressed by a sudden alarm, or a passion cherished by the mother during pregnancy. That such effects have been produced by these causes, I have been induced to believe from the multitude of evidence which is every day brought forward. I myself have a brown hairy mark on my left leg, which my mother made me believe was caused by the terror of a rat; and a friend of mine has a rough reddish excrescence on his breast, which was understood to have been occasioned by his mother having longed for strawberries; so that different and various passions are supposed to have the power of imparting these internal impressions. At the same time I have the same difficulty with your correspondent, in conceiving the possibility of the power of thought producing a physical mark. I wish the subject would engage the serious attention of physiologists, not only because it is itself important, but also as it on many occasions influences the conduct of life.

There is some kind of countenance given to this mysterious hypothesis, (though I allow the cases are not exactly similar,) in the subtle conduct of Jacob towards Laban, recorded in the 30th chapter of Genesis. It was stipulated, that the spotted and speckled of the flock should be the portion of Jacob, and those of an uniform colour belong to Laban. In order that those of his own description should be the most numerous, the interested Patriarch, (ver. 37,) "took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chesnut tree; and peeled white strakes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he set the rods which he had peeled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs, when the flocks came to drink, that they should conceive when they came to drink. And the flocks conceived before the rods, and brought forth cattle ring-straked, speckled and spotted. And Jacob did separate the lambs, and set the faces

faces of the flocks toward the ring-straked, and all the brown in the flock of Laban: and he put his own flocks by themselves, and he put them not unto Laban's cattle. And it came to pass, whensoever the stronger cattle did conceive, that Jacob laid the rods before the eyes of the cattle in the gutters, that they might conceive among the rods. But, when the cattle were feeble, he put them not in; so that the feebler were Laban's, and the stronger Jacob's. And the man increased exceedingly and had much cattle, and men servants and maid servants, and camels and asses."

The instance which W. N. has produced of a woman near Highgate, whose skin is divided by a straight line into equal portions of white and black, is certainly most striking and singular; because a *lusus nature*, as the name implies, is generally sportive and irregular. Perhaps, however, such a phenomenon is not altogether unprecedented, as something of this kind appears to be alluded to in the following passage of a book, published in 1697, called "*Lingua, or the combat of the tongue and the five senses for superiority.*"

"I remember, about the year 1602, many used this skew kind of language, (a frequent mixture of Latin words,) which, in my opinion, is not much unlike the man whom Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, king of Egypt, brought for a spectacle—half white, half black."

*Snowhill, Aug. 20, 1814. J. BRIGGS.*

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

##### SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE DECALOGUE.

IN answer to a remark, p. 33, the *Decalogue* as it now stands might be engraved on a very small altar. For, including the title, it occupies in my 8vo. PLANTIN only 2 inch.  $03\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 inch. 03. and yet it is widely printed, with large spaces between the verses. It would not require an enormous altar to inscribe the *Decalogue* in characters 8 or even 16 times as large as those of KENNICOT, which are one-eighth of an inch.

##### Reform.

The plan of *Reform*, p. 33, by striking off the government, or treasury boroughs only.

I would first ask, how practicable without more?

2d. How is it just or politic without more, if it were practicable?

3dly. How does the proposer mean they should be done away?—by taking away that number from the representa-

tion, or throwing them into the adjoining hundreds, opening them to householders, or how?—If it were effected, there are then boroughs, now called individual property, or usurpation, which would then either become government or treasury boroughs; or the aristocratic or oligarchic influence of families, or of wealth, would encrease by being left, after its counterpoise from government was so far taken away.

In politics, rarely any beneficial or even safe, if practicable, plan of reform can be introduced by attempting to remedy an evil on one part without reference to the whole as a system; any more than it is a good method of cure of the gout to attempt to dislodge it from one part to another—perhaps still more dangerous.

##### Arithmetical Compendia.

The hints of AMICUS, p. 22, might be usefully extended; but, instead of an exact dividend, he seems to have meant an exact divisor or aliquot part of a whole number.

##### Least Distance of the Fixed Stars.

Supposing the fixed stars to be disposed in the circumference of a sphere, so that those of the first magnitude shall be at a radius of 38,000,000,000,000 (thirty-eight billions,) of miles from our Sun.

Circumference, 240,000,000,000,000 (two hundred and forty billions) nearly.

Small arcs and their chords may be taken as equal without very material error.

A chord of  $10^\circ$  may therefore on this scale be regarded as equal to

6 billions of miles  $\frac{5}{8}$ , or  
6,666,666,666,666  $\frac{5}{8}$

$5 = 3\frac{1}{2}$  billions.

$1^\circ = 666,666,666,666\frac{5}{8}$

20 13 billions nearly.

30 19

60 38

90  $50\frac{1}{2}$  nearly, being the side of the inscribed square.

180 76, being the diameter or chord of the semicircle.

Considering that the Herschelian planet is still retained by the Sun with its revolving satellites in the most perfect order, and the comet of 1680 at above  $5\frac{1}{2}$  of that Aphelian distance, we must have a vast idea of the extent of the planetary orbits. But, if our system extends even as far again as ascertained, (suppose even 30 thousand millions of miles,) it would occupy less than the  $\frac{2}{250}$ th of a degree, on the radius here taken for the least distance of the fixed stars, or  $18''$ , (eighteen seconds.) And we must take about 20 billions of miles to find the shortest line between any two stars of our hemisphere, clearly of the first

first magnitude. And at this distance, if of equal size and brightness with our sun, they would appear near four times as large and luminous to each other as to us.

It is in vain to argue against the immensity of the universe from the vastness of unoccupied space, when so much probably is occupied with worlds and beings beyond our reach, even in the nearest portion of our sidereal heavens.

#### *Saturn.*

Saturn is approaching to the disappearance of his ring: however, it is in a position toward us to have the ring sufficiently open to be still, and for some months to come, a fine object. When at Eton, on the 24th of July, (a most agreeable journey, on a highly interesting occasion), we had the pleasure to be favoured by Dr. Herschel with a view

both of Saturn and the Moon. Two of his fine reflectors were used in one of them; and the purity and intensity of the light, and the distinct sharpness of the image, were very remarkable. He has a most beautiful command of horizon; and I think seven reflectors were out. The brightness of the moon, (then past her first quarter,) deprived us of the sight of double and triple stars and nebula. But Saturn and two of his satellites were very finely seen; and we were happy in having seen Dr. Herschel himself and part of his family. Saturn now passes the meridian about ten in the evening, with a small altitude, being south of the ecliptic.—Eton and Dr. Herschel have made the late month a distinguished one indeed to us.

Troston-hall,  
Aug. 16, 1814.

CAPEL LOFFT.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Seven Years' Results of the Rain, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON.*

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.		
	Inches.	Wet Days.	Inches.	Wet Days.	Inches.	Wet Days.	Inches.	Wet Days.	
January	2.840	15	2.700	16	2.665	13	1.385	42.205	9
February	2.595	20	1.475	9	1.955	10	2.570	9	2.730
March	.825	10	.240	6	.345	3	3.185	12	2.985
April	.570	7	1.325	15	.955	15	1.915	10	1.715
May	3.825	12	1.760	12	3.420	11	1.415	10	5.075
June	2.000	6	2.015	11	2.450	11	1.900	6	2.210
July	2.505	8	2.440	13	1.795	9	5.500	21	2.705
August	2.540	9	2.185	13	3.855	24	5.000	14	3.475
September	6.255	14	2.710	12	4.225	26	1.900	6	2.760
October	2.575	10	5.320	19	.615	1	4.685	7	3.935
November	4.695	16	3.105	10	2.140	7	3.685	10	4.585
December	2.620	11	1.790	9	4.680	24	6.030	9	4.775
								12	.995
									6
									81.445
									19
									2.040
									14
									2.5628
									11.2
									2.0264
									8.
									1.1564
									9.1
									3.7214
									12.8
									2.4771
									8.2
									3.2328
									11.1
									2.9871
									11.7
									10
									3.4940
									11.4
									10
									165.795
									10
									4.0307
									11.
									12
									4.0342
									11.
									9
									3.0850
									11.4

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I SUGGEST that it would add to the convenience and utility of Biographical Dictionaries, if they were paged, and a copious index added thereto, referring to the peculiar characteristic of each person; we could, by that arrangement, in alphabetical order, see who were celebrated for their scientific literary or other attainments, and by that means, if studying any particular MONTHLY MAG. No. 261.

subjects, know whose works to consult. Some individuals would require to be classed under different heads: as a king, legislator, poet, philosopher, and warrior, should be put our immortal Alfred;—as a lawyer, moralist, and statesman, the great Lord Bacon;—as an agricultural and political economical writer, the learned Dr. Anderson. We may often remember the talents or peculiarities of many individuals, without recollecting their names; but, by referring to such an index,

index, properly arranged, we should discover at one view the person sought for, without the tedious process of examining every name until found. I was led to notice this deficiency by recollecting, that the edifice erected for the display of fire-works on Tower-Hill, in celebration of the peace of Aix La Chapelle, was designed and conducted by a foreigner—but not remembering the name; after a tedious research, (through several of these books, one of which I was certain contained some particulars of the person,) I was at last obliged to give up the pursuit without obtaining the desired information.

Your correspondent who requests information on the manufacture of Yuffs, or Russia leather, may be gratified by consulting Tooke's "View of the Russian Empire," 3d. vol. page 513, a useful and entertaining work, displaying considerable attention, and depth of research into the habits, manners, and internal economy of that extensive country.

I would with pleasure have copied it, but the work is to be met with in most well-selected libraries; besides, it would occupy too much space in your miscellany; and I think he will derive more satisfaction from perusing the work itself.

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL inhabitants of this city are anxious to have it illuminated by Gas Lights; and its compact size and form would enable a single manufactory, in its centre, to diffuse the gas into every street and house. Can any of your correspondents state, by what means, through whom, and at what expence, we can effect our purpose. PUBLICULA.

York, Oct. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN intelligent son of St. Crispin has imparted to me the following receipt for making the superior blacking for shoes.

Take of vinegar, No. 18, one quart; ivory-black, good and fine, treacle, of each six ounces; vitriolic acid, spermaceti oil, (I presume common oil will answer,) of each one ounce and a half. Mix the acid and oil first, afterwards add the other ingredients; if, when it is used, it does not dry quick enough on the leather, add a little more of the vitriol, a little at a time, till it dry quick enough. When there is too much of the

vitriolic acid, which is various in its strength, the mixture will give a brown, rather than a black, hue to the leather; in that case, the other material must be proportionably increased.

J. B.

Islington, Sept. 15, 1814.

N.B. Vinegar is sold by numbers, viz. No. 18, (the weakest,) 19, 20, 21, 22. The celebrated liquid blacking is made with No. 18: when this mixture is properly finished, the ivory-black will be about one-third the contents of the bottle.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE justice of the statements in the appeal against the impress system, contained in your Magazine for Sept. being to my apprehension self-evident to every liberal and impartial mind, or indeed to any mind possessing a spark of feeling; and being convinced the extensive misery occasioned by its baneful effects to many thousands of its ill-fated victims, with their unhappy families, who, thus left to a great degree destitute, swell our Criminal Calendar, to the utter shock of all humanity, not being by any means even generally dreamed of; I earnestly entreat you to honour the following hints with your notice, respecting a very few of the horrid evils arising out of the impress system, and that of unlimited service, hitherto practised in manning the fleet; they require indeed but to be generally known, to be as generally abolished, notwithstanding whatever may be attempted to be set up in their defence, by the ingenuity of official unfeeling casuists, or panders of corruption.

Is it nothing, at a time when measures are adopted against the African slave-trade, to witness the progress of a still more lamentable slavery at home?—a slavery which demonstrably enchains the human mind, perverts the best of religions, and stifles the noblest pursuits of nature, and the most laudable efforts of human action. Is it nothing to witness all this?

At this period of paying off the ships of war, it is really heart-breaking to witness the numbers of discharged seamen, daily about the streets, totally unprovided for, destitute of employ, and eagerly pursuing their own destruction, by practices of the fiercest debauchery.

I am unaware how far it may be still expedient to tolerate that relaxation of our wise Navigation Laws, (unavoidable in time of war,) which provide the exclusion of foreigners from our mercantile marine; but it is a fact, no less strange

than true, that the ship-masters in general, at this hour, manage to evade the spirit of those monuments of national wisdom, preferring foreigners to our own seamen, and for this sole earthly reason, because, forsooth, the latter "have been in a man-of-war;" as if they had thence derived a certain degree of moral contagion.

It would indeed, Sir, be very difficult to discover any one circumstance of more serious import to our maritime prosperity; it is evidently a danger far more formidable than American seduction, which has been so much talked of; yet who cannot perceive it must be nurtured by this system? And, consequently, it must be at once clear to the most superficial mind, that, even in a political light, the radical causes of the alleged exceptionable parts, in the characters of these brave men, and their evidently-peculiar debauchery, should be diligently and dispassionately examined into, and probed to their actual sources; and common justice (perhaps inseparable from sound policy,) alike invokes an amendment of the matter, were it alone on the ground of gratitude.

When it is universally known, there is scarcely a ship's crew, in the whole navy, but can turn out mechanics of almost every description, as well as seamen; it were surely puerile to contend, that some means might not be adopted to rescue these brave, but inconsiderate, fellow-creatures, who have so frequently fought and bled in their country's service, from wretchedness, crime, and destruction!!!

Were but a system of limited service established, the good effects and practicability of which have been amply demonstrated in an "Essay on Naval Discipline," dedicated to the English nation, by Lieut. Thomas Hodgskin, R. N. an improvement in their character would speedily ensue, all necessity for the impress would cease, and the virtuous affections of social life would then tend to rationalize them, instead of their ceasing to have any other homes than their ships. The generous susceptibility of their nature is proverbial, were it, alas! only permitted to receive a virtuous impulse, instead of one tending to the direct and rapid destruction of both body and mind.  
London, Sept. 20, 1814. A. B. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN vol. i. p. 383, of Mr. Irving's *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, it is stated that a manuscript of the *Æsopic Fables* has

been lately discovered at Herculanean. It will be deemed a great favour if, through the channel of the *Monthly Magazine*, any further information be given concerning this very interesting volume.

D.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS there cannot be a doubt that pure wax candles are in every respect to be preferred to those which are made of any other materials, it is greatly to be wished that a premium of magnitude were offered by parliament, or at least by some of the philosophical or philanthropic societies, for the discovery of any mode of increasing the quantity of wax of every kind. This would be a great benefit conferred on mankind, and such an inventor would moreover deserve to be modelled in wax, and afterwards sculptured in marble, or cast in metal, in preference to many a human butcher that now disfigures our churches and cathedrals.

Φιλοκενος.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent M. wishes to be informed "what were the original claims to the title of *Esquire*, and whether they have received any subsequent modification." If he will refer to "*Custance on the Constitution*," or to the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, he may procure every requisite information relative to a term, as he justly observes, "very indiscriminately applied." The original claims to the title are more readily explained than the indiscriminate application of the same term in the present day. We are informed from history that the term *Esquire* originated with the Romans, and that its *unde derivatur* is from the Greek *εσκιρος*, a hide, of which shields were anciently made, and afterwards covered. D. Fenning informs us, in his Dictionary, that the term *Esquire* "is a title of dignity next to that of a Knight, whom they attended in time of war, and carried his shield; at first, the name was a name of office only, and probably crept in among the titles of honour in the reign of Richard the 2d.; the title is now applied to all the sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the King's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their sons in the right line; to those that serve the King in any worshipful employment, &c.; and to such as his Majesty gives arms, and creates esquires with a collar of S.S. of silver, who

2 Q 2

were

were formerly called 'White Squires.' The chief of some families enjoys the title by prescription, and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, and he who is justice of the peace, together with under-barristers and graduates of the University, during their residence at college." In France, esquires are a military kind of vassals, having the liberty to bear a shield inscribed with the family ensigns. Sir Edward Coke, 2 Inst. 668, observes, "that every esquire is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one *qui arma gerit*, or who bears armour." Camden distinguishes four sorts of esquires: viz. 1st, the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; 2dly, the eldest sons of younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession; 3dly, Esquires created by the King's letters patent, or other investiture; 4thly, Esquires by virtue of their offices, as justices of the peace, or other persons who bear any office or trust under the crown.

It would appear, that property, however large and extensive, did not originally constitute an esquire; and, whether "any subsequent modifications" of a recent date have taken place to render the titular claims more general and indiscriminate, I am not competent to judge; it is probable, the term Esquire is frequently used complimentary, and on some occasions "*ad usum tenens*."

Walsall, July 8, 1813.

F. W. W.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR of an ANTIQUE PURSE; drawn up by the REV. PREBENDARY DENNIS; to be transmitted to DANIEL LYONS, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT of the ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

IN taking down a hedge some time since, near the stream at the western extremity of the village of Budleigh-Salterton, in the county of Devon, there was found, under the root of an elm, a curious antique, which deserves the attention of such as are fond of antiquarian research. The material of which it is made is metal, which appears to be of a mixed nature, containing a large proportion of brass and somewhat resembling bronze. It consists of an oblong ring, sufficiently large to admit the middle joints of a moderately-sized fore-finger, to which is hung, on a pivot, a small beam, like the beam of a pair of scales six inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth; from the end of this beam is suspended a double

oblute thin frame, the two parts of which are joined by a hinge on each side, and open nearly in the manner of the steel frame of a modern card-purse, and, when open, present a perfect ellipse. The frame is nearly eight inches in its longest diameter, four inches and a half in its shortest, and about a quarter of an inch in thickness. The metal is somewhat corroded by lapse of time, but not so much as to render the inscription on it incapable of being decyphered. The letters are engraved, and the cavities have been filled up by some metallic substance of a lighter colour, which appears to be neither silver nor lead, as it yields no impression to any instrument, but cracks on being strongly pressed by a knife. The motto, on the beam, is the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, in small old English characters: "AVE MARIA GRA PLENA," is on one side; and, on the other, "DOMINUS TECUM." On each half of the oblute frame is inscribed, in Roman capitals, "SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA." Its form shews it most clearly to have been the frame of a purse, which was affixed to it by threads passing through four-and-twenty holes, the perforations still remaining. The inscription proves it to have been intended for sacred use, being dedicated to the honour and glory of God. There is only one purpose for which a purse is used in the performance of divine offices in the Romish church, and that is for conveying the silver vase containing the consecrated oil for the administration of extreme unction. But how could a purse of this description find its way to so remote a corner as Budleigh-Salterton?

It is clearly ascertained, by the evidence of various authentic records, many of them still existing in the Tower or Court of Exchequer, inspected by the antiquary, Sir Win. Pole, in preparing his collections towards a History of Devonshire, and particularly specified by Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, that King William the Conqueror, who distributed many allotments of his newly-acquired territory among his Norman subjects, conferred upon the Abbey of S. Michael, in *periculo maris*, in Normandy, the district bounded on the east by the river Syd, on the west and north by the Otter, and on the south by the British Channel. This tract of land has a lofty ridge of hills passing through it, and terminated towards the sea by Peak-Hill, which suggested the obvious division of it into two distinct manors, now constituting the two parishes of Sydmouth and Otterton.

Otterton. In each of these the Abbey of St. Michael founded a priory of Benedictines, or black monks, which, on the suppression of alien priories, were annexed to the Monastery of Sion, in Middlesex, (1 Ed. IV.); and, at the general dissolution of monasteries, they were granted (31 Hen. VIII.) as parcel of the endowments of Sion, to John Duke, who made the priory-house at Otterton, the principal part of which still exists, his place of residence; and, in the possession of whose family, it continued till a few years since, when it was sold by their representatives, the Rev. Duke Yonge and others, to the father of the present Lord Rolle.

It was the usual practice of monastic establishments to augment their original endowments by procuring the right of advowson to adjacent parishes, and appropriating to the support of the monastery the rectorial tythes, presenting one of their own body to the care of souls, and allotting the small tythes for the endowment of the vicarage. The parish of East-Budleigh, in which the hamlet of Salterton is situated, being an adjoining parish to Otterton, was obtained by the priory, either through purchase or donation, and appropriated in the usual manner.

On the recent sale of an estate in Salterton, there was found, among the title-deeds, a permission for the monks of Otterton to make salt at the salt-works at Salterton. This document accounts for Salterton being frequented by ecclesiastics, though a very small and obscure hamlet, where no church or chapel had ever been erected.

Connecting these several circumstances together, there appears to be considerable ground of probability for the suggestion that the sacred purse in question belonged to the monks of Otterton-priory; that it was brought to Salterton by one of the fraternity who came to administer extreme unction to a dying labourer, employed in their own salt-works; and that it was either stolen by artifice, lost by accident, or secreted by design for the purpose of security on some emergent occasion. At all events, the discovery of this relic is somewhat interesting, if the investigation of it has only contributed incidentally to the elucidation of local history, or helped to ascertain the origin of the name of a hamlet now growing up into an agreeable little watering-place, which, from the salt-works carried on near the estuary of the Otter, evidently acquired the appellation of Salterton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR correspondent J. L. answers the assertion of Mr. Capel Loft, that "a bill to prohibit the small-pox neither can nor will take place," by observing, that, "in every nation of Europe, except England, inoculation for the small-pox is absolutely prohibited;" that, "where one person dies by the small-pox on the continent, in a given number, there are ten deaths in England;" and that, "as the strength and even wealth of nations greatly depend on their population, it becomes a political as well as moral duty to endeavour, by every justifiable means, to prevent such a waste of human life."

The argument upon this subject is comprised within a small compass: inoculation, *being an evil*, is permitted in this country, in order to prevent a *greater evil*, namely, the occurrence of the small-pox in a natural way; but, if the practice of vaccination, from which *no danger* can possibly arise, is found to be so efficacious as to preclude the necessity for inoculation, there certainly can be no solid reason why the latter practice, so replete with danger on account of communicating the disease to others by infection, should not be totally prohibited; and, if prohibited, there is little doubt that vaccination would be generally resorted to, in order to prevent the liability of this dreadful malady occurring in the natural way. E. T. PILGRIM.  
Woburn, June 17, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES in a TOUR from BRISTOL to the VALLEY of ROCKS, during the MONTH of AUGUST, 1813; in a SERIES of LETTERS; by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

A T Churchill, a mile from Langford, we ascended a sharp point of hill, called Churchill-Batch, and no sooner were we at the summit, than, turning north-westerly, we beheld a view which would have become the pencil of Salvator Rosa, or Claude Lorrain! Any thing would have become their pencil, you will say; and therefore the observation wants correction. The mountains of Wales then, rising one behind another, were in the back ground; more forward was the Bristol Channel specked with ships; and in the foreground a variety of eminences rising around a large tract of fertile land, called the North-Marsh. We could count a great number of parish churches, environed with trees in various directions; and

and the Vale of Langford, with Wrington a little to the north-east, gave an agreeable charm to the whole; whilst, upon turning to the south-east, we observed a lofty eminence surrounded with an ancient embankment, indicative of what, in all probability, it once was, a Roman entrenchment. The word *entrenchment* has not, to me, an agreeable sound; nor has the adjective accompanying it a power of calling up more pleasant associations, unless when applied to those fathers of their country, who fought, who bled, who died for it: *Brutus* is an honoured name, but *Cæsar semper Augustus* has no charms for me.

I cannot quit the Vale of Langford without again observing, that the residence or birth place of so many British worthies is to me truly classical, and inspires a kind of veneration which one hardly knows how to express. I believe you, who know me tolerably well, will not be very likely to suppose me superstitious; but I confess that, in this respect, I am more so than sound reasoning will warrant; and, although I should not be disposed to adore a relic of Locke, or invoke the ashes of Langhorne, yet I cannot avoid a sort of reverential feeling at the remembrance of such names, a view of the scenes over which they must have often rambled, and a recollection of their writings—which some of our cold-blooded bipeds may be disposed to class amongst the follies of the cloister; be it so, they will laugh at me, and I will go on my way, rejoicing that I am not such as they.

We passed nothing remarkable from Churchill to Cross, if we except the pleasant variety of views occasioned by the continual undulations of the road in a district considerably elevated, and a beautiful valley to the right studded with villages, on the south side of which is Winchcomb.

But I must not omit to observe, as you know I am partial to all intellectual improvement, that at Sidcot we passed an excellent school, supported principally by the people called Quakers, a people who, with all their peculiarities, possess, as a body, I am confident, more solid and rational information than the same number of any one sect in England. But, although I confess myself partial to them, do not imagine that I am about to become a devotee. Their formality of dress is, in my opinion, bordering on the ridiculous, as there is scarcely a possibility, from the varieties of tastes in colour, that a drab will please every one; the shape of

their dress, Dr. Buchan has recommended as being preferable to any other for ease and health, and with that, therefore, I must not quarrel; I would observe, however, that what may be ease in the shape of dress with one person might not be so in another. There is one peculiarity in this sect, which has always struck me very much, (indeed, I have often remonstrated with many of their members upon its evident absurdity,) and that is the use of the second person singular, instead of the second person plural; I know they argue upon the grammatical propriety of its use, and, did they keep strictly to grammatical propriety in the use of the word *thou*, we could not have so much to object to it, although custom, even in this, must ultimately decide every question of the kind. Even in the time of Horace it was so, and so it is still:

Uans

Quem pènes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi.

But, instead of using the word *thou* in the nominative case, they more commonly use the accusative case *thee*. Now, nothing can be a greater distortion of language than this, and, were they well to weigh the error, they would, I think, either use the proper nominative *thou*, or give up their peculiarity of address altogether. The quakers are now by no means an unlettered sect; one may hope that, in their colloquial language, they will cease to remind us of such a glaring solicism.—One word more, and I have done. It seems a little extraordinary, that the quakers, or, as they designate themselves, *the Friends*, should, in their religious rites, have abandoned, wisely I think, almost every thing ceremonial; and that, on the subject of dress and language, they should have adopted so much formality and rule. They must be well convinced, that goodness of heart is not formed by the use of a little particle of speech nor sublime virtues engendered by the cut or colour of a coat. I leave this to be explained by those more competent than I can pretend to be in this matter, and, in the mean time, am obliged to believe, that it is a part of the remaining superstition which their good sense will ultimately rescind.

We now descended to Cross, and, as we had come slowly from Langford, and been delayed by the hills, our friend B. kept up with us nearly the whole way. In descending to Cross, we had a confined view across Somersetshire, over Poldon-Hill to the Black Down-Hills, south of Taunton, a distance of at least thirty-

820



five miles. The day was now wearing fast, and our friend B. was desirous of visiting Axbridge, a small corporate town, somewhat less than a mile to the east of Cross; but, as we could not hear that any lions were worth seeing there, and as, if we did go there, we might be tempted to go on to Cheddar Cliffs, two miles further, I persuaded B. to remain quiet, as he had yet ten miles to walk to reach this place; and besides, I promised B. that, at some future time he and I would make an excursion from Bristol, or Bath, to explore the beauties of these tremendous cliffs: for B. knew that I had seen them before. I had, however, some difficulty with him, he complained much of going over the ground so fast, he wished to sit down upon every eminence with his hat off, and get as much air, as he expresses himself, as he possibly could. Nothing, I am sure, would give him greater pleasure than to go to Cheddar Cliffs, fall off (by accident of course) from the highest point, three hundred feet at least, and, if he escaped with life and limbs whole, he would have something to say about them as long as he lives: no person, however, is more timid than my friend B. and there is certainly no great probability that, much as he likes air, he would give himself an opportunity to take an airing of that sort. I am afraid, if I go on in this style, that you will set me down for one of the inhuman tribe of bipeds—but pray do not do so. I beseech you also, should you be disposed to hand this letter about amongst any old duchesses or timid maidens, to let them know, at the same time, how much I am the ladies' most humble servant, and would not wound their feelings for the world. My friend B's eccentricities called these observations from me, and if I make more of them hereafter, you must bear with me as well as you can. I hope, in particular, and it is my earnest request, that the ladies will not shriek; a lady's shriek always agitates me; should I hear one when I might happen to be on the edge of a precipice, who knows what the consequence might be; I might, unwillingly, do the very thing of which I admitted the possibility might happen to our friend B.

From Cross we proceeded on a perfectly level road to this place. I remember passing this way about twenty-five years ago, and the alteration in the face of the country here, though a complete flat, is greater than in any country which I remember, either in England or Wales, during the same period, if the neighbour-

hood of Bristol, Bath, and London, be excepted. It is evident, that the population must have very considerably increased: new houses appear in various directions, and comfortable cottages indicate the spirit by which even the labouring classes are actuated. When I say a complete level, I speak of the road; for, to the left, are occasional undulations in the ground near Mark and Wedmore; and, on the right, about five miles from Cross is Brent-Knoll, an insulated hill, which has a very majestic appearance; we passed close to it, and to resist ascending it was impossible. Our friend B. always on the alert when once in the open air, left Cross before us, and near this hill we overtook him. We found that our best way would be to get some lad to lead our horse and gig round to the Fox and Goose Inn, on the south-east side of the hill, and for us to ascend by East-Brent church. This we did, and a more gratifying prospect we have not for some time had. It was now nearly six o'clock in the evening, the sun shone moderately bright as we gained the summit, where is an appearance of an entrenchment, probably Roman; a square tower was erected here as a kind of summer observatory a few years ago, which is already falling to decay through mere neglect. We stood gazing in silence for some time. The sea, the land, the hills, had many attractions; to describe the scene minutely is what I shall not attempt: but we had a fine view of what is called the chops of the channel—a high line of water bounded only by the horizon, the Holmes, the mountains of Wales, the Quantock Hills, Minehead, Glastonbury Tor, the long ridge of Mendip looking like an elevated embankment designed to resist the waves of some mighty sea, and a vast tract of fine pasture land, surpassed perhaps no-where in England.

I am sometimes disposed to herborise in these elevated regions; and, though I saw nothing very striking amongst the plants of this hill, I was pleased to observe one growing very luxuriant here a short way down on the south side, the *Origanum vulgare* of Linnæus. I believe Ray mentions some other rare plants growing here, but I cannot remember their names; and, as I did not recognize them in our way, I could not devote time to find them out. Our descent on the south was considerably more precipitous than our ascent; we, notwithstanding, reached our horse and gig in safety.

For the present, adieu.

R. W.

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To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
WITH great satisfaction many of your readers (and amongst them myself) find Mr. Pytches pursuing the laudable design, years ago patronised and recommended by the lamented Gilbert Wakefield. Perhaps it will not bespeak- ing beyond the truth, when I say, Mr. P. ought, in justice to his countrymen, to have made an earlier notification of his resolution to publish, by which many of those who have subscribed for copies of Johnson, by Todd, would have been acquainted with the nature of the work on which Mr. P. has bestowed such immense labour, and who would have been inclined to wait its publication.

I find, also, Sir, that a gentleman of Newburgh, Fife, named Booth, has published a second edition of his Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary, in which he mentions, that his work is nearly ready for press. Perhaps, Mr. P. would favour us, through your valuable work, with a sketch of the outline of his Dictionary, and wherein it is likely to differ from Mr. Booth's.

I think, Sir, that Mr. P. might adopt a more decisive method of notation for his pronunciation, than that of which we have a specimen, (at least, one requiring considerably less work from the compositor). Has that gentleman ever attentively considered Odell's Essay on the English Elements, &c. or the view of the Vowels given in your numbers for November and January last? I shall be very happy to find the work every way worthy its respected author.

S. SHAW.

Hanley, Sept. 16.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNT of a recent TOUR through the NORTH of FRANCE to PARIS.

WE reached Lille about five o'clock, and took up our quarters at the Hotel de Portugal, where the diligence stops. The appearance of the house was far from prepossessing; but, being tired, we were not inclined to look out for a better; which we had cause afterwards to regret, as the beds were intolerably dirty, the first and only complaint of the kind we had to make during the whole journey. The charges were extremely moderate. We had a good dinner, including wine, for three francs, and every thing else was in proportion.

Lille is a very large and handsome city, and before the revolution was the capital of French Flanders. It is sur-

rounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The grand square is nearly in the centre of the town, and on a market-day presents a busy scene, being almost impassable for the crowds of market-women with their vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. We more than once observed the great partiality of the French for flowers, which are cultivated in great abundance. Lille is said to contain about 70,000 inhabitants, and to have numerous manufactures of cloth, camlets, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, hats, stockings, soap, &c. Very near to the town is a great number of corn and oil wind-mills; we counted forty from one spot. At our hotel we met with a gentleman from London, who was detained for want of a passport. He informed us, that he had made his way from Calais without being molested; but, on arriving at Lille, he was not suffered to proceed, and should be obliged to remain there till he received a passport from Calais.

We pursued our usual mode of travelling from Lille, which, though slow, being only at the rate of about four miles an hour including stoppages, we found safe and pleasant. The diligence was heavily loaded, both with passengers and luggage, and the first stage we had eight horses; two leaders abreast, next four abreast, and then the two wheel horses. This number required of course a postilion, the driver as usual sitting upon the near wheel horse. On the cabriolet were a young French officer and an elderly gentleman, a warm partisan of the old regime; and we had not travelled far before the difference in their political creeds became manifest. Though the latter exulted in the most extravagant terms at the downfall of Bonaparte, and loaded him with every epithet that the vocabulary of abuse could supply; the former preserved his temper unruffled, till his companion denied that Napoleon had even the talents of an ordinary soldier. This roused his indignation, and he replied with great warmth, "*Il faut être juste, Monsieur, même quand vous parlez de Napoléon*;" to which the old royalist only replied by, "*C'est un fou, C'est un grand coquin, C'est un enragé!*" The young officer, then addressing himself to me, said, that every soldier in France was for Bonaparte, and that, had he not abdicated, the military would never have deserted him; he extolled his military talents, and amongst other particulars he represented him as the best rider in France; and said, he was never known to be disappointed.

The

The country we passed through was every-where well cultivated. The earth seemed literally to teem with corn, and the abundance of fruit-trees was truly astonishing. The road, for upwards of fifty miles, was lined with apple and pear trees, besides great numbers which might be seen in every direction dispersed over the corn-fields. The tilths were remarkably clean, and every appearance of the soil indicated industry and good management; while the carts, waggons, and other implements of husbandry that came under our notice, exhibited a striking contrast of rudeness and want of skill.

In the course of our journey from Dunkirk, we witnessed many objects of Catholic veneration, the images of Christ, the Virgin Mary, &c. and sometimes a simple cross fastened to the outside of a church, or placed in a conspicuous spot near the road. On passing one of these, before which two poor women were kneeling, apparently with the most profound devotion, one of our company, with the view probably of ascertaining my sentiments, spoke of the doctrines of the Catholic creed, and remarked, that, however incomprehensible the holy mystery of the Trinity might appear, it had been demonstrated by certain French mathematicians! Upon my asking, how he could believe the Virgin Mary to be the *mother of God*, that Being who created the universe, and who was without beginning or end; he answered, "I believe it, Sir, because my religion teaches me to believe it." This, with him, was an irrefragable argument, and so the discourse ended. The influence of the Romish clergy over the minds of the people is wonderful. The tenets of their faith are instilled into the mind at a very tender age; and, the pomp and ceremonies of the Catholic worship being admirably calculated to strike the imagination, its votaries continue the willing victims of priestcraft and superstition, through the remainder of life. One practice, however, which we noticed, is deserving of imitation in Protestant and all other countries. The dead, who before the revolution were buried in the churches, are now interred without the town, where a suitable piece of ground is reserved for that purpose. In many places, we observed the graves ornamented with flowers, crosses, &c. The towns and villages in this part of France are not so large nor so well built, as those we passed through in Flanders. The public beggars also increased, and we

seldom stopped but the diligence was in a short time surrounded by half a dozen of those miserable objects, chiefly women and children, whose sole means of subsistence would appear to depend upon the fortuitous alms of travellers. They are extremely impertinent, and use every method to elicit your charity. They repeat their prayers, cross themselves, and sometimes even kneel and kiss the ground. I remarked, that the French passengers seldom omitted to scatter their *sous* amongst the begging group, a practice which no doubt tends to encourage the evil. As provisions are so cheap in France, and the taxes not more than one-fifth of what they are in England, there must be some great omission on the part of the government to allow any one to lead a life of mendicity. When it is considered, however, that prior to the revolution, the monasteries were the chief support of the poor in the neighbouring districts, and, when those institutions were suppressed, no plan for relieving them was adopted in their stead; it is rather a matter of surprise, that the number of poor in France is not greater than it is; for, let us suppose the poor-rates in England were to cease by an unexpected order of the legislature, what multitudes would be instantly under the necessity of seeking a livelihood by begging; and, if we may form a calculation from the present amount of the poor-rates, our towns and roads would be literally filled with mendicants.

Arriving at Amiens late in the evening, we had no opportunity of viewing the town, which is very large; but it does not appear to contain any object of public curiosity except the cathedral, nor to be remarkable for any thing, but being the birth-place of Peter the Hermit. We passed through Clermont and Chantilly. In the neighbourhood of the former place, the scenery becomes varied with the numerous and extensive vineyards, which extend from the road in some directions as far as the eye can reach. The vines are trained by sticks from four to five feet in height, and give an agreeable interest to the landscape. As we approached Paris, we saw here and there a chateau of massive structure, sometimes nearly embosomed in trees; but few or none of those neat and comfortable mansions which are so common in England, especially within twenty miles of London, and in the vicinity of our principal towns. Neither is Paris surrounded with numerous vil

lages, and extensive modern suburbs, such as indicate the approach to the metropolis of England.

We observed very little bustle, or passing, on the road before we got to St. Denis, five miles from Paris, which was extremely crowded with visitors, it being Sunday. At length we reached the capital; leaving to our right Montmartre, where the battle was fought on the day before the allies entered Paris.

After passing the Fauxbourg, we entered the gate of St. Denis, a handsome structure, which forms a striking contrast to the mean houses and narrow streets around it. The diligence drove to a *messagerie*, or coach-office, where having settled with the *conducteur* for our fare, &c. we engaged a porter to carry our trunks to the *Hôtel Du Lion d'Argent, Cour Batave, Rue St. Denis*, a house that had been recommended to us by a young man who had visited Paris a few weeks before. It belongs to the middle class of hotels, containing about fifty bed-rooms, and is more convenient than some of the first-rate hotels, as there is a *traiteur*, or eating-room, attached to it. The charges were reasonable; we paid three francs a night for a bed-room, and were never charged more than four francs for dinner, including wine. The beds were very comfortable; and, being placed in recesses, made the rooms open and airy, and very convenient for sitting-rooms; but, owing to the floors being laid with a kind of red tile, they have a damp and rather unpleasant appearance.

After breakfast the following morning, one of the waiters informed us, than an interpreter, or guide, was below, inquiring if any foreigners had arrived that were desirous of his assistance. We found him to be the same person that had been recommended to us by some English gentlemen at Calais. His name is John Gettcliffe, No. 4, Rue Bergère. I have given his address, as, from his long acquaintance with Paris, and being an Englishman, he is a very proper person for the office, and we found him of great service. We agreed with him for six francs a day; the whole of the first day we spent in viewing different parts of the city. The first place we visited was the palace of the Tuilleries; about ten minutes' walk from our hotel. As soon as we entered the court of this magnificent building, we were struck with astonishment at its immense size, so superior in this respect to any palace in England. It has been calculated, that the court will hold thirty thousand soldiers, in-

fantry and cavalry, drawn up in order of battle. The most striking object is the triumphal arch, erected by Bonaparté. It is built of a kind of Portland stone. Eight columns of red marble ornament the two principal façades, and support an entablature *en ressaut*. On the top is a gilt car, drawn by four horses, led by Victory and Peace. The horses are celebrated for exquisite workmanship; they are made of Corinthian brass, and were brought from Venice. The imperial arms, which were conspicuously displayed on the front of the arch, are erased.

The Louvre, the ancient palace of the Kings of France, is joined to the Tuilleries by the grand gallery. The late Emperor completed this superb gallery, and many other works in the exterior as well as the interior; and, had his power continued, he would have embellished the whole Louvre. His bust was placed on the façade, and under it was this inscription:—"Napoléon le Grand a achevé le Louvre;" but the bust and inscription have both disappeared since the return of Louis XVIII. Whilst walking over the city, our guide pointed out to us the various works that had been executed under the orders of Bonaparté; and it appears, that he has either built or beautified every public building in Paris. The following is the list which I minuted down at the time; but I have since found that it is far from being complete.

*Bridges.*—Pont des Arts. Pont d'Austerlitz. Pont de Jena.

*Fountains.*—Fontaine de la Renommée, ou Fontaine de Chatelet. Fontaine de l'Ecole de Medicine. Fontaine des Invalides. Fontaine du Temple. Fontaine de la Bastille, ou Fontaine de l'Elephant, (not finished.) Fontaine du Gros Cailloux. Fontaine de la Rue Vaugirard. Fontaine de la Rue de l'Our-sine. Fontaine du Palais des Arts.—It should be remarked, that Paris is supplied with water chiefly by means of fountains, where it is procured, and sold about the city.

*Markets.*—Marché des Innocents. Marché des Jacobins. Marché aux Volailles. Marché du Temple. Halle au Bled, (the immense dome of which is covered with copper.) Halle au Vin.

*Streets.*—Rue de Napoleon. Rue de la Paix. Rue Montabour. Rue Castillon. Rue de Rivoli. Boulevards Bourdon. Passage de l'Orme, (covered in and full of excellent shops.)

Besides the above, there are La Colonne de la Place Vendôme; L'arc de triomphe

triomphe de la barrière des Champs Elysées, (not finished;) the Post-office, and the Exchange, also in an unfinished state, and many other works of minor importance.

It is impossible to view these improvements, most of which are works of public utility, without being surprised, that a man, whose life appeared entirely devoted to military affairs, should have found time, or even had the inclination, to attend to pursuits of so different a nature. The above works, it might be supposed, would have required an age of peace to plan and to accomplish; and I could not suppress my regret, that a sovereign, who had, in the first instance, been elected almost unanimously by the people to govern them, and who has shewn such wonderful talents for every department of legislation, should, unfortunately, have been forced to become a conqueror. In England, Bonaparte is considered merely as a warrior; but, in France, he proved himself the active magistrate, the encourager of the arts, and the promoter of every useful invention.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE curious documents in your Number for October last, should, I think, have borne another title, in justice to the Princess Elizabeth; for, if an intrigue means a plot, or secret contrivance, she does not appear to have carried on any thing of that nature with the Lord High Admiral. Perhaps, some of your readers can inform us whether the unworthy governess was brought to any punishment, except the loss of her place; or, whether she survived to share in the general oblivion in which the Queen chose to bury all injuries done the Lady Elizabeth. R. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SUBMIT for your approbation, a few remarks upon the luminous arch which appeared on the 11th of September, soon after 9 o'clock in the evening, hoping that they may meet the attention of some of your scientific readers, whose comments would afford much satisfaction to an earnest enquirer after truth.

Its colour was pale and silvery, sufficiently transparent to admit of light from the stars, with little or no diminution of lustre. Its extremities bore nearly west-

south-west and east-north-east, cutting the magnetic meridian at right angles, having a slight curvature towards the north; this was, however, in all probability not a real, but an apparent, deviation, occasioned by the passage of its rays through a denser medium of vapour near the horizon. The highest part of the arch passed some degrees to the south of the zenith, thus forming the base of an imaginary cone, the vertex of which was the magnetic pole. It continued in full splendor for about half an hour, and then gradually faded away, apparently absorbed in the vast expanse of ether. At the same time, and till midnight, the northern horizon was illuminated by brilliant coruscations of the Aurora Borealis. Now, as it is known that luminous arches, under circumstances of position and colour nearly similar, are occasionally attendant on the northern lights, which originate, there is every reason to suppose, in an escape of superabundant electric fluid from the poles to the equator, through the high and rarer regions of the atmosphere, the appearance of meteoric bows may be accounted for on principles connected with this theory. We know that the electric fluid is only visible in its condensed state; consequently, if, at any given time, an accumulation of this fluid is thrown off from both these magnetic poles, it follows, that wherever the streams meet a condensation must ensue, and the points of union, (supposing the velocity of discharge to be in both cases equal,) will, of course, be nearly equidistant from both; and, if the fluid is discharged in all directions from the poles, since, at every point of union, a luminous condensation occurs, a circle would be formed surrounding the earth.

May not the ring of Saturn be accounted for on similar principles? In that immense planet, the electric fluid may exist in vast quantities above the poles, and be continually diverging towards the equatorial regions, where it must remain permanently visible, since all communication between the planet and the fluid must be slow and irregular, owing to the probable non-conducting masses of ice and snow which form an eternal crust round a globe so remote from solar influence. A. Y.

Chester, Sept. 26, 1814.

N.B. About three-and-twenty years ago, at nearly the same hour in the evening, the editor of the Monthly Magazine saw a similar luminous arch pass a little to the north of the zenith of Leicester. It extended

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tended from the western to the eastern horizon, and was the colour of the planet Saturn, or of Aurora Borealis; and it was no effect of refraction or reflection, nor had it the characters of common electricity, for it consisted of luminous clouds, such as are formed by the ignition of dust and small particles during the conflagration of buildings. These clouds rolled over each other from west to east, and made a rustling noise, not unlike the rustling of paper, or the fall of a cascade as heard at a distance. He well remembers, that the stars shone through it, and that it continued to roll on for an hour or two, till, as he thinks, the whole of the luminous train had passed. It was, doubtless, of the same nature as the arch recently seen.—EDITOR.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

A MORNING'S WALK TO KEW.

(Continued from p. 119.)

**S**OUTHWARD of Wandsworth, a road extends nearly two miles to the village of Lower Tooting, and nearly midway in this lane are a few houses, by the side of a small common, called *Garrat*, from which the lane itself is called *Garrat Lane*. Various encroachments on this common led to an association of the neighbours about three-score years since, and they chose a president, or mayor, to protect their rights; and the time of their first election, being the period of a new parliament, it was agreed that the mayor should be re-chosen after every general election. Some facetious members of the club gave, in a few years, local notoriety to this election; and, when parties ran high in the time of *Wilkes and Liberty*, it was easy to create an appetite for a burlesque election among the lower orders of the metropolis. The publicans at Wandsworth, Tooting, Battersea, Clapham, and Vauxhall, made a purse to give it character; and Mr. Foote rendered its interest universal, by calling one of his inimitable farces, "*the Mayor of Garrat*." I have indeed been told, that Foote, Garrick, and Wilkes, wrote some of the candidates' addresses, for the purpose of instructing the people in the corruptions which attend elections to the legislature, and of producing those reforms by means of ridicule and shame, which are vainly expected from the solemn appeals of argument and patriotism.

Not being able to find the members for Garrat in Beaton's Political Index, or in any of the Court Calendars, I am obliged to depend on tradition for information, in regard to the early history of

this famous borough. The first mayor of whom I could hear was called Sir John Harper. He filled the seat during two parliaments, and was, it appears, a man of wit, for, on a dead cat being thrown at him on the hustings, and a bye-stander exclaiming that it stunk worse than a fox, Sir John vociferated, "that's no wonder, for you see it's a *poll-cat*." This noted baronet was, in the metropolis, a retailer of brick-dust; and, his Garrat honours being supposed to be a means of improving his trade, and the condition of his ass, many characters in similar occupations were led to aspire to the same distinctions.

He was succeeded by Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, who was returned for three parliaments, and was the most popular candidate that ever appeared on the Garrat hustings. His occupation was that of buying old wigs, an article of trade like that in old clothes, but become obsolete since the full-bottomed and full-dressed wigs of both sexes went out of fashion. Sir Jeffrey usually carried his wig-bag over his shoulder, and, to avoid the charge of vagrancy, frequently bawled "old wigs" in the streets; but, having a person like Esop, and a countenance and manner marked by irresistible humour, he never appeared without a train of boys, and curious persons, whom he entertained by his sallies of wit, shrewd sayings, and smart repartees; and from whom, without begging, he collected sufficient to maintain his dignity of mayor and knight. He was no respecter of persons, and was so severe in his jokes on the corruptions and compromises of power, that, under the iron regime of Pitt and Dundas, when freedom was treason, and truth was blasphemy, this political punch, or street-jester, was prosecuted for using what were then called seditious expressions; and, as a caricature on the times, which ought never to be forgotten, he was in 1793 tried, convicted, and imprisoned! In consequence of this affair, and some charges of dishonesty, he lost his popularity, and, at the general election for 1796, was ousted by Sir Harry Dimsdale, muffin-seller, a man as much deformed as himself. Sir Jeffrey could not long survive his fall; but, in death as in life, he proved a satire on the vices of the proud, for in 1797 he died, like Alexander the Great, and many other heroes renowned in the historic page—of suffocation from excessive drinking!

Sir Harry Dimsdale dying also before the next general election, and no candidate

didate starting of sufficient originality of character, and, what was still more fatal, the victuallers having failed to raise a public purse, which was as stimulating a bait to the independent candidates for Garrat as it is to the independent candidates for a certain assembly, the borough of Garrat has since remained vacant, and the populace have been without a professed political buffoon.

None but those who have seen a London mob on any great holiday, can form a just idea of these elections. On several occasions, a hundred thousand persons, half of them in carts, in hackney-coaches, and on horse and ass back, covered the various roads from London, and choaked up all the approaches to the place of election. I was told, that, at the two last elections, the road within a mile of Wandsworth was so blocked up by vehicles, that none could move backward or forward during many hours; and that the candidates, dressed like chimney-sweepers on May-day, or in the mock-fashion of the period, were brought to the hustings in the carriages of peers, drawn by six horses, the owners themselves condescending to become their drivers!

Whether the benefit of inculcating useful principles through these mock politicians was compensated by the ridicule thrown on the sacred exertions of patriotism, may perhaps be doubted. These elections served however to keep alive the feelings of the people on public questions, and tended to increase those discussions and enquiries which support the arterial circulation of the body politic. The deadly plague of despotism, or the equally fatal disease of ministerial corruption, find victims of their influence only among people who are devoid of moral energies and public spirit, and whose stagnant and torpid condition generates morbid dispositions that invite, rather than resist, the attacks of any public enemy.

I am a friend, therefore, on principle, to the bustle and tumult of popular elections. They are the flint and steel, the animating friction, the electrical spark of society. Virtue alone can face them; Vice dreads them as it dreads the light. They tear with uncourtly hands the mask from Hypocrisy; they bring to the bar of public opinion great Culprits, who are amenable to no other tribunal; and they probe to the quick the seared consciences of Peculators and Oppressors. If the supple tools of courts, and the sophistical apologists of arbitrary power,

should castily urge that the people are sometimes misled by fraud and falsehood, and therefore unable to distinguish between patriots and plunderers, we must not forget that occasional errors are misfortunes which do not abrogate general rights. Are popular elections ever adopted in acknowledged and well-trained despotisms, as part of the machinery of the state for subjugating the bodies and minds of their slaves? Do we ever hear of the suffrages of the people among our favourite allies the Turks, the Russians, the Moors, or the Algerines? No!—popular elections, as means of eliciting the public voice, are the bane of all despotisms and the terror of all usurpations and abuses of power—while, *per contra*, they generate that public spirit which is the animating soul of freedom, they serve as tests of dauntless public virtue, they afford the last best hope of patriotism, and form national schools in which impressive Lessons of Liberty are taught to the whole people.

In my walk towards Garrat, my attention was attracted by a pretty mansion which pleased my eye, though the monotonous blows of its adjoining oil-mill annoyed my ear. The owner, Mr. Were, politely exhibited its details; and more mechanical ingenuity than is here displayed, could not be applied to facilitate the simple operation of extracting oil from linseed. A magnificent water-wheel, of thirty feet, turns a main shaft, which gives motion to a pair of vertical stones, raises the driving beams, and turns a band which carries the seed, in small buckets, from the floor to the hopper. The shock on the entire nervous system, produced by the noise of the driving beams as they fall on the wedges, is not to be described. The sense of hearing for the time is wholly destroyed, and the powers of voice and articulation are vainly exerted. The noise is oppressive, though a rebound, comparatively tuneful, takes place till the wedge is driven home; but afterwards, the blows fall dead, and produce a painful jarr on the nerves, which affected me for several hours with a sense of general lassitude. The grounds of this sensible manufacturer evince considerable taste, and produce that agreeable effect which always results from the combination of comfort, rural beauty, and useful industry. A manufactory in a picturesque situation, surrounded by the usual characters of opulence, is one of the most pleasing features of an English landscape, combining whatever we most admire in nature and art,



art, with moral associations, that produce in the mind a sentiment of perfect satisfaction.

Nearer to Wandsworth, Homer would have found imagery by which to improve his description of the abode of Vulcan; for how feeble must have been the objects of this nature, which a poet could view on the shores of the Mediterranean, compared with the gigantic machinery of an English iron-foundry. The application of the expansive powers of nature, as a moving agent in the steam-engine; the means of generating and concentrating heat in our furnaces; the melting of iron; the casting of the fluid; the colossal powers of the welding hammer, the head of which, though a ton weight, gives a stroke per second; the power of shears, which cut thick bars of iron like threads; the drawing out of iron hoops by means of rollers, and the boring of cannon, are the every-day business of one of these manufactories, all of which I saw going on at the same instant, without bustle or effort. Iron, the most universal, the most durable, and most economical of the metals, is thus made subservient to the wants of man, at a time when his improvidence in the use of timber has rendered some substitute necessary. New applications are daily made of it, and a new face is, by its means, promised to society. Used as sleepers and bond-pieces in the brick-work of houses, it will extend their duration through many ages; and, as joists, rafters, and plates for roofs, it will defy the assaults of storms and the ravages of fire. As railing for gardens, parks, and other enclosures, it combines elegance with security. As pipes for gas, or for water, it is justly preferred to lead or wood. As frames for windows, it unites lightness with durability. As bedsteads, it excludes vermin; and as square frames for bridge-pieces, it presents the triumph of human art. Yet these are only a few of its modern applications, for they are indefinite, and a description of the manufactories of Birmingham and Sheffield, of which iron is the staple, would fill a volume. On my remarking to the proprietor of this foundry, that the men mingled themselves with the fire like salamanders; he told me, that, to supply the excessive evaporation, some of them found it necessary to drink eight or ten pots of porter per day. Many of them presented in their brawny arms, which were rendered so by the constant exertion of those limbs, and in their bronzed coun-

tenances, caused by the action of the heat and the effluvia, striking pictures of true sons of Vulcan; and, except in occasional accidents, they enjoyed, I was told, general good health, and attained a hearty old age.

I learnt, in regard to these manufactories, that the application of machinery in them saves two-thirds of the manual labour, or, in other words, that a triple effect is produced by the union of a given number of hands, with appropriate machinery. In this we rejoice; but, from any experience of the benefits, I ask emphatically, *Why?* If in this age the same necessities and luxuries are produced by one-third of the manual labour which was required in the age of Elizabeth, it is evident that the English of this day ought to subsist as well by working not more than half as much as in the days of Elizabeth, or our boasted machinery is useless. By making the winds, the waters, the elastic fluids, and combinations of the mechanical powers, perform our labour, we compel nature to work for us; and, though in a northern latitude, we place ourselves in the very situation of the inhabitants of the Tropics, where an ever-bountiful climate feeds the people with very slight exertions of manual labour.—Yet, is it so?—Enquire of our labouring classes, who toil for inadequate subsistence from twelve to fifteen hours per day!—Does not some malevolent influence then deprive us of the advantages of our ingenuity? War! War, O my countrymen, is, I fear, the dark cloud that overshadows the land, and prevents the rays of our social sun from producing his genial and beneficent effects! But on this subject I have raised the voice of reason and humanity so often, that it seems to be as useless as the appeals of a mother, standing on the sea-shore, to the tempest which is destroying her children in a visible wreck. Infatuated nations are like exhilarated dram-drinkers; they ridicule and despise warning, till a palsy or apoplexy renders them a proverb among their neighbours, and brings on a death-bed, but too-late, repentance!

I had not time to view any of the other ingenious and valuable manufactories of this place; but, perceiving that the manufacturers formed a numerous and opulent class of inhabitants, and that there were many elegant mansions of families living on their fortunes, besides many respectable shop-keepers, I was induced to seek information in regard to the state of society and mutual intercourse

course in a country-town possessing such capabilities.

I enquired at the principal Inn, and found that a subscription assembly was held six times in the year, at an expence of three guineas, but that it had only thirty-two subscribers, though within a mile there are a hundred families that keep their own carriages, and another hundred qualified by habit and manners to give and receive pleasure at such an entertainment. I learnt, however, that this solitary establishment, the only means by which the inhabitants can practically feel that they do not live in a wilderness, is poisoned at its source by a strict ballot, which places the privilege of admission in the discretion of any two or three narrow-minded and impertinent persons, who may have become directors. Of course, no man of sense or delicacy would ever expose himself and family to the insult of being black-balled; and these institutions, which are calculated to promote general happiness, become, in consequence, a source of mortification to the majority of a neighbourhood, and of petty and inadequate gratification to those whose inanity of character, or obsequiousness of manners, have rendered them tolerable to the family, or small junto, who usually take it upon themselves to govern such assemblies.

Some observations on this subject merit record, because happiness is the end of life, the proper business of study, and the true object of all disquisition; and there is no point about which families are made more uncomfortable, and in which the spirit of caprice and tyranny is more successfully exerted, than in the institution and conduct of country assemblies; while, at the same time, nothing could be easier than to render them a means of happiness to all who are capable of it. It is evident, that many persons, by habit and education, are ill-adapted to take part in the polite amusements of an assembly; that some men are odious by their vices; and that many females of equivocal character ought not to be allowed to mix with the virtuous part of the sex; consequently, every inhabitant of a district ought not to be admitted to join in amusements which imply the contact of dancing and cards. It is also too certain, that a contemptible and unworthy pride often accompanies the wealth which assumes an ascendancy in assemblies; that scandal and falsehood more commonly govern the decisions of society than charity and truth; and that the bad

passions of envy and malice mix themselves more or less with all human conduct. What then is the security against the intrusion of the vicious? A ballot, in which one black-ball in ten, or sometimes two or three among the whole body of the subscribers, operate as an exclusion, that is to say, are a means of setting a mark on a family, and placing it at issue with a considerable portion of the neighbourhood! What a pernicious engine for the gratification of pride, scandal, envy, and malice! What an inquisition of the few bad by which to torment the many good! What a dagger in the hands of tolerated assassins! In short, what a perversion of reason, what a disease in the very bosom of society, what a lurking demon stationed at the threshold of every happy family, to blast and thwart the modest ambition of its amiable members! Doubtless, in and near Wandsworth, a mistaken constitution in the system of ballot renders a hundred families uncomfortable, while the thirty-two elect are not benefitted. The principle, therefore, is erroneous, and exclusion should result only from a majority of black-balls. For the honour of our nature we may presume, that a majority of men are not governed by bad passions; at least, our only security consists in its not being so; it may, therefore, be presumed, that a majority of black-balls would be fair evidence of a fault in the candidate rather than in the electors. Perhaps, a simple majority ought to be decisive; but, to guard against the intrigues of bad passions, the decision would be more just if two-thirds were required to be black-balls; for it may be safely trusted, that no third of a respectable assembly will ever vote for the admission of a character truly objectionable.

"But am I to mix," exclaims one of my starch female readers, "with members whom I do not like, or give up my subscription to the assembly." "Unquestionably, Madam; your dislikes ought not to be gratified—your hatred and prejudice are odious vices, which you ought to keep at home, where you can invite whomsoever you like, and reject those whom you dislike; but a public assembly is the property of society, whose happiness ought to be consulted in its arrangements, and which ought to be governed by general rules of morals and justice, and not by the bad passions of the unworthy few."

After all, is it not matter of wonder, that only once a month, during the winter,

ter, any congregation of part of the inhabitants of Wandsworth takes place for purposes of amusement? Yet, is not this the general characteristic of English society, from the Orkneys to the Land's-End? The inhabitants of populous districts or towns in Britain might as well, in regard to their intercourse with the community, live in the wilds of America or Siberia! 'Tis true, they assemble on Sundays at church or chapel, but their devotions forbid the gaiety which ought to vary the grave pursuits of life—and they meet also in the common receptacle of mortality in the parish cemetery—but they seldom or ever meet to cheer life's dull round, to soften asperities, to remove formal distances, to cultivate friendships, and to perform social and neighbourly offices of courtesy and kindness. Why is there not, in every populous vicinage or adjoining to every town, a public gravelled or paved Walk, provided with covered and open seats, in which, from spring to autumn, the inhabitants might resort and promenade between the hours of six and eight or nine. Might not such walks be rendered attractive, during those hours, by being provided with two, three, or four, Musicians to play marches and lively airs, and increase the hilarity of the scene? A district would then become social, and the inhabitants would know each other, while the proud need not mix with the humble more than would be agreeable. Such arrangements would render less necessary those costly and vitiating excursions to watering-places, which are made in quest of similar gratifications; and they would render two hours of every twenty-four a period of enjoyment to tens of thousands, who now have no relief from gloomy cares, except in the public house, or in the drinking of fermented liquors at home. It would, moreover, be a cheap pleasure, supported by a rate of half-a-guinea per house per annum, while it would afford at least 1000 hours of innocent and healthful gratification to their families. To enumerate all the direct and collateral advantages would be impracticable, while it would be difficult to imagine a single objection that could weigh against the obvious benefits. Society would then become a social state; and it would no longer be problematical, whether a man in a wilderness, separated from the bad passions of his fellow-men, were not happier than he who is surrounded by them, but who has no counterpoise in their intercourse and affections? May these coun-

derations sink deep into the minds of Men of Ross, wherever they are to be found; and, if acted upon as they merit, I hope I may live to form one of many happy groupes of village or parish promenades, which owe their origin to these observations. COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I SHOULD be obliged to any of your correspondents who, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, would inform me of the best mode of dying rags or paper in a large way.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
YOUR Taunton correspondent has furnished you with a list of words usually spoken in this county (Somerset); upon looking over which I find he has omitted a great number; and I really think, could we catch all the provincial words and expressions here in use amongst the lower classes of society and the yeomanry, that, so far from the number being scanty, we should find it amount to many hundreds. I speak, of course, of the whole county: your correspondent perhaps only of the western part of it, or perhaps of the neighbourhood of Taunton, as such words as *ort* and *hend* (should it not be *hen*?) indicate an origin west of the river Parret. It strikes me that he might have considerably increased his number even of that part of the county:—*nozt*, nothing, immediately occurs to me; and I am much mistaken if several of the words in the annexed vocabulary are not in use equally west as well as north of the Parret. But, however, there is so different a pronunciation north of this river, that one is almost tempted to believe, at first hearing, it is absolutely a different language; and, although the pronunciation is inharmonious enough, yet, unless my ear has long deceived me, it possesses less novelty in sound, relatively to the language of other parts of England, than the dialect which prevails in this county west of the river Parret: one great peculiarity in which is, that, in the *present* tense of the third person singular of all verbs, the *eth*, or a contraction of it, is constantly used; thus instead of *has*, *does*, *gives*, *hears*, *sers*, &c. we find *huth*, *doth*, *giv'eth*, *hear'eth*, *see'th*, &c. I recollect no verb which does not bend to this rule, except the verb *to be*. But I am trenching upon your Taunton correspondent's more immediate province,

vince, which I beg leave to quit, in observing that the sounds of *S* and *F* are more commonly converted into the sounds of *Z* and *V* in the *western*, than in the northern or eastern parts of the county: I would add, that I think him much mistaken in supposing, that the difference of the language consists rather in *pronunciation*, than in the use of provincial words; and the following list bears me out in my idea. Johnson was of the same opinion as your correspondent, but he knew nothing of the matter.

What constitutes a peculiarity of idiom on this side the Parret, is the sound which is commonly given to the letter *a*, in such words as *fall*, *tall*, *call*, *ball*, &c. the *a* being sounded exactly like the *a* in father: another peculiarity is, that of attaching to many verbs in the *infinitive* mood, as well as to some other parts of different conjugations, the letter *y*. Thus, it is very common to say, *I can't sewy*, *I can't nursy*, *he can't reapy*, *he can't sawy*; as well as to *sewy*, to *nursy*, to *reapy*, to *sawy*, &c. but never, I think, without an *auxiliary* verb, or the sign of the infinitive *to*. I am very much disposed to believe that this arises from an inclination to give the infinitives of verbs an uniform termination, as in the French and many other languages: I am not aware that this observation has ever been before made. Other peculiarities might be mentioned; but I cannot see the importance of extending these remarks, as it is not very probable that a second *Burns* should ever arise in this county to give celebrity to, and immortalize, in song, its different dialects; none of them having, it must be admitted, any thing strikingly melodious to recommend them. However, although the *sounds* might not be worth preserving, yet *words* assuredly are, if different from those in use in other parts of the island. With this view, and with the attempt to see how far it might be practicable to introduce the Somersetshire idiom into the lighter species of poetry, the following Vocabulary was collected many years ago, and now, with recision and revision, is much at the service of the readers of the Monthly Magazine. I beg leave, at the same time, to inform them, that I have never felt myself sufficiently inspired to write even one solitary stanza in this *native dialect*.

Some of the words which your Taunton correspondent has mentioned, are common here; I have not, therefore, repeated them.

It will be borne in mind, that in the MONTHLY MAG. No. 261,

following vocabulary I have given the words, as nearly as I could, as they are pronounced: that many of them are corrupted Saxon, I entertain no doubt, and this the learned in that tongue must readily discover.

Huntspill, Sept. 10, 1814. J. JENNINGS.

*As*, verb, to ask; this corruption is, I believe, common in other parts of England.

*Bunchond*, *v.* To signify intention, to intimate.

*Bee-but*,  
*Bee-lippen*, } *s.* A bee-hive.

*Begummers!* interject. A term of asseveration; No, begummers! Yes, begummers! Perhaps a corrupted oath—By god mothers?

*Retwit*, *v.* To upbraid, to repeat a past circumstance aggravatingly.

*Bescummer*, *v.* To foul with a dirty liquid; to besmear.

*Bibble*, *v.* To drink often, to tope.

*Bibbler*, *s.* A toper, a drunkard.

*Billid*, *adj.* Distracted, mad.

*Bin*, *conj.* Because.

*Bote*, *part.* and *past tense* of To buy.

*Bunt*, *v.* To separate bran from flour.

*Bunt*, *s.* A bolting mill.

*Bunt*,

*Bunting*,  
*Bunting-cloth* } *s.* Bolting-cloth.

*Cleves*, *s. pl.* Cliffs.

*Chamer*, *s.* Chamber, floor up stairs.

*Colley*, *s.* A blackbird.

*Crips*, *adj.* Crisp. This is a very common corruption; we have *claps* for clasp, *haps* for hasp, &c. which were they all noted would swell this vocabulary to an enormous size.

*Clear and sheer*, *adv.* Completely, totally.

*Couth*, *v.* To hane; applied to sheep.

*Comical*, *adj.* Odd, singular.

*Croust*, *s.* Crust.

*Crousty*, *adj.* Crusty, snappish, surly.

*Daver*, *v.* To fall down, to fade, to droop.

*Desperd*, *adv.* Very, extremely.

*Diddlecome*, *adj.* Half mad, sorely vexed.

*Dirsh*, *s.* A thrush.

*Don*, *v.* To put on.

*Drang*, *s.* A narrow path.

*Dring*, *v.* To throng, to press as in a crowd.

*Drow*, *v.* To dry. *The hay don't drowy at all.*

*Drowth*, *s.* Dryness, thirst.

*Drowthy*, *adj.* Dry, thirsty.

*Dudder*, *v.* To deafen with noise, to render the head confused.

*Dunch, adj.* Deaf.  
*Eth, s.* Earth.  
*Evet, s.* A lizard.  
*Fags! interject.* Truly, indeed.  
*Forweend, adj.* Humoursome, difficult to please; applied to children.  
*Gally, v.* To frighten.  
*Ganner, s.* Mistress, an old woman.  
*Gatfer, s.* An old man.  
*Gaffer, s.* An old man.  
*Grammer, s.* Grandmother.  
*Gramfer, s.* Grandfather.  
*Guddle, v.* To drink greedily.  
*Guddler, s.* A greedy drinker; one who is fond of liquor.  
*In haydigees, In high spirits, frolicsome.*  
*Heft, s.* Weight.  
*Hearam-skearum, adj.* Wild, romantic.  
*Hitch, v.* To hang up as upon a hook, to affix temporarily; in a neuter sense, to be attached temporarily. Much has been written upon this word, and many correspondents of the Monthly Magazine have tried their hands at it. I wrote a paper expressly to explain it, but I suppose that it was mislaid. Its use and meaning are well understood here. We frequently say to a friend, "HITCH UP your horse while you stay;" to a lady, "Take care, or the brambles will hitch in your cloaths." If any person will give himself the trouble to add the word *up* to *hitch* in the famous couplet of Pope, the sense will become obvious enough.  
*Hoke, v.* To wound with horns, to gore.  
*Hoop, s.* A bullfinch.  
*Hulder, v.* To hide, to conceal.  
*Hulve, v.* To turn over.  
*Ker, } s.* The dry stalks of some  
*Kery, }* plants are called *Keries*, such as Hemlock, &c.; as dry as a *Kery* is a common simile.  
*Kit, s.* A tribe, a collection, a gang.  
*Lamiger, adj.* Lame, crippled.  
*Lew, adj.* sheltered, defended from storms.  
*Lew, s.* Shelter, defence from storms.  
*Limmers, }*  
*Limbers, }* *s. pl.* Shafts.  
*Lidden, s.* A tale, theme, subject.  
*Longful, adj.* Long in regard to time.  
*Mang, v.* To mix.  
*Mallard, s.* A male duck.  
*May-be, adv.* Is constantly used instead of *perhaps*; similar to the French *peut-être*; in both cases *it* and *it* being understood.  
*Manche, v.* To chew, to eat. Quere if from *manger*, French?

*Meech, v.* To play truant, to run away from school improperly.  
*Meecher, s.* A truant, one who absents himself improperly.  
*Mixen, s.* A dunghill. Johnson has this word, but gives no authority for its use. Its use is common here.  
*Moor-coot, s.* A moor-hen.  
*Moot, v.* To root out.  
*Moze, s.* A root.  
*Northering, adj.* Wild, foolish, incoherent.  
*Pilch, }*  
*Pilcher, }* *s.* A baby's woollen clout.  
*Pig's-looze, s.* A pig's-sty.  
*Pilm, s.* Dust.  
*Pink, s.* A chaffinch.  
*Pip, s.* A seed: applied to those seeds which have the shape of apple-seed, cucumber-seed, &c. but never to globular or minute seeds.  
*Pulk, }*  
*Pulker, }* *s.* A small shallow place containing water.  
*Quarrel, s.* A square of window-glass; *quarré*, French.  
*Ray, v.* To dress.  
*Readship, s.* Confidence, trust.  
*Revel, s.* What is called a *Wake* in many parts of England is called here a *Revel*. In a *Fair* horses, cattle, sheep, &c. are sold; in a *Revel* never, but liquor, fruit, toys, &c.  
*Rudderish, adj.* Hasty, without care, rude.  
*Sar, v.* To earn, to get.  
*Shord, s.* A gap in a hedge; a *stop-shord*, a stop-gap.  
*Single-stick, s.* A game; to the disgrace of this county, too well known; — sometimes called *Back-sword*.  
*Scrunch, v.* I know not any synonym in our language for this word. The idea of crushing and bringing closer together is evidently implied, accompanied also with some kind of noise; a person may be said to *scrunch* an apple or a biscuit if in eating it he made a noise; so a pig in eating acorns; agreeably to this idea Mr. Southey has used the word in *Thalaba*: —  
 "No sound but the wild, wild wind,  
 And the snow crunching under his feet."  
 but he spells it omitting the *s*.  
*Skir-devil, s.* A black martin, a swift.  
*Skrent, v.* To burn, to singe: an irregular verb.  
*Skrent, part.* Burnt, singed.  
*Skeer, v.* To mow lightly over: applied to pastures which have been summer eaten, never to meadow land.  
*Skeerings, s. pl.* Hay which has been made in pasture land.

*Skram,*

*Skram*, *v.* To benumb with cold.

*Skram*, *adj.* Awkward, stiff as if benumbed.

*Skummer*, *s.* A foulness made with a dirty liquid.

*Skummer*, *v.* To foul with a dirty liquid, to besummer.

*Sneeck*, *s.* Fine dust raised in the air.

*Soc!* *s. pl.* vocative case, Friends! Companions! Quere if not from *Socius*, Latin.

*Spry*, *v.* To become chapped by cold.

*Stud*, *v.* To study.

*Stote*, *s.* A weasel; a *Fare* or *Varc* is also a species of *weasel*, but I am not naturalist sufficient to distinguish them.

*Suent*, *adj.* Even, smooth, plain.

*Swankum*, *v.* To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner.

*Swap*, *v.* To exchange one thing for another, to harter.

*Tallet*, *s.* The garret, the floor next the roof.

*Tack*, *s.* A shelf.

*Taffety*, *adj.* Dainty, nice, delicate; applied to the taste for food.

*Tang*, *v.* To tie.

*Than*, *adv.* Then.

*Tilty*, *adj.* Testy, soon offended.

*To-do*, *s.* Bustle, confusion.

*Tine*, *v.* To shut, to close.

*Turf*, *s. pl.* Turves. Peat cut out in pieces, and dried fit for burning.

*Tut*, *s.* A hassoc.

*Tutty*, *s.* A flower, a nosegay.

*Tut-work*, *s.* Piece-work.

*Twily*, *adj.* Troublesome, irksome.

*Unray*, *v.* To undress.

*Unket*, *adj.* Dreary, dismal, lonesome.

*Up*, *v.* To get up, to arise.

*Untung*, *v.* To untie.

*Vung*, *v.* To receive, to earn.

*Vaught*, *part.* Fetched.

*Vinned*, *adj.* Mouldy, humoursome; applied to children.

*Vitious*, *adj.* Spiteful, revengeful.

*Vlother*, *s.* Incoherent talk, nonsense.

*Ward*, *v.* To wade.

*Wash-dish*, *s.* A wastail.

*Well-at-eased*, *adj.* Healthy, hearty.

*Whop*, A heavy blow.

*Whop*, *v.* To strike with heavy blows.

*Want*, *s.* A mole.

*Wood-quist*, *s.* A wood-pigeon.

*Wrumple*, *v.* To discompose, to rumple.

*Wrumple*, *s.* A rumple.

*Zât*, *adj.* Soft.

*Zoundy*, *v.* To swoon.

The names of *plants*, *herbs*, *trees*, and *flowers*, would furnish another list of no trifling length; thus the common species of *convolvulus*, called *bind-weed*, is called

here *withy-wine*; and sometimes *ladies-smock*, no doubt from the delicate whiteness of its flowers. The single and double *daffodil* are both called *bell-flowers*, from their shape. The *hedera terrestris*, or *ground ivy*, is called *hay-maidens*; but your readers are surely weary by this time of *Somersetshire*. But, should their appetite for Somersetshire words still continue unabated, I can assure them that even now a great many have occurred to my memory since the above list was written, which if they desire to *manche* must be conveyed to them in a future communication.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

PERHAPS there is no evil more conducive to human misery, more degrading to man, and at the same time so contemptible and mischievous, as superstition. Every generation has been sedulous in fostering this disgusting hydra. There is no country but what has felt its scourge, and drank of its poison. Britain herself claims no exemption from it. It is, however, with no small degree of pleasure, we behold its declension in this kingdom. We had indulged a hope of its speedy annihilation, but how are we deceived? It is distressing to learn, that this desolating evil has lately been extensively great in the west of England. The town and neighbourhood of Tiverton, in Devonshire, seems to be the destined place of its periodical visitations. The following circumstance, while it evinces the amazing credulity of the people of the west, will, no doubt, excite the ridicule and indignation of every enlightened mind.

A few weeks since, Ann Taylor, a child about 10 years old, the daughter of a respectable yeoman, living in the parish of Tiverton, being ill, lay six days in a state of insensibility, apparently dead. During her lying in this state of suspended animation, she had a dream, which the family calls a trance in the printed account they have so widely circulated. This dream abounds with incoherent and excessive absurdities, interspersed with a few pious reflections. Her request, when she awoke, and the extraordinary circumstances which happened after her decease, are thus related by her father, in a printed letter, which has obtained a most enormous sale:—

“ When she recovered from her stupor, she requested some one would write down all she had to unfold, and, I charged the person who did it, as she might be put on

her oath, not to add or diminish a word, nor to ask her a question, which I know was duly attended to. Then she earnestly requested all might be printed, and desired I would get it done. I endeavoured to evade it by putting some papers in the room merely to satisfy her mind, but she soon discovered it was not the thing. She then said, if it were not printed, my sins would never be forgiven. As she continued urging me to it, I went for that purpose the next day, and even went so far as the printer's door, but was ashamed to go in, as I was convinced the world would ridicule it. I returned to my home; and, she renewing her inquiries, I told her, 'it was not yet done—but that it should;' she replied, 'but too late.' The next day, (notwithstanding it was Sunday), I was obliged to go and request that some might be printed early the following morning. I returned and told her, but she again said, 'it will be too late.' She died the same evening at seven o'clock. The next morning her voice was distinctly and repeatedly heard, in a shrill tone, by the person who wrote the relation, making her former enquiry. Between ten and twelve, the men came to put her in the coffin: and, when performed, the whole family assembled to dinner; but, wonderful to relate, her voice was again heard, saying, 'Father, it is not printed.' Had I been alone, I should have considered it was my agitated mind that deceived me; but all present heard it, and the men became as if they were thunderstruck."

This was heard and solemnly attested, by no less than six witnesses. With the exception of the servant girl, who wrote the dream, and is supposed by several to have practised some deception, no suspicion attaches to the veracity of any of the parties, all of whom concur in one testimony. This relation has been diffused all over the west of England, and has been credited by no less than half its population. Such deplorable credulity led to the publication of a sermon on the subject, entitled, "The Question of Apparitions and Supernatural Voices considered; a Sermon occasioned by the extraordinary circumstances which immediately followed the death of Ann Taylor, delivered in Steps Meeting, Tiverton, June 26, 1814, by the Reverend W. Vowles." A more complete refutation of the popular notion of ghosts, apparitions, &c. never appeared. The reverend author, in the commencement of his subject, has candidly introduced the opinions of his formidable opponents, Dr. Johnson, Addison, and Cumberland. These are demonstrably proved to be fallacious, and

unworthy the respect of an enlightened people. The unhappy tendency of superstitious principles is not passed over in silence, and the argument for apparitions, urged from the Holy Scriptures, is shewn to be indecorous, false, and unfounded. Under this last head, Mr. V. has noticed the supposed apparition of Samuel at Endor.

From the uncircumstantial account in Scripture of the affair at Endor, it has been a matter of enquiry, whether the ghost of Samuel did appear or not? The question has been again agitated in Mr. Vowles's sermon, and I hope it may lead to some satisfactory discussion of the subject. THEODORE PARKHOUSE.

Tiverton; Sept. 17, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BOTANIC MEMORANDA AND HABITATS.

By J. WINCH.

**CENANTHE fistulosa.** By the Mole at Brockham, Surrey. N. J. W.

**CENANTHE pimpinilloides.** On the sandy banks at the foot of the cliffs about Hastings, Sussex; Mr. J. Woods.

**CENANTHE erocata.** Near Brockham and Dorking, Surrey; and by Loch Fine and Loch Long, in the West Highlands. N. J. W. About Kirby Lonsdale and Kendal, Westmorland; Mr. J. Woods.

**CORIANDRUM sativum.** Between Dorking and Ranmore Common, Surrey; near Marley Hill, Durham. N. J. W.

**CICUTA virosa.** In ditches near Stirling, and at Loch-end near Edinburgh. N. J. W. In ditches and by waters at Low Park-end, near Nunwick, Northumberland; Wallis. A very likely Habitat.

**SCANDIX odorata.** Stackhouse and other places near Kendal, Westmorland; Mr. Windsor. By every brook and river in the north and north-west of the county of Durham, undoubtedly indigenous. See Winch's Guide, vol. i. p. 28.

**SCANDIX cerefolium.** By the road side near the Red-Hough, Gateshead, Durham; Mr. Robertson. Probably the outcast of a garden.

**IMPERATORIA ostruthium.** Brothwick, Scotland; Mr. Hooker.

**SMYRNIUM olusatrum.** About the ruins of old castles and monasteries, Northumberland and Durham. N. J. W.

**ANETHUM feniculum.** Kent, plentiful. N. J. W. — St. Vincent's rocks, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

**PIMPINELLA saxifraga.** β.

**PIMPINELLA dissecta.** Sibth 102.— This is *Pimpinella dioica*, of Mr. Hutton; mentioned



mentioned as growing near Keswick, in Mr. Turner's Guide.

*PIMPINELLA magna*. Ribble side in Mr. Lister's field, below the bridge between Settle and Rathe, and near Newton in Bolland, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor. — Hill above Matlock, Derbyshire; N. J. W.

*APIUM graveolens*. Near Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

*VIBURNUM lantana*. This shrub, though common in the south, does not appear indigenous in the north of England, even on our calcareous soils. N. J. W.

*SAMBUCUS ebulus*. Near Close House,

Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Between Godstone and the Iron Pear Tree; Mr. J. Woods.

*SAMBUCUS nigra*, . *Laciniatis foliis*. Kelhoe, at the edge of the Cave, Yorkshire, Mr. Windsor; near Earsden, Northumberland. N. J. W.

*TAMARIX gallica*. On the sandy banks at the foot of the cliffs about Hastings, and on the Castle-hill, Sussex; Mr. J. Woods.

*PARNASSIA palustris*. Dwarf specimens of this plant frequently occur on the sands of the Northumberland and Durham sea-coast. N. J. W.

POPULATION OF SALOP, by the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Bradford, North	4,155	4,474	25	79	2,169	1,378	927	10,872	11,598	22,470	
Bradford, South	5,047	6,422	32	170	1,831	3,557	1,034	15,560	15,779	31,339	
Brimstrey - -	3,664	3,924	30	136	1,491	2,173	260	9,659	9,785	19,444	
Chirbury - -	604	636	3	9	43	186	13	1,733	1,645	3,378	
Condover - -	939	1,075	5	13	719	230	126	2,808	2,774	5,582	
Ford - -	1,067	1,253	6	8	798	311	144	3,109	3,084	6,193	
Munslow - -	1,795	1,892	16	43	1,402	319	171	4,656	4,714	9,370	
Oswestry - -	2,993	3,223	21	92	1,693	1,062	468	7,414	7,971	15,385	
Overs - -	450	422	2	15	350	124	12	1,344	1,285	2,627	
Pimhill - -	2,019	2,126	8	25	1,312	743	65	5,371	5,569	10,940	
Purslow - -	1,756	1,902	9	34	1,230	383	289	4,984	4,986	9,970	
Stottesden -	2,224	2,313	11	106	1,331	630	352	5,779	5,976	11,755	
Bridgnorth, } (Borough)	978	1,073	5	44	31	870	122	2,006	2,380	4,386	
Ludlow (Bor.)	851	1,105	11	15	14	246	845	1,810	2,340	4,150	
Shrewsbury, } (Bor. & Lib.)	3,509	3,980	26	76	981	2,516	483	8,374	10,169	18,543	
Wenlock, } (Town and Liberty) -	3,455	3,569	11	258	847	2,016	706	8,402	8,403	16,805	
Local Militia -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,961	- -	1,961	
Totals -	35,506	39,459	219	1,129	16,693	16,744	6,022	95,842	98,456	194,298	

# MATERIALS TOWARDS THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY PART OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD;

*Extracted from Memoranda of an eminent POLITICAL CHARACTER,  
recently deceased.*

[The following Memoranda, made at the period of the several events, were found among the papers of a gentleman whose opportunities of information were considerable, and who daily mixed with some of the leading actors in the times alluded to. Those which were not dated have been arranged as nearly as possible in the order of the facts; but it is probable that in performing this duty some anachronisms may have been unavoidable. In those cases in which a name appears at the end of the paragraph, the writer intended to indicate his authority for the memorandum.]

**MONDAY, May 12, 1766.** Mr. Wilkes arrived in town, from France, with a Mr. Maclean, who was formerly an apothecary, and lately partner with a Mr. Stewart in a druggist's store, at Philadelphia, now connected with the Burkes. Lord Rockingham's secretary lodged at Stewart's house in Hollis-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Cotes did not know of his coming till he saw the account of his arrival in the Evening Post of Tuesday, at his house at Byfleet; he immediately came to town, when he found a note from Mr. Wilkes desiring to see him. He went immediately, when Mr. Wilkes acquainted him that he was come to demand a performance of the repeated promises of the ministers, which he had in writing, viz. to give him a general pardon, five thousand pounds in cash, in lieu of what he might receive from a fine from Lord Halifax, and fifteen hundred pounds per annum, for thirty years, upon Ireland. He said he had seen several people from the ministers, and had great reason to hope for success; he said, the people he had conversed with from the ministers expressed great wrath against Lord Temple for his strong opposition to their measures; that he had told them that he had very many and singular obligations to Lord Temple, and if that was not the case he had so great a regard for Lord Temple's public and private virtues, that nothing under heaven should induce him to do any thing that would give that noble lord a moment's uneasiness. He desired me to communicate this to Lord Temple, and to assure him of his best respects, and that he would have paid his respects in person, but, as he was in an interesting negotiation with the present ministers, he hoped his lordship

would excuse him. I went immediately to Lord Temple's bedside, and related the above to him; he seemed extremely well satisfied with Mr. Wilkes's conduct, and wished most heartily that the ministers might be as good as their promises. He desired me to convey his kind compliments to Mr. W. and to assure him of his friendship and approbation of his conduct upon the present occasion; at the same time he told me that he was very certain that Lord Rockingham had not the least intention of serving Mr. Wilkes, and feared they would deceive him; and I saw Mr. Wilkes next morning, and found Mr. T. Lutterell with him. I thought that a good omen for Wilkes, as I knew Lutterell to be a friend of Butts's; and I knew without that dictator's consent or approbation nothing would be done for my poor friend; however I found afterwards that Lutterell only came upon private business. Mr. Wilkes was extremely well satisfied with Lord Temple's answer to him, but seemed to think he should succeed with the ministers. He continued in the same sentiments all that week, though I often told him, from the best and most authentic information, that I heard they never had spoke to the king about him, nor *durst* they do it.—I went out of town as usual on Saturday, and returned on Monday, when I found my friend much lowered in his expectations; but said he should see Fitzherbert next day, and hoped things would go better. The next day he told me he had got into a *damned scrape*, and believed he had been deceived, and that my information was true, viz. that the ministers did not intend doing any thing for him. He said Fitzherbert had asked him, in the name of Lord Rockingham, for a *charte blanche* to leave it to his lordship to do as he thought proper. To which Wilkes answered that he knew Mr. Fitzherbert to be a man of honour, and, if the business was to pass between them, he should have no sort of objection; but wished Mr. Fitzherbert to recollect that he himself had told him the day before that Lord Rockingham had broke his word with him ten times, and then wished Mr. Fitzherbert to declare whether he should trust him. The next day (Wednesday) he seemed to have some more pleasing hopes, having seen

Rose

Rose Fuller, George Onslow, the old speaker's son, and Sir William Baker. He then told me that they had said the king was possessed with a notion that the ministers had sent for him on purpose to embarrass his affairs, and that it would take some time to disabuse his royal ear, I immediately made enquiry after the truth of this assertion, and found it totally void of truth, and that the name of Wilkes had never reached the royal ear by any of his ministers. Of this I informed him. I found this day (Friday) that they had pressed him much to go back to France, but that he had absolutely refused them, and desired I would get him a private lodging in Surrey, near the Thames, to facilitate his escape in case of necessity. I went next day to Jonathan Tyers, who very genteelly offered his house at Dorking, but that was thought to be too far off.—I went to Byfleet on the Saturday following, and left him to go on Sunday to see a house Mr. Tyers had provided for him. I offered him Byfleet; but he objected that, as it would be too public, and that it would be declaring against the present ministers, as they knew very well my enmity to them. On my return on Tuesday following I found he had given over all hopes of success from the ministers, and desired I would see Philipps, Glynn, and Dunning, to consult what was proper to be done previous to his surrender on the Friday following (the first day of term), as he was firmly resolved to stand all chances, and said he had told Burke and Fitzherbert that he had taken that resolution, and that if they wanted to see a man steadier than him they must go to Corsica to find one.

I appointed Philipps to meet at Wilkes's the next day, in the evening, and we went to Serjeant Glynn's house in Bloomsbury-square, who was so obliging as to accompany us to Wilkes, and staid the whole evening. Our discourse ran upon the means to be taken, either to appear personally, or by attorney, to reverse the outlawry; but, as the serjeant had not considered of the matter, the consultation was deferred till next morning, when Mr. Dunning was to meet. I found Sir William Baker and Mr. Fitzherbert at Wilkes's door next morning, going into Sir William's chariot, who said to me, "that he was going upon an embassy for my friend within doors." I found Glynn and Dunning in the dining room, with Mr. Wilkes and Philipps, and a good deal of discourse upon the proceedings upon writs of error, &c.

passed; but Wilkes was desirous to suspend any resolution being taken till the return of Sir W. Baker and Fitzherbert, which happened in about two hours, when, after a long conversation with them and Lord Rockingham's secretary, Burke, (who came with them,) Mr. Wilkes came up stairs, and told us that, as he could not reverse his outlawry, either by error or appearance, till the November term, and as he did not chuse to surrender and lie in prison all that time, he had determined to go abroad again. He told me that they had not given him any money; nor would Lord Rockingham make him any promise, and that he was forced to borrow 100*l.* of Fitzherbert as a private friend; he had received 130*l.* before from the subscription of 1000*l.* per annum, promised by the ministry, of Mr. Fitzherbert, which made the whole received of this boasted affair, 630*l.* for the year 1765. Mr. Wilkes said he would most certainly come in November and take his chance.

Sir Wm. Baker asked Lord Rockingham what he intended doing for Mr. Wilkes. Lord R. answered, Mr. Wilkes must trust to his honour; Sir W. B. said he would certainly have no objection to do that, but thought that something should be mentioned of his intentions; that, if his lordship would give his honour to intercede with the king for his pardon, or do any thing else in his power for his service, he would acquaint Mr. Wilkes, who would be satisfied with respect to time, &c. but, as to trusting to his lordship's honour at large, he should construe that as a neglect of Mr. Wilkes, and should acquaint him that he had nothing to expect from his lordship, and that he should look upon this as a slight of himself, and desired Mr. Burke might go with him to Wilkes, to whom he delivered the above message.

Last night Lord T. read to me a letter he had just received from Lord C. assuring his lordship that Lord C. was strongly against the measure of expelling Mr. W.—These are his lordship's words. My Lord T. desired me to acquaint you of this acquisition to your cause, and he thinks that when it is known it will check the foolish ardour of your malicious enemies. He desires however that his name may not be quoted.

*Ministers made and unmade by Bute.*

In October, 1760, he closed with the late king's ministry.

In March 1761, he pensioned off Lord Holderness,

Holderness, and became himself secretary of state.

In October 1761, he removed Mr. Pitt, and took in a new set of men.

In May 1762, he quarrelled with the Duke of Newcastle, and set himself at the head of the Treasury.

In October 1762, he removed Mr. Grenville, and entrusted the conduct of affairs with Mr. Fox.

In April 1763, he resigned in favour of Mr. G. the Earls of Halifax and Sandwich.

In August 1763, he advised the sending to Mr. Pitt, and negotiated with him a change, which however did not take place.

In May 1765, he advised the making fresh offers to Mr. Pitt, which were considered to be *inadmissible*.

In July 1765, he procured the dismissal of Mr. Grenville, the Duke of Bedford, and their friends, out of resentment for their having displaced Mr. M.

In July 1766, he displaced the Marquis of Rockingham, and advised the unlimited offers made to Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham.

The wisest minister Britain ever had was Cecil; the boldest, Pitt; the most corrupted, Sir R. Walpole; the weakest, Lord Bute; the most contemptible, Duke of Grafton; the steadiest, Lord North.

The most eloquent speaker in the House of Commons is Mr. Burke; the most dissipated, Charles Fox; the most upright, Sir G. Savile; the most indefatigable, Dowdeswell; the most artful, Dyson; the most knavish, Wedderburne; the most interested, Lord ———.

Lord Suffolk says—war.

“My situation is now truly deplorable. My beloved brother Gloucester dying, if not dead; my other brother committing this act of folly; and my mother so ill she cannot live. This is the time to shew fortitude.”

The messenger who came from the Duke of Gloucester was wind-bound at Calais some time. While he was there he heard the Duke of Cumberland was at St. Omers; and, having a letter from the Duke of G. for him, he went to St. Omer's. The Duke of C. called him into a private room, and the messenger delivered the letter. When he had read it, he said to the messenger, *Don't say you saw me.*

K. is excessively hurt at the marriage.

Bute began with dismissing the lieutenants of the counties. His grand scheme was to new model the government; but

he had not sense; and nobody was base enough, to assist him in the plan.

James Boswell, the Scotch barrister, being engaged as counsel, to oppose a Scotch Road Bill, asked Dr. Johnson how he should proceed. Johnson replied it would be a wrong thing to deprive the small landholders the privilege of assessing for making and repairing the high roads; it was destroying a certain portion of liberty. When this was told to Mr. Wilkes, he said, “What! does he talk of liberty? Liberty is as ridiculous in his mouth as Religion in mine.”

Mr. Wilkes's advice, as to the best mode of speaking at the bar of the House of Commons, was this, “Be as impudent as you can, as merry as you can, and say whatever comes uppermost. Jack Lee is the best heard there of any counsel; and he is the most impudent dog, for he is always abusing us.”

The chancellor, Lord Northington, being of the original stock of Leicester House, had been preserved, in official as well as efficient influence, in the closet, from an easy predilection that a legal might to a protestant monarch administer the duties of an ecclesiastical confessor to a catholic sovereign. And hence may proceed, without any improbability, over an originally weak and afterwards an emaciated understanding, equally an influence and a confidence, from an early persuasion that he was the official trustee of the state, and the keeper of the closet.

*Wilkes.*—He had the greatest public cause, but he had not sense (or ballast) to execute it. He affected the public good, but always had a principal eye to his own interest; hence he projected the subscription to his North Briton, which he pretended to Lord Temple the city were for; it is true Walpole and one or two more were, but no others; he pretended he could not abandon the engagement he had made, and therefore set up the printing-press in his own house, to go on with the thing, &c. &c.

Lady Chatham, having heard of the papers respecting her husband, wrote to Lord Bute about it. He wrote her a letter containing his account and idea of the affair, and caused Mr. S. Martin, who had the originals, to send them to her; and she returned them to Mr. Martin.

The affair with Lord Chatham was briefly this: Sir Jas. Wright wrote to Dr. Addington, and some letters passed between

between them; Sir James expressing that Lord Bute wished for Lord Chatham to come into office; that, in the present perilous situation of the country, none but Lord Chatham's character and abilities could save the country; that the present ministry, by their negligence and inability, had almost ruined every thing; that they were all ignorant and negligent except Lord Suffolk, and he was unfit by the gout; that Lord Chatham might name every body, particularly his friend Lord Camden, as he pleased; but an odd sort of exception was made, which was, if there were any persons personally disagreeable (Duke of Richmond) to the king, it was hoped such points would not be insisted upon; that Lord Bute had had nothing to do in public affairs, nor had given his advice, nor even seen the king, except at levee, since the late Duke of Cumberland was sent for; that nothing would induce him now, nor could do it, to take a part, but the perilous situation of the country, and a thorough confidence in Lord Chatham. Lord Chatham, who never saw either Lord Bute or Sir James Wright, said a real change must be effected, the thing must be done from the bottom, he would not unite with any of the present men. Lord Bute said he had never authorized Sir Jas. Wright, that he had only spoke in general terms of Lord Chatham. He then sent an affecting letter to Samuel Martin, relating the whole affair; admitted the present ministers had ruined the country, and that he, not they, were blameable for the measures; was sorry he had ever entered into public affairs, wished he had staid abroad, that his health was better by going abroad, but his character was injured by unjust suspicions.

Lord North said about this last winter that he believed Lord Bute did not interfere; he did not perceive it, but the nation will not believe it. Lord Bute did interfere for some time after he resigned, and proofs can be given of it; the nation know this, and will not be convinced that he does not still interfere.

How is the exception about the Duke of Richmond to be explained, which Hans Stanley carried in his application to Lord Rockingham?

Mr. W. G. Hamilton told me that the king said of Lord Temple, that he was a very honest man, but that he loved to embarrass government.

This was alluding to his lordship's defending and supporting Wilkes.

Wilkes was betrayed and sold to the

ministry by his own solicitor (Phillippe), who was afterwards sent to a mad-house. — *Dr. Brocklesby.*

The Lord Chancellor is much blamed for his strange conduct in the affair between Parkinson and Hawkesworth. The former a gentleman; the latter a hackney scribbler, but a tool of the ministry. He granted an injunction against a book which was not published, and only preparing for the public by Parkinson. A fact seemingly impossible. But Hawkesworth was employed, for the purpose of putting a sum of money into his pocket, to be the doer of as errant an imposition on the public as the most nonsensical play of a Kelly or a Goldsmith. This dangerous chancellor was appointed by Lord Mansfield. This Scotch lord can never be enough condemned for thus prostituting all law to the lowest and dirtiest purposes of ministry.

The king speaks to none of his ministers.

A person went to Chatham, and began talking with him. Chatham stopped him and asked him if he came from the king. The person did not positively say he did. Upon which Chatham said, if the king wanted him he would send him his commands in writing, and he was ready to obey them; and therefore he might save himself all further trouble.—*Commendable.*

Reason Lord Percy is commended so much:—A regiment had fired away all their ammunition, and were on the point of laying down their arms, when he came up and brought them off.

Virginians, in a message to Lord Dunmore, have expressed great affection for his person; but in the present exigency have recommended it to him to quit his government, and go out of the province.

Bradshaw said, a little before he died, to one of his most intimate acquaintances, that Lord Bute once wrote a letter to the king, saying how much he was obliged and honoured by the king's conferences with him; but that, for his sake, the tongues of malignity and slander turning those visits to the king's prejudice, he begged those visits to discontinue. The king said, it was very well. And Bradshaw believed that the king did not see Bute for a twelve-month after; con-

† Mr. Sydney Parkinson and Dr. Hawkesworth—about the *Voyages round the World.*

struing the letter (he thought) as a sort of desertion of him. But, upon a future occasion, Lord Bute wanting a promotion in the army for his son, the ministry would not do it; he wrote to the king for it.

The influence of Bute appeared in Atkinson's rum contract, for the minister continued to trust him, (see O'Beirn's *Short History of the last Session of Parliament*, p. 45.) Atkinson's connexion with Muir, and Muir's with Bute, were notorious.

Shelburne dismissed in 1768 at the instigation of the Duke of Grafton. See Burke's pamphlet on India, appendix, p. xiii.

As only ministers are in town, and one therefore cannot get at any other authority, it is impossible to be certain whether Lord R. was sent for. The report is, that he was; but the ministers say, he was not. Indeed it is not very material, for the closet is both obstinate and vindictive. Lord Chatham has been at Mr. Grenville's, to settle, as I suppose, his India scheme. As to the war, the ministers say, they are under no apprehension, and yet are fitting-out a number of guard-ships; but these, they say, are by way of prevention. If a number of guard-ships can prevent a war, they ought to have been fitted out six months ago. But it is folly to reason upon a conduct and language so contradictory and absurd, or upon measures which exhibit to the whole world the weakness, divisions, and pusillanimity of their counsels. Lord Chatham says of them, very truly, that they are disunited among themselves, but united against their country. A sincere man cannot help wishing the opposition would settle some plan before the meeting of parliament, and not go in a wild and unconnected manner to the attack.

When I informed your lordship of the King's desiring to have General Lloyd's sentiments on the state of public affairs, I sent the same information to Mr. Calcraft, who, in a very friendly answer of to-day, says, that he has since had the whole of that intelligence confirmed by another channel. I mention this circumstance, that your lordship may be assured there is more truth in that affair than in the common reports of the day. General Lloyd has told me at different times, that Lord Egremont both hates and despises the present ministers; and that

he would agree with Lord Chatham sooner than with any man upon earth. But this latter part of his assertion is doubtful. I find, however, from him, and, as he is very intimate with General Conway and General Harvey, it is very good authority upon the subject, that the King's plan about the war in substance is this: that the preparations for equipping the fleet shall go on as fast as possible, and the negotiation with Spain be kept open till the fleet is quite ready, and then a blow is to be struck. Lord Rochford has declared in favour of this mode, and he is of late very much with the King. And Mr. Calcraft is full of sorrow on account of Lord Granby's death. He mentions, that Lord Chatham is got pure well again.

This week a council is to be held, at which the Duke of B.'s friends are to give their sentiments upon this plan. Indeed they have hitherto been for peace, but I now understand from all quarters that war is absolutely certain.

Such was Howe's desperation, that, the embarkation to Dorchester being impracticable, he called the select men of the town together, and told them he saw General Washington was determined to have the town, that the town was of no consequence to the King's service, and that he would abandon it if General Washington would not disturb his embarkation; that it was a pity so fine a town should be burnt; he represented the distress such a measure must occasion to the inhabitants, the conflict of the two armies in the town; for, if General Washington would not permit him to give him the place, he would certainly burn it, and shewed them the combustibles he had laid, and all the necessary preparations he had made for that purpose. The select men, by General Howe's permission, sent an account of this conversation to General Washington, and added their own entreaties to spare the town and inhabitants. General Washington consented. Thus, without further bloodshed, he gained possession of Boston. This conquest, for such it is, must be confessed to be great and glorious. The American army is now ready to go wherever wanted, which is a great point gained, independent of the possession of Boston; and the King's troops, after the expenditure of four or five millions, and the loss of more than three thousand men by disease and the sword, have not an inch of land, except Nova Scotia, in the colonies, (lately the English,) to set their foot upon.

\* Bishop of Meath.

General Howe dismantled on the 21st of March.

The cannon on Bunker's Hill were left.

General Howe destroyed some stores and salt, but some were left.

He says he has received no advices from England since the 22d of October last.

His letter is directed to Lord Dartmouth.

The troops and inhabitants are very much crowded, thirty in a little cabin; took twenty days' provision being all they had.

Commodore Banks commands the ships left at Boston.

The Bay swarms with American privateers.

Halifax fed from England.—The reason Halifax was not attacked last summer, when every preparation was made, and 1500 men actually embarked in Marblehead schooners for that purpose, was, they were informed the small-pox had broke out and raged there. The New-England men are very fearful of the small-pox. The design was therefore laid aside. It is now reported that Pribble has been in Nova Scotia lately, and drove away all the cattle.

If the embarkation against Dorchester had taken place, Grant and Jones were to have gone out at the neck, and attacked the provincial lines.

When the Duke of Bedford was at Paris, and the Duc de Nivernois in London, not long before the signing of the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Wood, then secretary to Lord Egremont, and now to Lord Weymouth, called at the Duc de Nivernois's house about three o'clock in the afternoon, and desired to speak with him. He was told by the Swiss that his excellency was dressing, and could not be disturbed: but he, insisting upon admittance, was carried up stairs, and, passing through a bed-chamber leading to the dressing room, he laid some papers upon the bed, and covered them with his hat. This being observed by the Duc de Nivernois's secretary, he whispered him to keep the English secretary to dinner, and he would copy the papers. This was accordingly done, and the papers, which contained no less than the *ultimatum* on the part of England, were actually copied and dispatched that very night to Paris; and the Duc de Choiseul was in possession of those important papers at least two days before the Duke of Bedford. In a subsequent conference with the

French ministers, when his grace blustered, and was peremptory in his demand, the wily Frenchman smiled, and told him, "he well knew the sentiments of his court upon the whole business."

With regard to the *ultimatum* on the part of England, mentioned in my last letter, there is a particular fact, which is, that I have already asserted that the Duke of B. had very little trouble in that negotiation.

Part of the ministers are for withdrawing the troops, and sending more ships; others of the ministers have talked of Hessians, &c.

When David Hume was taking his last farewell of George Dempster, who has taken a strong decided part against the arbitrary proceedings of the administration, respecting America, he said, "I conjure you, with the words of a dying man, by all that is fair and honourable among men, to go on to the end as you have already, in uniform opposition to these most arbitrary and unjust measures; they are such as are not only impolitic to this country, but unjust and criminal against the rights of human nature; and, with all their wicked designs, they never will be able to obtain their ends. They are not founded in justice; G. B. has undertaken a task she is not equal to. Hume thought them in rebellion to the legislature, but the legislature could not perform what was undertaken; had been asked to write, but would not; if he wrote, it would be on a bankruptcy. The nation was now bankrupt; he thought the best way would be to make as fair a bankruptcy as possible, and settle that entirely, and then begin afresh.

March 29, 1778.—The following is the answer delivered by Dr. Franklin to Hutton, who lately went to him with propositions: "The independency of America to be made in a certain prescribed form. The cession of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the right to the fisheries on the banks, to Congress. Reparation for injuries wantonly committed to a certain amount mentioned. A security no umbrage shall be taken against France for the part she has taken in favour of the United States of America. And even these terms not to be accepted if any one man in the present administration is left in office.

Capt. Berkeley said in every company that the only cause of not destroying the French



French fleet was owing to Admiral Palliser, who kept aloof, that is, did not come down; and that it is true about Keppel sending to him to come down. But Admiral Keppel, by his public letter, put it out of his power to complain of Palliser, whose fault on this occasion was jealousy.

The attempt to negotiate with the Rockinghams was at the beginning of August 1778.

Aug. 13, 1778.—Mr. Ellison says, Lord Hertford's negotiation with the French court will end like Hutton, or Pulteney's, or Hartley's, with Dr. Franklin. There is a deal to be settled with both France and Spain. The attempt to make peace must end without success. The terms upon which peace might be had, that is, the only terms France will agree to, our ministers dare not accept in the present temper and seeming circumstances of the nation.

Aug. 15.—Mr. Ellison says, orders were to evacuate Philadelphia, and go on board ships, but there were not ships enough; those who gave the orders should have known it. Therefore the army were obliged to take that desperate measure of marching through Jersey.

Sept. 29, 1778.—The Duke of Gloucester lately said, that, at the end of last session of parliament, North begged hard of the king to let him go out. That in consequence Lord Weymouth would be appointed first lord of the treasury before the next meeting of parliament.

Nov. 17, 1779.—Gen. Burgoyne said, ministers mean to impeach Sir W. Howe, not for his military conduct, but for his conduct as commissioner.

Lord Weymouth certainly is out, and going into opposition.

Lord Hillsborough going in.

The story of the Wirtemberg troops is this:—The Duke of Wirtemberg was at Paris. He sent Frederick\* with an offer of 5000 men for America. Frederick waited on Lord North with the offer; he did not see him, only Sir Grey Cooper†. He asked 2000 guineas advance. Wirtemberg was poor; had not a guinea. Cooper answered, the campaign would be over that year. Burgoyne was then go-

\* Col. Frederick, see the Necrology.

† Secretary to the Treasury.

ing. They were offered for Canada. Soon afterwards Faucitt went to Wirtemberg, but France and the emperor interfered and stopt it.—Frédéric told me in May 1779.

Oct. 3.—Pownall says, our ministers have missed the only and perhaps last opportunity of making up with America. France having deceived America, and not done so much for her as promised, and wanting to have America almost subject to her, as America formerly was to England; and moreover wanting the whole of the American trade, in the same manner as England formerly had. Franklin refused these conditions, and it is supposed that, saving appearances, such as keeping up the independency, &c. peace with England might have been easily accomplished; but the king refused it, he would not hear of it, he said he would first be acknowledged their king, they must submit, &c.

This was previous to Burgoyne's defeat.

Oct. 26, 1779. If Lord Stormont had whispered any thing about the American treaty with France, he could make ministers do any thing he pleased. It is well known that when Lord Rochford came from his embassy at Paris, he intended to join opposition on the Corsican business. Ministers were afraid of what he could say, and made him secretary of state.—From Mr. T Townshend.

Dr. Franklin never gave Mr. Pulteney any encouragement, as is pretended; but, on the contrary, assured him, that the two acts would be totally ineffectual, whether they were meant to divide or reconcile America.

It is the true the Spanish ambassador has named Gibraltar. The answer has been that no answer could be given to that proposal till the meeting of parliament.

Commissioners are expected by meeting of parliament.

Lord Gawer has repeatedly said he would never go to the treasury.

Lord Shelburne has been offered secretary of state, in the room of Lord Weymouth, and has refused it.

French will make a descent on Jersey and Guernsey, and then, having them, and Spain, Gibraltar they are to be the price of America.

The thing was offered to Lord Shelburne.

burne before it was offered to Lord Rockingham, and he refused it.

The mediation of Spain to make peace between England and France broke off on the 28th of May, 1779. The refusal chiefly was on the independency of America. We insisted on the dependency of America, and on France breaking her treaty with America. The answer, or rather refusal, of these demands came on the 28th of May.—Governor Pownall said this; and he also said Piquet was gone to land his troops in Carolina or Virginia, and to convoy the tobacco which America owes France.

He says also that Lord Bute has a good deal to do at present. He sees the people (the Scotch) who come from America, and takes it amiss if they do not come to him.—June 4, 1779.

Same day.—Mr. Whetham said, when the Spanish ambassador, in his last conference with Lord Weymouth, "Spain had done every thing possible to make peace; and your lordship will now, or must now, recollect that there is a family compact; and quitted the room.

Sept. 17, 1779.—More angry with Admiral Barrington than with any just now. Sandwich said to him, when he saw him, that he was thinner. Yes, says Barrington, so I am; and, if I had been used as ill as Admiral Byron, I should have been dead.—King asked Barrington several questions, as, which ship was most damaged? He said, the Grafton, sir. King hoped she would soon be refitted. Barrington replied, not in five months. King said, do you hear that, Sandwich? Lord Sandwich bowed, laughed, and sneered. Admiral Barrington had seen Admiral Arbuthnot on the 3d of August, 100 leagues east of Bermuda; they were at three pints of water per man per day. King said, was not that enough? Barrington said no, not for working men. King said, was it not enough for him? Barrington said, yes, sir, but he should mix three pints of wine in it. King said, what, do you drink three pints of wine a-day? He said, sometimes.

Admiral Byron is on his passage home. Lord Shuldham is to go. Barrington refused the command. D'Estaing supposed to be coming home with 14 ships; but why? Our ships' masts are all fished; not a spare topmast in the whole fleet. D'Estaing has stores, and plenty of provisions, &c. by different fleets from North America which have joined him.

Packet safe, but Fly sloop taken.

When Sandwich was at Portsmouth, Ross said to him, after the conversation about Palliser, that he liked Sir C. Hardy very well as a companion, but thought him not a fit commander for such an important trust. Sandwich said, there were many good officers in that fleet who thought differently.

It is true the present ministers are bad, and their runners admit it, but say, in extenuation, where can you get better? To stigmatize all mankind has long been the favourite practice of the court; the dead and the living have been equally slandered. The ministry have wished to establish an opinion that there neither is nor ever was an *honest man*. Consequently, say they, it is not worth while to change the *present* ministry, for the *next*, whoever they are, will be *no better*. This language is base and cruel. There are many honest men, who, if called forth, are abundantly able to act in, and advise those, occasional measures, which, if they could not restore this country to what it was, would at least prevent further losses, defeats, and misfortunes.

The cause and manner of this removal have not been stated, therefore it will be proper to give them here.

When the intelligence arrived from America of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, a disagreement in the ministry was the immediate consequence. One part of them imputed it to the quarrel among themselves; others imputed it to Lord George Germaine. For some weeks it was a doubt which party would prevail. In this divided state of the ministry, parliament met, and on the first day of the session it was obvious to every one, that the dispute was not settled. Lord George Germaine said, that, notwithstanding the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, yet, if Great Britain gave up the sovereignty of America, she was undone; Mr. Dundas, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, reproached that opinion; and Mr. Rigby, who held the office of pay-master, bluntly said, "We were beaten, and therefore must give up the plan of the war." When parliament adjourned for the Christmas holidays, the dispute continued open.

It is certain, that, when Lord George Germaine delivered the preceding opinion, he thought he was giving the opinion of a much greater authority than his own. But he was not entrusted with the *real secret*. There were other persons who were honoured with a larger share of confidence

confidence. And this party triumphed. They resolved to remove Lord Germaine, and to re-call Sir Henry Clinton; and one was made the consequence of the other, though there was no connection between the two cases.

Fox will accept of any thing.

Duke of R. told Hamilton\*, on the 14th, that the chancellor had been to Rockingham, who explained to him his opinion about measures, but added he would say nothing about men till king sent for him. Expected a message all next day, but received none.

North with K. on Wednesday noon,

\* W. Gerard Hamilton.

the 13th. Rutland said, he then resigned. Hamilton said, North told his friends, when he came out of the closet, it was all over. Blanket† said, North had had a private conversation with Fox, and told him he had resigned.

Chancellor with Weymouth on 15th, in forenoon.

If ministers had had 15 majority (but had only 9,) on the 15th, would have gone on.—*Halsey*‡.

Grey Cooper told Pownall on the 14th they were all out. It was a total change, he said.

The system is overturned. No more double cabinet.

† Commodore Blanket.

‡ The Member for Hertford,

### Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

#### HUET'S PANEGYRIC OF NOVELS.

THE employment of novel-writing, says the bishop of Avranches, may be defended, not only by the authoritative praise of the patriarch Photius, but by the number of great examples who have practised it. It has been cultivated by philosophers of antiquity, as Apuleius and Athenagoras; by Roman prætors, as Sisenna; by consuls, as Petronius; by candidates for the empire, as Claudius Albinus; by priests, as Theodorus Prodromus; by bishops, as Heliodorus and Achilles Tatius; by popes, as Pius II. who wrote the loves of Euryalus and Lucretia; by saints, as John of Damascus; and even by inspired penmen, as in the case of the book of Tobit.

#### STENOGRAPHY.

The poet Ausonius was so expeditious a composer, that he employed a shorthand-writer for his amanuensis, and complains that the boy did not take down his thoughts so fast as they were dictated. Such, at least, is the gasconade implied in the epistle which begins:

Puer, notarum præpetum  
Solers minister, advola,  
Bipatens pugillar expedit,  
Cui multa fandi copia,  
Punctis peracta singulis,  
Ut una vox absolvitur:  
Evolvo libros uberes.

By an obscene parody of Virgil, Ausonius became popular at court, and obtained the preceptorship of the Emperor's son, for which education he was rewarded with the bishopric of Bourdeaux, where he died in 393.

† The father of Ausonius was physician

to Valentinian, and is piously celebrated in the verses of the son.

PROCLAMATION TO APPREHEND DANIEL DE FOE; TAKEN FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—January 10, 1702-3.

"Whereas Daniel de Foe, alias Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled "*The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*," (that is, ironically, advising the government to hang them all).—He is a middled siz'd spare man, about forty years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown coloured hair, but wears a wig; a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and, for many years, an hose-factor in Freeman's-yard, Cornhill, and is now owner of the bricks and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever shall discover the said Daniel de Foe, to one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, or any one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, so as he may be apprehended, shall have a reward of fifty pounds, which her Majesty has ordered immediately to be paid on such discovery."

#### ATHENIANS.

The Athenians styled themselves *αυτοχθόνες*, *e terra nati*, earthborn; from vanity, say the learned. The following passage of Livy, however, will fully explain the meaning and origin of the appellation. It is taken from the 1st book, 8 Sect. where, speaking of the building and peopling of Rome, he says—*Deinde ne vane urbis magnitudo esset, adjiçienda multitudinis causa, vetere consilio condentium urbes, qui obscuram atque humi-*

*lem conciendo ad se multitudinem, natam e terra sibi prolem ementiebantur, locum qui nunc septus descendentibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit.*

PITT THE YOUNGER.

During the late "Heaven-born minister's" administration, the following epigram appeared in some of the papers:

"Says Billy, quite vex'd, what can we tax next,

I wish some good fellow would shew;  
Why hark, replies one, 'twill bring in a round sum,

Tax each curse which is vented on you."

LICENCE OF THE PRESS.

The following licence was given to Poulthier D'Elmotu, by the Sieur le Noir, intendant of the police of the press, under the old Bourbon government:—"I permit you to write against the Deity, but not against M. De Maupas; against religion, but not against government; against the Apostles, but not against ministers; against the saints, but not against the ladies of the court; against morals, but not against the police."

This we have on the authority of M. D'Elmotu himself, in the sixth number of the "Bastille dévoilé."

THE LION'S TAIL.

Naturalists say, that the lion hath a sharp sting on the hairy part of his tail, and that he lashes himself with it severely, so that his pain may provoke him to fight more fiercely, and that he especially assaults him that hath hurt him, distinguishing him by a secret instinct amongst a multitude; so says Aristotle and Pliny. Lucan, comparing Cæsar's magnanimity to this of the Lion, thus describes it:—lib. i.

Then brooking no delay, the stream show'r swel'd,

He marches o'er; so, in a Libyan field,  
A lion, viewing his stern foe at hand,  
Till he collects his ire doth doubtful stand,  
But straight, when his tail's swing hath made him hot,

And rais'd his shaggy main from his wide throat,

He roars; then, if a Mauritanian spear  
Or shaft hath pierc'd his side, void of all fear,

Regardless of the wound, he rusheth on.

ANTIPATHIES.

A lady, a native of France, would faint on seeing boiled lobsters.—A gentleman (name not mentioned) would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.—Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it gave him a fever.—Ambrose Paru mentions a gentleman who never could see an eel without fainting.—Joseph

Scaliger and Peter Abona, never could drink milk.—Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs.—Uladislaus, king of Poland, could not bear to see apples; if an apple was shewn to Chesne, secretary to Francis I. a prodigious quantity of blood would issue from his nose.—Henry III. of France could never sit in a room with a cat.—The Duke of Schomberg had the same antipathy.—A courtier of the Emperor Ferdinand would bleed at the nose at the mewling of a cat.—M. de Lanen, in his "*Tableau de l'inconstance de toutes choses*," relates, that a very sensible man was so terrified at seeing a hedge-hog, that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal; and that a very brave officer, whom he knew perfectly well, never dared to look at a mouse unless he had his sword in his hand.—John Rol, a gentleman of Alcantara, would swoon on hearing the word "*lana*," (wool,) pronounced, although his cloak was made of it.

CIRCASSIA.

It is said, that in this country inoculation for the small-pox was first practised on children, in order to preserve their beauty, the daughters of the Circassians being particularly admired, and sold at a high price to the Turks and Persians. The practice of inoculating for this distemper is new amongst us, and owes its original to the eastern nations; but Dr. Shaw tells us, it is at present in no great repute in those parts of Barbary and the Levant where he has been, most people esteeming it to be a tempting of Providence, and the soliciting a distemper before nature is disposed to receive it.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE, AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH.

This is what we usually call, *Lex Talionis*, or *Pœna Talionis*, a retribution or punishment, whereby an evil is returned perfectly like that committed against us by another. It was esteemed a natural piece of justice, and yet the Romans set it aside, inasmuch as such a parity or equality of punishment could not always be observed. For this reason the prætor allowed such as had suffered any injury to make an estimate thereof in money, that justice might be done them that way; only reserving to himself the power of moderating the same; and, this coming into constant practice, the *Pœna Talionis* became quite disused, except in the case of false witnesses and accusers. On this head, see Sacred Records—Exodus xxi. 24.—Lev. xxiv. 20.—Deut. x. 24.—Matt. v. 38.

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## PETRARCH TO LAURA.

**W**HERE the mind's perfections shine,  
 Laura, thro' a form like thing,  
 Where each grace and ev'ry charm,  
 That the coldest breast might warm,  
 Mix'd with dignity and ease,  
 All resistless join to please;  
 Where, with eyes serenely bright,  
 Form'd to fascinate the sight,  
 Symmetry of shape conspires  
 Wide to spread love's dormant fires,  
 And the mind-illumina'd face  
 Splendour gives to ev'ry grace;—  
 Who unmov'd by charms like these,  
 Still can keep his wonted ease;  
 Still amidst th' ignoble crowd  
 Of giddy females, vain and loud,  
 Can his eye intemperate roll,  
 And degrade his heav'n-born soul?  
 When first beauty's radiant light  
 From thy person met my sight,  
 And thy voice, divinely clear,  
 Struck with ravishment mine ears;  
 Then, at once resign'd to thee,  
 Fled my boasted liberty,  
 Fled all hope of peace and rest  
 From my deeply wounded breast,  
 Since my heart aspires in vain,  
 Lovely Laura, thee to gain;  
 Fate, in adamant chains,  
 All my fond desires restrains,  
 Sternly interdicts my woe,  
 And forbids my tears to flow,  
 Only leaves my eyes to tell  
 Who it is that loves so well,  
 And discloses as they languish  
 Love's consuming silent anguish.

THO. TAYLOR.

*Manor Place, Wakeorth, Sept. 12, 1814.*

## EPIGRAM

ON THE EYES OF A FINE LADY.

*By the Same.*

**Y**OUR lovely eyes with beams so vig'rous  
 shine,  
 They dazzle and confound the sight of mine;  
 Like lightning they with wing'd effulgence  
 dart,  
 And burn with living fire my vanquish'd heart.  
 Yet still I court their all-subduing light,  
 And absent from them seem involv'd in night,  
 Let pity then be blended with their rays,  
 Lest I, too daring, perish as I gaze.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY  
SCHOOLS.

**L**ONG had our isles in grossest darkness  
 lain,  
 And fondly hugg'd the ignominious chain;  
 Fair Science never rear'd her sacred head,  
 And from our tainted shores Religion fled;  
 The untaught poor ran wildly thro' the laud,  
 A rude, unciviliz'd, ferocious band;  
 But now at length a genial ray appears,  
 The light of Truth the dreary prospect cheers;  
 It mounts th' horizon, gains its utmost height,  
 And now it blazes in meridian light.

No longer now the thoughtless and profane,  
 No longer Ignorance and Discord reign;  
 The word of Truth is open to the poor,  
 And "lack of knowledge" is bewail'd no  
 more:

Our isles with holy emulation flame,  
 And infants lisp the blest Redeemer's name;  
 Where once uncurb'd the fury passions surge,  
 Reign peace, and charity, and holy love.  
 Virtue revisits our now-smiling shore,  
 And reigns where Vice despotic rul'd before.  
 To thee Almighty God, to thee we raise,  
 Our loud, our grateful notes of unfeign'd  
 praise,

Thine is the work, and thine the pow'r divine,  
 And be the glory also only thine.

Kentish Town.

H. N.

## TO A LADY,

WITH A BOOK OF MORALITY, ENTITLED, "VISIONS."

**"SO strong the passions of the human mind  
 To truth reluctant, and to reason blind,  
 These rules, compar'd with real life, must seem  
 All airy visions and an empty dream.  
 For, when a plan of conduct we wou'd draw,  
 That dares the critic's eye to show a flaw,  
 Fancy may wish its antitype to see,  
 And feast upon its charms in theory;  
 Yet still in practice all our hopes are vain,  
 To realize this image of the brain."**  
 Thus, foe to nature, spoke the gloomy sage;  
 But let his labour'd lines inform the page,  
 Let him exhaust his genius to display  
 Truth's pleasant path and Virtue's peaceful  
 way,

Each moral rule with energy dispense,  
 That forms the conduct or improves the sense.  
 Still must philosophy renounce the prize,  
 Still nature must to art superior rise;  
 For nature now triumphantly can shew,  
 A living instance of those rules in yow.

## VERSES

WRITTEN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

**F**OR aye be hynce ye wayne delyghtes,  
 So shorte as seeme the guiltie nyghtes;  
 Yatte men foreware inne folie,  
 Thys lowlie worlde hath nothyng swote,  
 Hadde mortals onelie wytte to know yt,  
 But halie melancolie.

Then welcome armes yatte foulde lye,  
 Fro heaue brente the long-drawne sye;

The purses of the browe,  
 The loke enrooted to the growne,  
 The tong ychainde withouten sowne,  
 Unguided steppes and slowe.

The moonlyghte walke in pathlesse grove,  
 Wher aye pale pas-ion yernes to rove,  
 The well-hede kele and stille;  
 The midnyghte houre when alle the fowles  
 Are housde and hu-bte, save bannes and cwies,  
 Yatte screeche theyre bodynges shrille.

The fadyng clinke of dystaunt belle,  
 Who's kuele the tale of dethe doth telle  
 The grone ov partyng goste.

Thylke

Thylke sownes aleyne the sowle doth feede,  
Yatte ov a hier worlde hath haede,  
Forlettyng erthlie loste.

## PARODIED IN THE EIGHTEENTH.

**H**ITHER frolics and delights,  
Day is dying, and by nights  
I my years would number.  
What have earth and time to give,  
But the when that pleasures live,  
Toil and trouble slumber?

Welcome arms, asunder thrown,  
Lifted chin, and locks adown  
The forehead sleek and free;  
Crimson cheek and glancing eye,  
Lips where smiles all lurking lie;  
The tiptoe tread of glee.

The taper'd hall that music haunts,  
Where sparkles wine, where beauty pants,  
And feast and dance abound;  
The midnight hour, when sages sour  
Are hush'd abed, or hous'd in bower,  
But wit rups laughing round.

The clink of an unheeded clock,  
That vainly gives a threefold knock;  
The toast that glows the breast;  
The jolly-chorus'd roundelay,  
The curtain that keeps out the day—  
Let angels have the rest.

## THE RETORT.

**A** CRINGING Courtier, and a tool of place,  
Flung this rebuke into a Patriot's face:—  
"If you dislike the land you live in, leave it,  
"And, with your ceaseless wailings, cease to  
grieve it."

The Patriot answer'd with indignant sneer:  
No, Monsieur courtier, my country is too dear;  
But, if rank weeds my frugal garden yield,  
If swarms of locusts blight my neighbour's  
field,

If foul offences choke the King's highway—  
Why not remove such Nuisances? I say!  
JOHN BLUNT.

SONNET, WRITTEN IN 1789,  
ON THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE.

**I** LOOK'D, and saw dark towers of rugged  
stone,

Fenc'd with broad moats, and doors for ever  
fast;

And from within outstole the stifled moan  
Of hopeless captives, there in secret cast.

High on the pile had Despoty his throne,  
And struck a mighty harp, whose strings  
were chains;

While, as deep vaults below repeat the  
strains,

The grim smil'd; but all beside did groan,  
And hide their pallid cheeks, and inly pin'd.

When, all at once, the shout of crouds was  
there,

The smoke of war, the cannon's thund'ring  
wind,

And Freedom's arm'd hand from heaven  
did glare;

Whereat the walls grew dust, and the grim  
fiend,

Like flame of fuel spent, vanish'd into air.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 261.

## TO THE MOON;

BY WILLIAM TAYLOR.

**I** LOVE exceeding to admire thee, Moon!  
When thou art but a crescent in the sky,  
Rising at early hour and setting soon;  
As thou art wont to do in infancy;  
And, when full-orb'd thou gain'st maturity,  
And journeyest through the solemn reign of  
night,

I love to follow with uplifted eye  
Thy course, and pensive muse upon thy  
light;

Nor love I less when thou art in thy wane,  
Though late the hour thou risest, to retrace  
The less'ning glories of thy alter'd face;  
Whose changes picture to the studious brain  
The rise and fall of all the human race;  
Their short-liv'd beauties and evanid reign.

## TO THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

O for a Newton's elevated soul!  
To trace with equal skill your source divine,  
Ye countless orbs, that with refulgence shine,  
Cheering this nether world, from pole to pole.  
The persevering mind was his, that stole  
From hidden Mystery's furthestmost confine  
Your secret history—nature and design  
Of Providence in forming of the whole;  
Else still might sun, and moon, and stars  
appear

To human ken less legible and clear;  
Yet, heav'nly works the more that we explore,  
Still this reflection strikes the musing  
breast:

"Versed as thou art, O man! in wisdom's lore,  
Thou art but very uninform'd at best."

## THE GARRETEER'S COMPLAINT.

**H**ARD is the fortune of a rhyming wight,  
Who, rich in genius, finds his pockets bare;  
Who shines in verse, yet sneaks in tatter'd  
plight,

And, soaring high, builds castles—but in air!

A coat I own'd some eighteen months ago,  
Disgrac'd by no foul spot, no greasy stain;  
But now, alas! (Oh sad reverse of woe!)  
By dint of wear 'tis nearly rent in twain.

My breeches, once the pleasure of my soul,  
Their nap have lost, and many a button's  
gone;

My waistcoat shews in each square inch a hole;  
And, as for stockings—ladies, I have none.

My stock of linen is extremely scant,  
My oft-darn'd shirts display a ghastly sight;  
Strings, frills, and wristbands, collars too, they  
want,

And, truth to tell, their colour's far from  
white.

My delta-lodge, six stories from the ground,  
Resembles Crispin's stall and beats it too;  
There aught that's lost may speedily be found,  
For, lo! there's nothing to obstruct the view;

Save where a table stands or broken chair,  
And (what might tempt an anchorite to  
wcep!)

A mattress, stuff'd with straw instead of hair,  
Receives my body, when I fain would sleep.

2 U

But

But slumbers rarely drowsy poets seize,  
 Whose woollen rug, wrapp'd round their  
 shoulders tight,  
 Affords a warm receptacle for fleas—  
 Those vilest, worst of bedfellows by night!  
 In one dark corner, (ornaments most rude!)  
 Two empty shelves salute with vacant stare;  
 No mouse frequents them in his search for  
 food,  
 Or gaily thinks to fill his belly there.  
 For well 'tis known that pamper'd rats and  
 mice  
 Deem crumbs of bread and butter no great  
 treat;

The hungry devils look for bits more nice  
 Than half-starv'd poets are content to eat.  
 Impignoration! thou hast ta'en my all!  
 Nought from thine hand rapacious I retain!  
 My books, clothes, watch, are gone beyond  
 recall,  
 Nought but their ghosts, the duplicates,  
 remain.  
 Then pity, Sirs, a hapless poet's lot,  
 Whose sad abode each quondam crony shuns;  
 By ale he sung, neglected and forgot—  
 The sport of fortune and the prey of duns.  
 Grub-street, Oct. 2, 1814. W. H. H.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. JOHN RUTHEVEN, of Edinburgh,  
 Printer, for a Machine, or Press, for  
 printing from Types, Blocks, or other  
 Surfaces.—Nov. 1, 1813.

**T**HIS printing-press differs from those  
 heretofore used, in the following  
 particulars.

1. The types, plates, blocks, or other  
 surfaces from which the impression is  
 to be taken, instead of being situated  
 upon a running carriage, as heretofore  
 practised in printing presses, are placed  
 upon a stationary platform or tablet,  
 which is provided with the usual appa-  
 ratus known to printers by the names of  
 tympan and frisket, with points, &c. to  
 receive the sheet of paper, and convey  
 it to its proper situation on the types,  
 after they have been inked.

2. The machinery by which the power  
 for the pressure is produced, is situated  
 immediately beneath this platform or  
 tablet; and the platen or surface which  
 is opposed to the face of the types, to  
 press the sheet of paper against them,  
 can be brought over the types, and con-  
 nected at two opposite sides or ends with  
 the machinery beneath the tablet: by this  
 machinery it is so forcibly pressed or  
 drawn down upon the paper, which lies  
 upon the types, as to give the impression;  
 which being thus made, the platen can  
 be disunited from the machinery, and re-  
 moved from off the types by the foot, or  
 otherwise, to take out the paper, and in-  
 troduce a fresh sheet.

3. The said machinery for producing  
 the pressure is a combination of levers,  
 actuated by a crank, or short lever,  
 turned by a winch, or handle, to which  
 the pressman applies his hand; or the  
 pressure may be produced by the tread  
 of the foot.

We cannot follow Mr. R. in his de-  
 scription for want of plates, for which we  
 refer our readers to the *Reperitory*.

To MR. H. W. VANDERKLEEF, of High  
 Holborn, for a Method of sweetening,  
 purifying, and refining, Greenland  
 Whale and Seal Oil.—July 26, 1814.

The oil, in its raw state, is filtered  
 through bags, about forty-one inches  
 long, with circular mouths, extended by  
 a wooden hoop, about fifteen inches in  
 diameter, fixed thereto. These bags are  
 made of jean, lined with flannel; be-  
 tween which jean and flannel, powdered  
 charcoal is placed throughout, to a regu-  
 lar thickness, of about half an inch, for  
 the purpose of retaining the glutinous  
 particles of the oil, and straining it from  
 impurities; and the bags are quilted, to  
 prevent the charcoal from becoming  
 thicker in one part than another, and to  
 keep the linings more compact. The  
 oil is pumped into a large funnel, made  
 of tin, annexed to the pump through a  
 perpendicular pipe, and passes from the  
 funnel into another pipe, placed over the  
 bags horizontally, from whence it is in-  
 troduced into them by cocks. The oil  
 runs from the filtering bags into a cistern,  
 about eight feet long by four feet broad  
 and four and a half deep, made of wood,  
 and lined with wood, and containing wa-  
 ter at the bottom, about the depth of five  
 or six inches, in which are dissolved about  
 six ounces of blue vitriol, for the purpose  
 of drawing down the glutinous and offen-  
 sive particles of the oil which have  
 escaped through the charcoal, and there-  
 by rendering it clean, and free from the  
 unpleasant smell attendant upon the oil  
 in the raw state; and, in order to enable  
 the oil thus to run from the bags, they  
 are hung in a frame or rack, made like a  
 ladder, with the spokes or rails at suffi-  
 cient distances to receive the hoop of the  
 bag between two; and such frame or  
 rack is placed in a horizontal position  
 over the cistern. The oil is suffered to  
 run into the cistern until it stands to the  
 depth



depth of about two feet in the water, and there to remain for three or four days, (according to the quality of the oil,) and is then drawn off by a cock, which is fixed in the cistern, a little above the water, into a tub or other vessel, when it will be found to be considerably purified and refined; and the oil, after having undergone this operation, may be rendered still more pure by passing a second or third time through similar bags and cisterns. But the oil, after such second and third process, is drawn off into, and filtered through, additional bags, made of jean, lined with flannel, inclosed in other bags, made of jean, doubled, when the process is compleat.—*Repertory.*

*Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

GEORGE HEYWOOD, of Blackmoor Iron Works, near Stowbridge, in the parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford, ironmonger, for his improved plan or method of turning rolls, and of rolling gun and

pistol barrels previous to welding.—June 7, 1814.

JOHN STUBBS JORDEN, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, copper-sash manufacturer, for his improved method of making the lights, and also other improvements in the construction of horticultural buildings.—June 7, 1814.

JOHN BUXTON, of Great Pearl-street, Spital Fields, in the county of Middlesex, cotton manufacturer, for his improved method of twisting and laying cotton, silk, and various other articles.—June 7, 1814.

THOMAS TINDALL, of Green-street, in the parish of Scarborough, in the county of York, gentleman, for his improvements on the steam-engine with appendages thereof.—June 18, 1814.

JOHN MABERLY, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, coachmaker, and John Barrow, of York Court, East-street, Marylebone, smith, for their method of securing carriage glasses.—June 25.

GEORGE DUNNAGE, of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, for a method of rowing or propelling boats, or any other vessels.—July 26, 1814.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**A** CATALOGUE of a Miscellaneous Collection of Books, by Jas. Black, York-street, Covent-Garden. 2s. 6d.

The Second Part of the Catalogue of Messrs. White, Cochrane, and Co. containing the Natural History, Auctores Classici et Theologici. 2s. 6d.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria, written by herself. To which is annexed, an authentic narrative of the Seizure and Removal of Pope Pius VII. on the 6th of July, 1809; with genuine Memoirs of his Journey from Rome to France, and thence to Savona; written by one of his attendants. Translated from the Italian. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The History of Toussaint Louverture; a new edition, with a Dedication to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. 3s.

A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers; by Michael Bryan. Part IV. Demy 4to. 15s.—royal 4to. 1l. 6s.

Memoirs of Francis, commonly called St. Francis de Sales, Titular Prince and Bishop of Geneva, translated from the French. 12mo. 5s.

### BOTANY.

An Epitome of the Second Edition of Hortus Kewensis, for the Use of practical Gardeners; to which is added, a Selection of Esculent Vegetables and Fruits, cultivated in the Royal Gardens at Kew; by

W.T. Aiton, gardener to his Majesty. Post 8vo. 12s.

### CLASSICS.

Pindari Carmina juxta Exemplar Heynianum; quibus accesserunt Notæ Heynianæ; Paraphasis Benedictina; et Lexicon Pindaricum, ex integro Dammii Opere Etymologico excerptum, et justâ Serie dispositum; digessit et edidit Henricus Huntingford, LL.B. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Dammii Lexicon Pindaricum, ex integro ejus Opere Etymologico excerptis, et justâ Serie dispositis, Henricus Huntingford, LL.B. 8vo, 12s.

### EDUCATION.

Guide for Youth, recommending Piety, &c.; by J. D. Burton. 12mo. 3s.

French Idiomatical Phrases and Dialogues, for Schools; by M. des Carrieres. 3s. 6d.

### LAW.

Treatise on Criminal Pleading; by Thos. Starkie. 2 vols. 8vo, 1l. 4s.

State Trials, from the earliest period to the present time, compiled by T. B. Howell, F.R.S. F.S.A. Volume 21. royal 8vo, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A View of the Jurisprudence of the Isle of Man; with the History of its Ancient Constitution, Legislative Government, Tenures, and extraordinary privileges; together with the practice of the Courts, &c.; by J. Johnson, esq. 10s. 6d.

### MATHEMATICS.

Principles of Practical Perspective by  
2 U 2 — Brown.

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### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Experiments and Observations on the influence of the Nerves of the eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach.* By B. C. Brodie, Esq. F. R. S.

**I**N a paper formerly communicated to this Society by Sir Everard Home, and since published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1809, some facts were stated, which render it probable that the various animal secretions are dependent on the influence of the nervous system, and this opinion seemed to derive support from some physiological experiments which were afterwards instituted by myself, and, in which it was observed, that, after the functions of the brain had been destroyed, although the action of the heart continued, and the circulation of the blood was maintained as under ordinary circumstances, the secreting organs invariably ceased to perform their office.

The stomach derives its nerves principally from those of the eighth pair, or the *par vagum*; and the same nerves, as they assist in the formation of the semilunar ganglions, contribute to the supply of the rest of the alimentary canal, particularly of the small intestines. In an inquiry which I had formerly instituted, respecting the functions of the stomach, I divided these nerves in the neck of a dog, for the purpose of ascertaining the influence which they possess on the secretion of the gastric juice; but I was disappointed in my expectation, since the animals always died, in consequence of the disturbed state of the respiration, which the injury of the nerves occasioned, before there was an opportunity of ascertaining the effect produced on the process of digestion.

I had formerly ascertained, that in a dog poisoned by arsenic, there is a copious secretion of mucous and watery fluid from the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, which are, in consequence, found after death completely and preternaturally distended; and it occurred to me, that, although I could not ascertain the effect of the division of the nerves of the eighth pair on

the natural secretions of the stomach, it might be possible to ascertain the effect on a secretion thus artificially produced.

*Exp. 1.* The nerves of the eighth pair, with the accompanying sympathetic nerves, were divided in the neck of a dog, and immediately afterwards ten grains of arsenic were inserted into a wound of the thigh. The breathing became laborious, as is usual where these nerves are divided, and afterwards the same symptoms took place, as commonly arise from the poison of arsenic, with this difference, that there was no discharge of fluid either from the stomach or intestines. He died at the end of three hours and a half. On dissection, the stomach and intestines were found to contain only food and feces, there being none of the mucous and watery secretion usually met with in an animal which has been killed in the same manner. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines was highly inflamed.

*Exp. 2.* The experiment was repeated on another dog. He died at the end of nine hours, and, on dissection, the stomach and intestines were not found to contain any mucous or watery fluid. Their mucous membrane was inflamed.

*Exp. 3.* A dog, immediately after the division of the same nerves in the neck, was made to swallow two ounces of saturated solution of white oxide of arsenic in water. He died at the expiration of three hours. On dissection, the stomach and intestines were found slightly inflamed, and they contained no mucous or watery fluid.

*Exp. 4.* Having made an incision into the abdomen of a dog, immediately below the short ribs, I divided, by means of a bistoury, the stomachic ropes formed by the nerves of the eighth pair, where they are situated on the œsophagus, immediately above the cardiac orifice of the stomach. The wound was closed by sutures. The respiration was not in the least disturbed, but was performed as frequently, and with as much ease, as under ordinary circumstances. The animal was afterwards inoculated in the

the thigh with the white oxide of arsenic, and he died in a few hours after the application of the poison, with the ordinary symptoms, except that there were no fluid evacuations from the stomach or intestines. On dissection, the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines was found inflamed. There was no watery or mucous fluid in the stomach or small intestines. There was a small quantity of mucus in the colon.

The result of this being the same as that of the former experiments, we may conclude that the suppression of the secretions in all of them was to be attributed solely to the division of the nerves: and all the facts which have been stated sufficiently demonstrate, that the secretions of the stomach and intestines are very much under the controul of the nervous system.

*On a Fossil Human Skeleton from Guadalupe, by Charles König, Esq.*

The human skeleton imbedded in limestone, lately brought from Guadalupe by the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, and presented by the Admiralty to the British Museum, having excited the curiosity of the public, I do myself the honour of submitting a short account of these fossil remains.

On the history of the strata produced by the more recent catastrophes of the globe (and it is the formation of these alone which can be scrutinized with any reasonable prospect of success) most light has been thrown by the indefatigable exertions of M. Cuvier. Superlatively skilled in comparative anatomy, this gentleman has succeeded in determining the fossil bones of no less than seventy-eight species, of which forty-nine are entirely unknown among the existing races of animals; about twelve are identified with known species, and the remainder strongly resemble existing species, although their identity has not been completely ascertained. From the multiplied observations which this naturalist has communicated in his numerous memoirs, we may gather that the viviparous quadrupeds appear at a much later period in the fossil state than the oviparous; the latter being probably coeval with the fishes, whilst the former are found only in the newest formations, in which, according to Brongniart and Cuvier's interesting discovery, marine beds are observed to alternate with those of fresh water, and which (in the neighbourhood of Paris) overlay the coarse

shell limestone which constitutes the last strata formed, as it would appear, by a long and quiet stay of the sea on our continent.

All the circumstances under which the known depositions of bones occur, both in alluvial beds and in the caverns and fissures of Flötz limestone, tend to prove, that the animals to which they belonged met their fate in the very places where they now lie buried. Hence, it may be considered as an axiom, that man, and other animals, whose bones are not found intermixed with them, did not co-exist in time and place. The same mode of reasoning would further justify us in the conclusion, that, if those catastrophes, which overwhelmed a great proportion of the brute creation, were general, as geognostic observations in various parts of the world render probable, the creation of man must have been posterior to that of those genera and species of mammalia, which perished by a general cataclysm, and whose bones are so thickly disseminated in the more recent formations of rocks.

The human skeletons from Guadalupe are called *Galibi*, by the natives of that island; a name said to have been that of an ancient tribe of Caribs of Guiana; but which, according to a plausible conjecture, originated in the substitution of the letter *l* instead of *r*, in the word *Caribee*. I find no mention made of them by any author, except General Ernouf, in a letter to M. Faujas St. Fond, inserted in vol. 5 (1805,) of the *Annales du Muséum*; and by M. Lavoisier, in his *Voyage à la Trinidad*, &c. published in 1813. The former of these gentlemen writes, that, on that part of the windward side of the Grande-Terre, called *La Moule*, skeletons are found enveloped in what he terms "*Masses de Madrépores pétrifiées*," which, being very hard, and situated within the line of high water, could not be worked without great difficulty, but that he expected to succeed in causing some of these masses to be detached, the measurements of which he states to be about eight feet by two and a half.

The block brought home by Sir Alex. Cochrane exactly answered this account, with regard to the measurements; its thickness was about a foot and a half. It weighed nearly two tons; its shape was irregular, approaching to a flattened oval, with here and there some concavities, the largest of which, as it afterwards appeared, occupying the place where the thigh bone had been situated,

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the lower part of which was therefore wanting. Except the few holes evidently made to assist in raising the block, the masons here declared that there was no mark of a tool upon any part of it; and, indeed, the whole had very much the appearance of a huge nodule disengaged from a surrounding mass.

The situation of the skeleton in the block was so superficial, that its presence in the rock on the coast had probably been indicated by the projection of some of the more elevated parts of the left fore-arm.

The skull is wanting; a circumstance which is the more to be regretted, as this characteristic part might possibly have thrown some light on the subject under consideration, or would, at least, have settled the question, whether the skeleton is that of a Carib, who used to give the frontal bone of the head a particular shape by compression, which had the effect of depressing the upper, and protruding the lower edge of the orbits, so as to make the direction of their opening nearly upwards, or horizontal, instead of vertical.

The vertebrae of the neck were lost with the head. The bones of the thorax bear all the marks of considerable concussion, and are completely dislocated. The seven true ribs of the left side, though their heads are not in connexion with the vertebrae, are complete; but only three of the false ribs are observable. On the right side only fragments of these bones are seen; but the upper part of the seven true ribs of this side are found on the left, and might at first sight be taken for the termination of the left ribs. The right ribs must, therefore, have been violently broken and carried over to the left side, where, if this mode of viewing the subject be correct, the sternum must likewise lie concealed below the termination of the ribs. The small bone dependent above the upper ribs of the left side, appears to be the right clavicle. The right os humeri is lost; of the left nothing remains except the condyles in connexion with the fore-arm, which is in the state of pronation: the radius of this side exists nearly in its full length, while of the ulna the lower part only remains, which is considerably pushed upwards. Of the two bones of the right fore-arm, the inferior terminations are seen. Both the rows of the bones of the wrists are lost, but the whole metacarpus of the left hand is displayed, together with part of the bones of the fingers:

the first joint of the fore-finger rests on the upper ridge of the os pubis, the two others, detached from their metacarpal bones, are propelled downwards, and situated at the inner side of the femur, and below the foramen magnum ischii of this side. Vestiges of three of the fingers of the right hand are likewise visible, considerably below the lower portion of the fore-arm, and close to the upper extremity of the femur. The vertebrae may be traced along the whole length of the column, but are in no part of it well defined. Of the os sacrum, the superior portion only is distinct: it is disunited from the last vertebra and the ilium, and driven upwards. The left os ilium is nearly complete, but shattered, and one of the fragments depressed below the level of the rest: the ossa pubis, though well defined, are gradually lost in the mass of the stone. On the right side, the os innominatum is completely shattered, and the fragments are sunk; but towards the acetabulum, part of its internal cellular structure is discernible.

The thigh bones and the bones of the leg of the right side are in good preservation, but being considerably turned outwards, the fibula lies buried in the stone, and is not seen. The lower part of the femur of this side is indicated only by a bony outline, and appears to have been distended by the compact limestone that fills the cavities both of the bones of the leg and thigh, and to the expansion of which these bones probably owe their present shattered condition. The lower end of the left thigh-bone appears to have been broken and lost in the operation of detaching the block; the two bones of the leg, however, on this side, are nearly complete: the tibia was split almost the whole of its length a little below the external edge, and the fissure being filled up with limestone, now presents itself as a dark coloured straight line. The portion of the stone which contained part of the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus was unfortunately broken; but the separate fragments are preserved.

The whole of the bones, when first laid bare, had a mouldering appearance, and the hard surrounding stone could not be detached without frequently injuring their surface; but, after an exposure for some days to the air, they acquired a considerable degree of hardness. Sir H. Davy, who subjected a small portion of them to chemical analysis, found that they contained part of their animal matter, and all their phosphate of lime.

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The calcareous rock in which these bones are imbedded, is an aggregate, composed principally of zoophytic particles, and the detritus of compact limestone; it readily dissolves in diluted nitric acid, without leaving any evident residue. Its general colour is greyish yellow, passing into yellowish grey. When more closely examined it is found to consist of yellowish grains, intermixed with others of a more or less deep flesh-red colour. These grains, though minute, are in some parts of the mass perfectly defined, and in close contact with each other, although no cement is perceptible; in other parts they are as it were confluent, forming a more or less porous mass; in others again they form a compact mass, in which the former distinct concretions, especially the red ones, are only indicated by a difference of colour.

The red grains that enter the composition of the rock, appeared at first view to be particles of red coral (*isis nobilis*), which has hitherto been found only in the Mediterranean; but on closer examination their structure proved them to be the detritus of a millepora, and indeed one fragment of a larger size than the rest renders it probable that it is *millepora miniacea* of Pallas. The last mentioned fragment was coalesced with a piece of very compact white madrepora, and intimately connected with the surrounding mass. Shells also are found in this rock: the one most distinct is a helix, approaching in form and size to *helix acuta* of Martini, (Conchiol. Vol. IX. Pl. XXX. fig. 224.), but differing in the form of the whorls which are less convex and distinct, and have three bands on the body volution, instead of one. Another shell, of which a few only were discovered in the mass, appears to be *turbo pica* of Linnaeus in a worn state; the brown spots are still distinctly seen on its surface. Dr. LEACH intends to dedicate a plate of one of the numbers of his "Zoological Miscellany" to the illustration of these and some other shells related to them.

Besides these bodies, I found, near the surface of the block, part of a bone of a concentric lamellated structure, apparently the fragment of a tusk, but of what animal I am unable to determine; also a large fragment of a basaltic stone; and here and there small nests and dots of a black powdery substance, which, from its decomposing nitre with great energy, appears to be pure charcoal.

The hardness of this limestone, as calculated by the degree of impression made

upon it by the mason's saw and chisel, surpasses that of statuary marble.

From this description of the rock it will be sufficiently clear that it is by no means of a stalactical nature, and cannot therefore be compared either with travertino, or any other chemical calcareous deposition of this kind. Its origin seems unquestionably to be similar to that of common sandstone, only that the grains of which it is composed have in some parts become confluent, and formed a nearly compact limestone.

Respecting the age of these fossil remains, if not much positive information can be derived from the preceding details, they will prove at least that the enveloping rock is not of a stalactical nature, and that the bones, after they were deposited, underwent a degree of violence which dislocated and fractured them, without removing the fragments to a distance from each other. It may therefore be safely concluded that the surrounding mass must have been in a soft or semi-fluid state, which, whilst it opposed no effectual resistance to a shock from without, readily filled up the chasms produced by it.

From the composition of the stone, a late period may perhaps be assigned to its formation; yet there is nothing in the above description that necessarily implies a very recent origin. For, although there are many instances of gravel and sand being quickly formed into hard masses, and even art has availed itself of this circumstance to produce from the granitic detritus a complete regenerated granite (in which cementation of loose siliceous grains, oxyd of iron is well known to be a powerful agent), yet we know of no limestone being formed as it were under the eyes of men; for stalactically concreted limestone, as I have already observed, should not be confounded with this.

The attention of geologists being now directed towards this object, it may be expected that a scientific examination of the circumstances under which this limestone occurs, will not fail ere long to fix its age, and assign to it the place it is to occupy in the series of rocks. All our present information respecting the *grande terre* of Guadaloupe amounts to this, that it is a flat limestone country, derived principally from the detritus of zoophytes, with here and there single hills (*morasses*) composed of shell limestone; while Guadaloupe, properly so called, separated from the other part by a narrow channel

of the sea, has no trace of limestone, and is entirely volcanic. It is the opinion of father Labat, who is followed by Buffon, that the *grande terre*, of a far more recent origin than the other part of Guadaloupe, was originally a shoal covered with corals, which emerged from the deep in consequence of the retreat of the sea. Others, who have visited those parts, such as Messrs. Peyre, Hapfel, Amic, &c. find in the irregularity of stratification and the tumultuous manner in which, as they tell us, the shells are dispersed in the rocks composing the *grande terre*, a strong indication, that this portion of the island owes its existence to the same subterraneous energies, which still manifest themselves in the eruptions of the *Souffriere*.

M. Lavoisier, to whom I alluded above, as the only author who mentions the galibies, except General Ernout, speaks of the bed of limestone which encloses them, as the most remarkable of the calcareous rocks in the Leeward islands; I therefore expected to find in his work, an exact statement of its mode of occurring; but the only positive information I could collect from this author is, that the bed is a *kilomètre* (nearly an English mile) in length, and that it is covered by the sea at high water. According to him, no trace of shells or organized bodies are discoverable in this rock; but

in lieu of these he was fortunate enough to meet with mortars, pestles, hatchets, &c. of a basaltic or porphyritic rock, which, we are informed, were petrified (*petrifiés*). From this very vague account, I should not be induced to lay much stress upon the circumstance that the position of the skeletons is east-west, and that the spot must, therefore, have been a cemetery, which time and circumstances have transformed into a hard calcareous rock.

I have to apologize for this long letter on a subject, which may turn out to be interesting only so far, as the human bones from Guadaloupe are unquestionably the only bones we are acquainted with that have ever been found imbedded in a hard stony mass, that does not appear to belong to common stalactical calcareous depositions. This circumstance admits of being easily ascertained by a close inspection of the locality; and I am perfectly of opinion, that a comparison of the nature of the different varieties of shell sand with which the neighbourhood of the Caribee islands abounds, would alone be sufficient to remove many doubts relative to the origin of the bed in question. The sand from thence, which I had an opportunity of seeing, was unlike that of which the stone is composed.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

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**I**N consequence of two recent falls of METEORIC STONES in France, and the recurrence of accurate observations of these phenomena, we feel it respectful to public curiosity to make some observations on the subject. Till within a few years, philosophers were incredulous in regard to the alleged facts, and they classed the reported falls of stones among the feats of witchcraft, and the miracles of priestcraft; but the fact is now not only incontrovertible, but specimens of the stones are to be seen in our mineralogical cabinets, and above a hundred instances are recorded of their falls in different parts of the world. Various hypotheses have of course been announced by chemists and naturalists, to account for such interesting phenomena. Some have supposed them to be projections from volcanoes in the Moon, others have ascribed them to projections from volcanoes on the Earth, while many have

considered them as fragments of broken planets, circulating in the solar system, of which the *asteroids* are visible portions. The compass of a paragraph does not enable us to demonstrate all the absurdities of these hypotheses, arising from the improbability of any projections of the moon, or broken planets, falling in latitudes much higher than the Tropics, and from the inadequacy of terrestrial projections, to the varied phenomena; nor is such a detail necessary, while it is so easy to reduce them to the level of ordinary nature. The power of the atmosphere to hold in solution, or to sustain, every thing which can assume the gaseous form, and the mechanical effects of currents in suspending pulverized substances, like the sands of the African deserts, are well known. One result of this power we daily witness, in the infinitely varied appearances of the *Aqueous Vapours*, which exhibit, under

different circumstances of heat, electricity, atmospheric currents and density, the phenomena of dews, mists, fogs, clouds of various forms and classes, condensations in rain, concretions in hail, crystallizations in snow, with whirlpools, &c. &c. Yet it is well known, that aqueous vapours form but a portion, perhaps indeed but an inconsiderable portion, of the gaseous and volatile matters taken up by the atmosphere; and that all gases, or vapours, which are lighter than aqueous vapour, must ascend higher in the atmosphere and take their stations according to their specific gravities, lying, or seeking to lie, like the coats of an onion or the strata of the earth. Ought it then to be matter of wonder that these gaseous, decomposed, and volatilized matters produce their peculiar varieties of phenomena? Do we hourly witness without surprize a score of distinct productions of the aqueous vapours, and yet do we wonder at the igneous phenomena which result from the inflammable gases, and from their combinations with all the other bodies floating in and above our atmosphere? Can we suppose that they are exempt from fluctuations of the different regions more than the aqueous vapours? Can it be believed that variations of heat, of electricity, of density, of currents, act less sensibly on the volatilized vapours, and powerful chemical gases, than on the vapours of the sea? Do we not know from experiments that they are more powerful, more subtle, their mutual actions even more striking, and their results more unexpected? Does not their mixture in our laboratories produce many concrete substances? Do they not severally hold in solution the materials of the aerolites, and frequently deposit them on explosion, or on union with other gases? And would not these chemical affinities and unions produce, in the upper regions of the atmosphere, variations of density which would often subject them to the accelerated motion of falling bodies; under different circumstances, combinations, and arrangements, so as to produce the varied phenomena of *shooting stars*, moving *diagonally* between the two forces of increasing weight and increasing atmospheric resistance; of *ponderous meteors* or exploding trains, which traverse, with the mechanical action of fire-works, extensive portions of the atmosphere; and of *aerolites* produced by the union and detonation of gases, and their fortuitous and simultaneous union with other foreign

bodies?—It is true, that we may for ages remain as ignorant of the particular modes in which these several phenomena are produced, as we are of the precise mechanical agency which changes aqueous vapour into hail or snow; yet, on that account, we ought to refer less to the inflammable gases, and to the volatility of decomposed substances, for the sources of various igneous meteors, than to the decompositions of water for the known aqueous meteors of hail and snow. It is, however, not less satisfactory to ascertain generally the natural causes which are appropriate in their nature, and commensurate in their powers with these phenomena. Philosophically speaking, our inquiries ought not to terminate till they have ascertained the precise circumstances which produce each set of appearances; but we know enough to protect us from the vagaries of superstition and fanciful hypotheses, in thus establishing the *analogical* powers of aqueous and of inflammable gases, to the production of their peculiar sets of aqueous and igneous meteors.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT announces a new production of his inexhaustible and ever-vigorous muse, in a poem, which he designates by the title of *THE LORD OF THE ISLES*. It is intended to form a quarto, in sequence with his former works.

Mr. CAMPBELL, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, is engaged on a series of Biographical and Critical Essays on the Works of the British Poets.

Our deeply lamented friend Mr. PRATT left ready for the press a small volume of Poems called *Pillow Thoughts*, written during the period in which he was confined to his bed and chamber, after being thrown from his horse.

Dr. ESTLIN is upon the point of publishing his General Prayer Book, containing forms of prayer on principles common to all Christians, for religious societies, for families, and for individuals; chiefly selected from the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and the writings of various authors.

Mr. ARROWSMITH is preparing a new and elaborate map of ASIA, compiled chiefly from materials afforded by Russian officers during the late visit of the Emperor. We have seen parts of the drawing, and the newspapers (as usual) err in representing that Russia has engrossed the whole of the Caspian. The Russian boundary is determined by the Kar and Aras on the west, and by the Gulf of Balkan on the East. We were surprised on this authority to find, that the Chinese boundary has been extended westward,



westward, within sixty or eighty miles of the Caspian, even to the sea of Aral; consequently, this great empire includes 80 degrees of longitude in the temperate zone, covering the most populous parts of the world, which are undisturbed by the matchless folly and wickedness of foreign wars, carried on for the purpose of controlling and regulating the independent governments of other happy nations.

A new edition is in preparation of MORTIMER'S *Commercial Dictionary*, an invaluable library for the use of merchants, and a necessary appendage of every British counting-house.

Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR has in the press, in one volume octavo, an *Historical Treatise of the Union and Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England*. It will contain remarks on the tenure of the crown; a history of the regalia and royal vestments; an account of the Court of Claims, and of the feudal services, processions, ceremonies, and ritual used at the inauguration of our kings; with a chronicle of English coronations, from the earliest observance of the ceremony.

Dr. ROBINSON, master of the Free Grammar School of Ravenstonedale, author of *Archæologia Græca*, &c. &c. has nearly completed his long promised THEOLOGICAL CYCLOPEDIA, or Universal Dictionary of Biblical Knowledge, serving as a note-book to all editions of the Bible, and as a full and complete illustration of all subjects of religious study and inquiry. It will be the size of Capper's Topographical and Watkins' Biographical Dictionaries, and is to be illustrated by some engravings.

Capt. TUCKEY, R.N. is printing a work on Maritime Geography, in four octavo volumes.

Dr. MONTUCCI is proceeding toward the completion of his great Chinese Dictionary. He has reached the syllable *Leu*, and the characters engraven are 14,900. By the end of next year the engravings will be finished, when the number will exceed 24,000.

The commencement of the present winter has been distinguished in London by very general preparations for the introduction of Gas lights. Nearly the entire line of shops in the main streets, from Shoreditch church, by St. Paul's, to Westminster Abbey, a length of more than three miles, either is provided with pipes and lighted by gas, or is in course of preparation. An accurate experiment which we have made on the street Gas lights, and the street Oil lamps, proves, that one gas lamp gives an intensity of light equal to thirty oil lamps.

It is also found, that Gas burned in an Argand's lamp, equals two such lamps lighted with oil. In shops, the advantages are a white light nearly equal to day-light, a warmth which supersedes the use of fires, a total absence of smoke, smell, and vapour, and great economy of labour and expense. It appears, that every lamp consumes twenty gallons of gas an hour; and that half a sack, or a hundred weight of coals, produces 250 hours' consumption of one lamp, or 5 hours of 50 lamps. The coke produced in the distillation, is worth about as much as the coal; and the tar and ammonia equal the collateral expenses; so that the gas costs little, if any thing. Besides the ORIGINAL COMPANY in Westminster, which also has a station in Worship-street, Messrs. GRANT, KNIGHT, and MURDOCH, have opened a new establishment in Water Lane, Fleet-street, and a third is projected in Southwark, creating by a rivalry of interests that competition which is sure to accelerate the progress of this great discovery. We learn, that the new company have contracts already for 1500 shop lamps, 300 of which will be lighted in November: and the original company have contracts of an equal extent, all at 4*l.* per annum per lamp, or 3*d.* per night. Some private establishments have provided themselves with apparatus for generating their own gas; but it is too large, and the process too opeiose for general introduction in that form; though Mr. Ackermann, in the Strand, has made the gas in his own house for three years past, and considers it a convenience above all price. It may be worth while to state, that a gas-light apparatus consists of a *retort*, in which the coal is distilled;—of a *water-tub* with a worm, through which the gas is cooled;—of a *vessel of lime water*, by which it is deprived of all smell;—and of a copper *gasometer*, or cubic receptacle, inverted in water for receiving the stock of gas. It may be used at any distance, to which there are pipes to convey it; thus the London Companies say, that, if pipes were laid on, they could light Bath or Edinburgh as easily as the adjoining streets of the metropolis.

A Narrative of the Travels of the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL in South Africa, at the request of the Missionary Society, to promote the knowledge of Christianity among the Hottentots, is in the press.—Mr. Campbell visited some tribes of the Africans who had never seen any European, and crossed the Peninsula from east to west, nearly in the course of the

Great Orange River. He had also the felicity of discovering the junction of several rivers before unknown. The work will be comprised in one large octavo volume, and published about Christmas next.

The Rev. F. A. Cox, of Hackney, is preparing for the press, a *Life of Philip Melancthon*, the friend and coadjutor of Luther.

Mr. W. BLAIR is preparing for the press the *Correspondence between Protestants and Roman Catholics*, on the translation, dispersion, and free use of the Scriptures; with select notes from the *Rheims Testament and Doway Bible*.

A subscription has been proposed for the decayed and aged family of WOOLLETT, the engraver, which merits the zealous support of every friend of genius and the fine arts. Mr. President West is one of the committee.

Subscriptions have been set on foot, as public tributes to the liberty of the press, and the cause of parliamentary reform, in favour of Mr. LOVELL, proprietor of the *Statesman*, and Mr. MARGAROT, who, it will be remembered, was about twenty years ago expatriated to Botany Bay for his exertions in London and Edinburgh to bring about a reform in the representation of the people.

A volume of picturesque *Views of Public Edifices in Paris*, is preparing by Mr. ROSENBERG, from original drawings by Messrs. SEGARD and TESTARD.

Mr. JONES, author of the interesting *History of the Waldenses*, is engaged on a *Dictionary of Religious Opinions*.

The author of *Self Control* announces a novel under the title of *DISCIPLINE*.

It affords us great satisfaction to learn, that a Steam-Packet Company has been formed in London, for building and establishing conveyances by Steam-boats on the river Thames. Mr. B. R. DODD, civil engineer, of Newcastle, the same gentleman who has recently built the much admired and successful Steam-boat on the Tyne, has the merit of completing this arrangement, and the next spring will witness this interesting spectacle, between London and Gravesend, and London and Kingston. Boats on this principle possess the invaluable property of working against a foul wind or contrary tide; and, in consequence, their hour of departure is regular, and their arrival certain. If the wind is fair, they carry sail, and perform all the manœuvres of ordinary vessels; but, when adverse, the sails are fudled, the steam-engine then becomes the sole impelling power, the vessel scuds fast through the

water, and in whatever point she is steered, the engine is equal to a wind right aft; she therefore continues a straight or true course, though that may be in the wind's eye, whilst other vessels are obliged to tack to and fro, or unable to stem the wind, the tide, or both, are compelled to bring up, and land their disappointed passengers frequently many miles from their destination. The velocity is after the rate of five and six miles per hour, when the wind or tide is adverse; and, when fair, nine miles and upwards per hour. On the Clyde, steam-boats for goods and passengers have been established for eighteen months past; during which period they have experienced calms, swells, and all the vicissitudes of wind and weather, incidental to a passage 27 miles in length, on a tide river, which in some parts is from two to five miles in width. The five coaches which formerly ran between Glasgow and Port Greenock, have been superseded and entirely laid aside, the fares having been 12s. inside, and 8s. outside; while by the steam-boat the inferior cabin is but 3s. and the best but 4s.; and in numerous instances the steam-packet has made the passage with greater rapidity than the mail. In a steam-packet, the company experience no fatigue, no apprehension of danger, no annoyance from the heat and dust, or the want of room, incidental to coaches. Their interior is fitted up with every convenience, and divided into separate apartments, of various degrees of elegance, at corresponding prices. The cost of a steam-packet and the attendant expences, is about 2000l.; and the annual expenditure in coals, master, crew, repairs, &c. is 1000l. or about 3l. per day. Whereas the annual revenue at 200 passengers, averaged at 1s. each, would be 10l. and parcels, &c. per day, 5l. making 15l. or 12l. per day profit, which is not overrated, in relation to the vast intercourse of the populous banks of the Thames.

The *HISTORY OF PERSIA*, of which so large a portion is involved in obscurity and fable, is about to receive elucidation from the superior intelligence of Sir JOHN MALCOLM, who has long resided in a public capacity in that country. He proposes to write its history from the age of Cyrus to the year 1810, chiefly from native materials, and thus to check the fables of the Greek and Roman writers. Such a work has long been a desideratum, and, if ably executed, will lead to the detection of many historical errors and anachronisms.

A new

A new monthly publication for the ladies will make its appearance on the second of January, to be entitled, *the British Lady's Magazine*. It is announced as an endeavour to supply the sex with a journal of a decided and original character, and aims at becoming a respectable literary medium for the more cultivated order of females.

A collection of ancient Hebrew melodies, most of which are still chaunted in the Synagogues, are preparing for publication, with accompaniments by Mr. J. NATHAN, of the Synagogue, in Duke's Place. Nothing could be more interesting to the musical amateur and antiquary, than such a collection, as a work of pleasure and curiosity.

A volume is announced of Lyrical Gleanings, comprising Madrigals, Odes, Songs, and Sonnets, of the 16th and 17th centuries; with illustrations by the editor.

The works announced in our literary notices for August were not those of Mr. R. Robinson (as stated by mistake), but those of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester. The miscellaneous works of the former were lately published in five volumes demy and royal.

It appears by the last number of the *Gazette of the Faculty*, we mean *the Medical and Physical Journal*, that a married woman lately died after child birth, who, when opened, exhibited exactly the same appearances in the stomach which a few years since excited so much attention in the case of Miss Burns, of Liverpool. It was suspected that the latter had been poisoned, but the former died in consequence of a natural disease.

The following are the arrangements of the Lectures at the *SURRY INSTITUTION*, in the ensuing season:—Mr. WHEELER, on chemistry; to commence on Tuesday, November 15, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.—Mr. RIPPINGHAM, on eloquence; to commence on Friday, Nov. 18, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday.—Mr. J. MASON GOOD, on classical and polite literature; to commence on Friday, January 6, 1815, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday: and Dr. CROUCH, on music; to commence early in February.

Miss JANE HARVEY is printing a novel, entitled, *the Records of a noble Family*, in four volumes.

Lieut. W. E. PARRY, R.N. speedily will publish, *Nautical Astronomy by Night*, illustrated by engravings, calculated to render more familiar the knowledge of the stars.

The *Military Adventures of Johnny Newcombe*, a humorous poetical work

written by a Field Officer, and embellished with twelve coloured caricatures by Rowlandson, will appear in November.

The fifth volume of the *Medico-chirurgical Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, will soon appear.

CAPTAIN TUCKER's valuable work on *Maritime Geography*, in 4 vols. 8vo. is in great forwardness.

A new edition of "HAYTER's Principles of Perspective," with considerable additions, and illustrated by many new plates, is in the press.

An English, French, Italian, and Portuguese Vocabulary; by Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE, is nearly ready for publication.

*Historical Sketches of the House of Romanoff*, the reigning family of Russia; with a brief account of the present state of that empire; by the Rev. WM. ANDERSON, is in the press.

The seed of yellow water-flag (*iris pseudacorus*.) dried, shelled, and torrifid, is said to be the nearest approach to coffee that has yet been found in Europe.

The enlightened government of the United States of America have appointed a public agent to circulate vaccine matter; and have permitted him to frank it through the Union, by means of the post-office.

A regular school of physic has been established in Dublin, from which the best effects may be augured. There are six professors, viz. for anatomy, chemistry, and botany, on the foundation of Trinity college, called University Professors; and for the theory and the practice of medicine, and the *materia medica*, called King's Professors, each of whom acts in succession, for six months, as clinical lecturer and physician. Sir Patrick Dun has endowed a clinical hospital and a medical library. Students matriculated at Trinity College, and certified by the six professors, obtain in three years a diploma, on a footing with those granted at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and another class, after longer terms and other grades, obtain diplomas, corresponding with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

#### FRANCE.

The grand work on Egypt and Syria, commenced under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon, and of which two of its three parts have been published, is to be finished under the sanction of the present French government. The whole work will consist of from 900 to 1000 plates, many of them the largest that

ever

ever were engraved, with corresponding letter press, descriptive of the French campaigns in Egypt and Syria; and of the monuments and manners of the Egyptians and Arabs. The two parts hitherto published have been sold in London at 230*l.* sterling; and the third and last part will carry the cost of the entire work to 300*l.* The whole will form ten magnificent volumes in folio, and is likely, for many ages, to remain the most splendid ornament of the greatest public libraries.

## RUSSIA.

The number of works published in Russia during five years, from 1801 to 1806, appears to have been 1304 Russian performances; including pamphlets, fugitive pieces, &c. of these 756 were original works, and 548 were translations. The works on Theology were 213, of which 175 were originals.

Pallas's cabinet of Natural History has been purchased by the Emperor Alexander, and placed in certain halls of the palace of the Hermitage at Petersburg. In the same edifice are now united,—1. A collection of pictures, to the number of 4000, the greater part of the Flemish school.—2. A collection of drawings by the first masters.—3. A collection of engravings, to the number of about 30,000.—4. A collection of engraved gems, &c. to the number of 13,000.—5. A cabinet of medals and ancient Russian coins.—6. A cabinet of curiosities, and models of artificial objects.—7. A cabinet of valuable articles, ancient and modern, such as jewellery of costly pearls, diamonds, &c. singular watches; snuff-boxes, and other articles of jasper, porphyry, &c.—8. A collection of implements, bronzes, busts of great men, and other works of sculpture.—9. A library of Russian works, the libraries of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and Busching; in the whole more than 50,000 volumes.—10. Busching's collection of maps.—11. A collection of dictionaries and grammars in all languages.

On the 10th of May a singular phenomenon took place in the province of Tschernomorsk, near Altémjuk, opposite to the Salt Marshes, in the sea of Asoff. The weather was calm and serene, when a tremendous noise was heard issuing from the sea, at the distance of about 200 fathoms from the shore, and the bottom of the sea was seen to rise above the surface of the water. Flames, accompanied with a sound like the discharge of cannon, burst from it, and large masses of earth and stones were

projected into the air.—The first ten eruptions, which followed within a quarter of an hour of one another, were the most violent; the succeeding were more distant and weaker. This phenomenon continued till after night. A smell of a peculiar kind, but not resembling sulphur, was diffused to the distance of 5 miles. The noise was heard at the like distance; and a subterraneous motion, attended with a hollow rumbling, was also perceived. Afterwards an island appeared at the above-mentioned spot, with several springs, which threw up a fluid mud, which gradually became dry.

## GERMANY.

In the Austrian monarchy there are the following establishments for purposes of instruction:—

*In Carinthia.*—The Imperial Lyceum of Clagenfurth.

*In Styria.*—The Imperial Lyceum of Graetz.

*In Bohemia.*—The Gymnasium of Prague, of Leitmeritz, of Koningsgraetz, of Pisek, and of Gitschin.

*In Hungary.*—The Royal Gymnasium, and the National School of Pesth; the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Waizen, the Protestant Gymnasium and School at Oldenburgh.

*In Transylvania.*—The Saxon University of Hermanstadt, that of Cronstadt, with the Schools of Agriculture and the Veterinary Art of Hermanstadt, Bistriz, Cronstadt, Schoesburgh, and Mediasch.

*In Galicia.*—The Imperial Lyceum of Lemberg, and the University of Cracow.

The Cabinet of Natural History of the University of Erlang, was opened to the public towards the close of the year 1813. Nearly eight years had been employed in arranging the subjects, and classifying them in a systematic order. A large hall, 86 feet long by 30 broad, contains the collection of animals, beginning with the fragments of those the species of which have been lost at (or since) the last great revolution of the earth, the number of which amounts to nearly 8,000. Then follow the different classes of animals known at this day, comprising 130 mammiferæ, 600 birds, 300 nests and eggs, 450 amphibia, 485 fishes, 7,700 insects, 83 species of craw fish, 5,700 shells, 44 annular creatures, and 800 species of zoophytes. In a second apartment are preserved the physiological-zoatomical subjects;—in the whole 550 articles; extremely curious and remarkable. A third apartment receives the botanical collection, formed of 8,000 dried plants, 2,000 species of seeds, and an assortment of specimens of different kinds of wood,

wood. The cabinet of mineralogy is placed in the second hall. It is composed of a collection in the department of Cryptography of more than 9,000 pieces, in a good state of preservation, with a correspondent assortment of articles belonging to geognosy and geography. To these collections are added a cabinet of antiquities and works of art; containing Roman and German antiquities, medals, coins, arms, utensils, dresses, and other objects of art, as well European as Mongol, Malay, and American.

Archbishop. Ignatios, founder of the Greek Lyceum in Bucharest, having purchased the valuable library of Sonini, the French naturalist, has made a present of it to the city of Bucharest.

## ITALY.

It will be recollected that the Emperor Napoleon spent large sums, in spite of the wars which were forced upon him, in improving Rome. It now appears that the *Temple of Peace*, that was incumbered with hillocks of earth to the imposts of the vaults, has been cleared, and the pavement of the temple itself may be

walked on. It is preserved undamaged, and is composed of slabs of verd-antique and serpentine marbles. In a subterraneous apartment are pictures in the best style of art; the enormous fragments of columns, cornices, friezes, &c. which have been found, prove the splendour of this ancient structure. (A vineyard formerly occupied the greater part of the space between the Forum and the Coliseum: and now changed into a garden open to the walks of the public.) The removal of the accumulations of earth, &c. from the interior of the Coliseum, has opened a vast field for the conjectures of antiquaries; in the middle of the arena are discovered immense constructions, which occupy the whole space; what was their original purpose has not hitherto been ascertained. In the Baths of Titus, several chambers and galleries have been cleared. In contemplating this vast labyrinth the eye is delighted at every turn with the elegance of the Arabesques, and the astonishing freshness of the paintings which adorn the ceilings and the walls.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM,

**CAP. LXXVII.** To amend an Act of the Fifty-third Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties payable on the Importation of Wine, the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, and its Dependencies, and charging other Duties in lieu thereof.

**Cap. LXXVIII.** To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Ninth and Tenth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, and of another Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, as respects the Removal of Wool, within a certain Distance of the Sea.

**Cap. LXXIX.** For raising the Sum of Six Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1814.

**Cap. LXXX.** For raising the Sum of One million five hundred thousand Pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1814.

**Cap. LXXXI.** To continue until the Fifth Day of July, 1815, and to amend several Acts for granting certain Rates and Duties, and for allowing certain Drawbacks and Bounties on Goods,

Wares, and Merchandize imported into and exported from Ireland.

**Cap. LXXXII.** To grant to His Majesty Duties upon Auctions in Ireland, in lieu of former Duties thereon, and to provide for the regulating and securing the Collection of the said Duties, and to prevent Frauds therein.

**Cap. LXXXIII.** For the more effectual Regulation of the Receipts and Issues of His Majesty's Treasury, and for securing the due Application of Money coming into the Hands of the Public Accountants, in Ireland.

**Cap. LXXXIV.** For regulating the Time of holding the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions in England.

Whereas the time now appointed for holding the quarter sessions for the Michaelmas quarter might be altered, so as to render the attendance at the same more generally convenient than it is at present; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of

of this Act the quarter sessions for the Michaelmas quarter shall in every year be holden, for every county, riding, division, city, borough, and place, within England and Wales, and for Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the first week after the eleventh day of October, instead of at the time now appointed for holding the same; and that all acts, matters, and things, done, performed, and transacted, at the time appointed by this Act for holding the said Michaelmas quarter sessions, shall be as valid and binding to all intents and purposes as if the same had been done, performed and transacted, at the time heretofore appointed for the holding of such sessions; any former Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cap. LXXXV. *For raising the sum of three millions by way of Annuities for the Service of Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXVI. *For regulating the Payment of Army Prize Money, and to provide for the Payment of unclaimed and forfeited Shares to Chelsea Hospital.*

Cap. LXXXVII. *To grant Duties of Excise on certain Sorts of Glass made in Ireland, and to grant and allow certain countervailing Duties and Drawbacks in respect thereof.*

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To amend the several Acts for regulating and securing the Collection of the Duties on Spirits distilled in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXIX. *For the Charge of the further Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, for the Service the Year 1814.*

Whereas the sum which on the 1st of February, 1814, was estimated to be applicable in the present year to the reduction of the national debt, amounted to 11,330,452l. And whereas by an Act for raising the sum of 24 millions by way of Annuities, the sum of 18,500,000l. was raised for the service of Great Britain. And whereas the charge of the said sum will amount to the sum of 1,175,674l. And, whereas it is expedient to make provisions for such charge, be it therefore enacted that the sum of 3,994,000l. 3 per cent. New South Sea Annuities; and 953,000l. 3 per cent. South Sea Annuities; and 10,272,392l. 3 per cent. consols; and 142,000l. 5 per cent. Annuities; and 23,733,099l. 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities; standing in the name of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, shall after certain periods be cancelled; and the interest or dividends which would have been payable thereon shall from thenceforth respectively cease to be issued from the receipt of the Exchequer, or to be charged upon the consolidated fund; and the money which would have been applicable to the payment thereof shall be a part of the growing produce

of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, for the purpose of defraying the charge occasioned by the addition made or to be made to the public funded debt of Great Britain in the present year.

Cap. XC. *To explain and extend an Act passed in the 43 Geo. III for remedying Defects in the Laws relative to the building and repairing of County Bridges, and other Works maintained at the Expence of the Inhabitants of Counties in England, and for extending the said Act to Bridges and other Works maintained at the Expence of Hundreds.*

To extend to the purchase of buildings or erections as well as to purchase of land or ground. And, whereas it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act, except as after mentioned, should be extended to bridges repaired by the inhabitants of hundreds and other general divisions of counties; be it further enacted, that the said Act, and all the powers and provisions thereof (except such provisions therein as relate to bridges thereafter to be erected and built) shall extend as well to bridges and the roads at the ends thereof repaired by the inhabitants of hundreds, and other general divisions in the nature of hundreds, as to bridges and the roads at the ends thereof repaired by the inhabitants of counties.

Cap. XCI. *To amend so much of an Act, passed in the Forty-third Year of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, as concerns the Time of appointing Overseers of the Poor.*

The appointment of overseers of the poor, directed by the Act of Queen Elizabeth, shall, in every year, be made on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days next after the said 25th of March, in all and every the same manner as directed by the said Act to be made in Easter week.

Cap. XCII. *To secure the Payment of Stamp Duties on Probates and Letters of Administration, and on Receipts for Property obtained by Legacy, or Intestacy, in Ireland.*

Cap. XCIII. *For regulating the Payment of Navy Prize Money, and the Transmission of Accounts and Payment of Balances to Greenwich Hospital.*

Cap. XCIV. *To grant additional Annuities to Judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, in Scotland, who had resigned their Offices before the last Augmentation of Salaries granted to the Judges of those Courts.*

Cap. XCV. *To enable his Majesty to grant additional Annuities to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, in Ireland, on the Resignation of their Offices.*

REVIEW

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin; after which is introduced the favourite Air of "Pray Goody," with variations. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Pearson, by John Jay, Mus. Doc. 6s. 6d.*

**A**MONG the living composers of that species of piano-forte music, of which the piece before us is a specimen, Dr. Jay occupies a distinguished station. His merits have frequently been ushered to our notice, and, in the candid expression of our judgment, we have as frequently borne our testimony to them. But, notwithstanding the generality of his labours merit this acknowledgment, we are not acquainted with any of his former productions which rival the ability, taste, and discretion displayed in his present effort.

The first movement of this sonata opens with a sombre pleasing air, well adapted to the introduction of the active and spirited passage which ensues. This is succeeded by a resumption of the former style, wherein the auxiliary accompaniment first exhibits itself with prominent effect and conspicuous gracefulness. After a short but not unpleasing continuation of this judicious relief, a melody of considerable animation commences, in the course of which much ingenuity is manifested; and in the progress of the composition a fertility of invention and correctness of harmonical construction are developed, highly creditable to the talents of the author. The violin part is throughout skilfully incorporated with that of the piano-forte; it is attractive where it forms the leading feature, and, where it is simply an accompaniment, is an useful addition. The air of "Pray Goody" has received ample justice at the hands of Dr. Jay: the variations, which are eight in number, while they evince exuberance and flexibility of fancy, and constantly reward the attention of the auditor with their novelty and diversity, possess the indispensable ingredient of a strict adherence to the melody on which they are founded. On the whole, we feel ourselves perfectly justified in awarding our unqualified praise to this sonata; and, as it is one of the duties of a critic to be, like Cato, "*Justitie cultor, rigidi servator honesti*," we entertain real pleasure in the dispensation of justice to those who appeal to our tribunal,

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*"Tho' pure are the Joys." Ballad, sung by Mrs. Mountain in The Travellers, at Spa: composed by Mr. Bishop. 1s.*

Mr. Bishop certainly ranks among the first composers of the present day, not will the air before us injure his claims to that conspicuous station in the public esteem which his merits have so repeatedly entitled him to. It is in F major. The melody is natural and pleasing, and the harmony evinces a knowledge of the laws of musical science very creditable to the author, and which alone is sufficient to create an immeasurable distance between him and the crowd of vain and ignorant persons who are daily obtruding their trash upon the disgusted public. The words may pass without praise or blame.

*"To sing of Love's Passion I'm called by my Fair;" a favourite Song, composed by Dr. Haydn. 1s.*

It is not more surprising than delightful to the critic, in these thrice-blessed days of presumptuous ignorance, to meet in his path some relic, however trifling, of those great masters whose divine strains still vibrate on the chords of memory. Such was our sensation when, in a splenetic mood, we placed our hands on this beautiful air of the great Haydn: the fretfulness of our spirit was assuaged by the perusal; and, by the time we had proceeded to the third bar, our critical fury became so marvellously mollified, that we aver the merest balladist might have approached us without the slightest apprehension of rough usage.

The merit of this little air consists not in those daring flights, those thrilling bursts of richly-modulated harmony, which abound in the author's more splendid compositions, in which the fire of his genius burns with an ardour that occasionally consumes the *decretals* of correct judgment; nor does it, perhaps, breathe that deep and enchanting tenderness which entrances the soul in his pathetic pieces: elegant simplicity, invention in the melody, and an unimpeded fluency in the construction, are its characteristic features, and these, together with a magic touch of his peculiar genius, make us exclaim—

"That strain we heard was of a higher mood."

It is in B flat. The words would disgrace a school-boy.

2 Y

Siz

*Six French Romances and one Italian Arietta, for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte; with an Accompaniment for the Violin to the Italian Arietta. Set to music by M. Rothe Nugent, and dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 7s. 6d.*

We would whisper a word of monitory advice in the ear of M. Rothe Nugent, not to dare the anger of Phœbus by wandering, unfurnished with a special license, in the hallowed domains of that very melodious and irritable divinity. M. Nugent may have heard of the fate of Marsyas; and perhaps some delectable feelings may rise in his breast, in this our allusion to his probable fate, should he ever be caught in the gins and springs

of Helicon, and we really compassionate the unavoidable check we feel it our duty to impose on so flattering delusion.—The Lydian minstrel met his doom from the envy of the god, the present culprit would have suffered for the wretchedness of his strains: and we think, that, had M. Nugent exhibited his powers in the presence of Apollo, the wrath of the deity would have been excited by a nobler feeling; and we really do opine that his skill in flaying would have been exercised on the Gallic criminal. The music is, in fact, dull, trivial, and below criticism. The words are in the very best style of the French Vaudevilles and Chansonnets.

## MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES

*In London; from Sept. 22 to Oct. 22, 1814.*

<b>A</b> NASARCA .....	3	Hepatitis .....	2
Ascites .....	2	Herpes .....	4
Asthma .....	2	Leucorrhœa .....	6
Asthenia .....	8	Lepra .....	2
Abortio .....	1	Morbi Infantiles .....	9
Atrophia .....	1	Morbilis .....	10
Catarrh .....	12	Peritonitis .....	1
Cephalalgia .....	7	Pneumonia .....	5
Colica .....	4	Podagra .....	7
Dysenteria .....	1	Psoriasis .....	4
Diarrhœa .....	9	Scarlatina .....	7
Dyspepsia .....	6	Scrofula .....	6
Enteritis .....	1	Synochus .....	3
Epilepsia .....	3	Typhus .....	2
Epistaxis .....	4	Vernex .....	6
Hæmoptoe .....	2	Vertigo .....	3

Towards the latter end of the last month SCARLATINA made its appearance, with symptoms in many cases of a threatening nature—in some it was accompanied by Typhus fever, but one instance only of death occurred within my observation.

MEASLES are also prevalent.—I am informed that several children have died, but, as it has been among the poor, in situations unfavourable to recovery, under circumstances otherwise propitious, the fact does not lead to the inference of malignity in the disease. Strong prejudices still exist, even in well-informed circles, in favour of keeping these patients in a warm temperature. But the effects of a contrary treatment have been again witnessed in several instances; cold ablation of the skin having produced a rapid diminution of the fever, and all the symptoms.

In my own family, where accident furnished me with the means of judging by contrast, the most prejudiced mind must have been satisfied of the superiority of the refrigerant treatment to that generally employed. I was led to adopt this practice three years since, in consequence of observing in my own person the beneficial effects of cold air and large draughts of iced water, in a Catarrh of such severity as to confine me to the room, until a professional engagement compelled me to go abroad. The weather was intensely cold, and the relief I experienced in the open air was so remarkable, that upon that occasion I made several experiments upon myself, to determine the agency of cold and heat in this inflammatory disease.

A wretched receptacle of poverty and filth, in Eagle-street, furnished two cases of TYPHUS, but they yielded readily to cold ablation. It is hardly necessary to remark, that, independent of the advantage of cleanliness among the poor, washing of the body is extremely useful in all cases of fever, where the heat of the body is above the natural standard. The head-ach, in one of the cases, was intense, and was much relieved by the application of wet clothes to the forehead.

CATARRHAL and PNEUMONIC COMPLAINTS made their appearance in a few instances about the 5th of Oct. One case of inflammation of the lungs was fatal, and ran its course with a rapidity truly awful. The subject of it, Mary Keele, 9, Colonnade, Guildford-street,



street, seemingly about ten years of age, was not thought sufficiently well on Sunday to attend a religious school to which she belonged, but was not brought to me until the morning of Tuesday. She was able to walk to and from my house in North Crescent, though she felt great weariness. Her respiration was hurried, and she was troubled with a distressing cough. The sensations about the chest were described as a feeling of constriction, rather than actual pain, she was unable to take a full inspiration without an increase of the symptoms. The pulse was quick and feeble; the tongue furred, but no febrile heat on the skin was present. On account of the youth of the girl, and the weakness of pulse, I ordered blood to be taken by cupping from the chest, but for trifling reasons, uninteresting to the public, it was not done, the mother promising most faithfully to let me hear from her in the evening, lest, as I expressed a fear, the symptoms should increase. I saw nothing of her until Thursday, when I was requested to visit her at home. The days lost were fatal to our hopes. I found the respiration had become considerably more laborious, with great anxiety of the countenance. The lips were livid, and she might literally be said to be struggling for breath. The cupping was immediately performed, and a blister applied, but it was too late: in the evening she died.

North Crescent.

J. WANT,  
Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**W**HEAT sowing is nearly finished throughout the country, and the seed has been put into the ground under the happiest auspices, the season, with scarcely a day's intermission, having proved one of the most fortunate within memory. This circumstance has encouraged an extension of the breadth of the land sown, which it is said will be the largest ever before experienced. Inclosing of new lands also proceeds with the usual spirit. The blight upon the last wheat crop has been universal, by which its quality and productiveness in flour have been greatly deteriorated; and the smut upon barley, an ill consequence of atmospheric influence, not so often noted, has prevailed in some districts to an unusual degree. But for the constant importations bread corn would have risen to an alarming price; the whole a most demonstrative evidence of the necessity of that only effectual national remedy—A GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL.

The cattle crops are various in quality. In some counties, Essex particularly, turnips and cabbages are very bad. In Wilts, the midland counties, and in the north, good crops of those articles are somewhat general. Crops of seeds, clover, &c. defective; but little grass abroad, and fodder for winter-supply of the straw-yard likely to be short in quantity.

Fat cattle reckoned low in price, but lately somewhat advanced, and it is supposed that butcher's meat has passed its lowest rate. Lean stock, defective in quantity, and dear. The breed has of late years been deficient. There has been a small supply of Dutch beasts at Smithfield during the last six months. The French and Dutch pigs which have arrived proved of an inferior kind, and not well suited to our markets. Mid-dling horses of all kinds unsaleable. Cows at an invariable and regular high price.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 3s. to 7s.—Lamb 4s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 8s.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 8d.—Irish ditto 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Fat 5s. 3d.—Skins 20s. to 50s.—Oil-cake 14l. 14s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Chats 2l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 46s. to 87s.—Barley 27s. to 38s.—Oats 21s. to 33s.—The quartern loaf 13d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 5l. 8s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 2l.

Middlesex; Oct. 24, 1814.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**A**CCOUNT of the official value of the imports and exports of all merchandize of Great Britain, to and from foreign countries, published by the House of Commons:

	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	
1792 . . . .	16,938,807	19,881,552
1804 . . . .	24,728,191	27,819,337
1815 . . . .	24,362,124	27,647,674

But, as the money in which these amounts are measured, has sunk in value full  $\frac{1}{3}$  since 1792, and full  $\frac{1}{2}$  since 1804, so in present money the imports of 1792 would measure

millions, and the exports nearly 40 millions; and in 1804, 36 millions, and 41 millions.

The annual account made up to the 1st day of May, 1814, has been laid before the Legislature, containing the proceeds of the sale of goods and merchandize of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in Great Britain; and of their commercial and other receipts, charges, and payments, in Great Britain; together with an estimate of the same for the current year; and a statement of their bond debts and simple contract debts, &c.

*Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the East India Company.*

RECEIPTS, 1813-14.		PAYMENTS, 1813-14.	
	£		£
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1813, (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	340,203	Customs	207,685
Company's Goods sold	7,653,647	Freight and Demorage	1,838,851
Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	38,713	Goods and Stores exported	1,998,539
Private Trade Goods sold	2,344,509	India } Principal £392,224 } Debt } Interest - 890,973 }	1,283,198
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	241,818	Bills of Exchange, from St. Helena, Bencoolen, &c.	54,392
Customs on Private Trade	87,964	Bills of Exchange from China	37,815
Freight on Private Trade	147,951	Charges, General	819,677
The Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, 33 Geo. III. cap. 47	36,220	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	880,902
Bullion imported from India	703,516	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan	244,106
Bonds issued	537,500	Bonds paid off, and paid in on Sales	1,300,400
Bills drawn for Public Service in India	48,524	Proprietors of Private Trade	2,507,604
Bills remitted from the Company's Agents at the Cape and Mauritius	51,475	Alms-houses at Poplar	1,614
Persons returned from India	7,694	Officers on Furlough, and retired	207,354
	12,242,547	Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	114,544
			11,546,687
		Balance in Favour on the 1st of May, 1814	695,860
			12,242,547

The estimate of the same for the current year, from the 1st of May, 1814, to the 1st of May, 1815, affords the prospect of a balance in favour on 1st of May, 1815, of 1,475,831l. and this favourable result of the estimate of the company's cash transactions for the ensuing year, arises from the expected improvement in the sale of goods, in consequence of the recent changes on the Continent of Europe.

By a statement of their bond debts and simple contract debts, it appears that the debts of the Company are nearly 10 millions, but their assets and effects are valued at more than 16 millions. Of these assets the following items merit notice:—

Due from government to the Company	2,634,000
The value of their stock in England unsold	4,521,552
Cargoes from England on voyage to India and China	2,004,526
Exports, paid for season 1813-14	1,507,539
The value of ships, sloops, and vessels	84,650
The value of the East India House, warehouses, and other buildings	1,138,000

Our readers will rejoice with us in this healthy appearance of the affairs of this great Company; and we have no doubt but, under the moral influence of the present excellent Governor-General, the EARL OF MOIRA, their affairs will continue to improve beyond any former example.

*Prices of Merchandize, Oct. 21.*

Coffee, West India, ordinary	3 16 0	to	4 5 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	5 6 0	—	5 15 0	ditto.
—, Mocha	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	ditto.

Coffee,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Cotton, West India, common	0	2	2	—	0	2	3 per lb.
— Demerara	0	2	7	—	0	2	3 ditto.
Flax, Riga	86	0	0	—	0	0	0 per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	0	0	0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	15	0	—	8	8	0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	15	0	0	—	0	0	0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0 ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburg	2	3	0	—	2	4	0 per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0 ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	9	6 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0 ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	16	0	—	4	18	0 per cwt.
—, —, fine	5	8	0	—	5	15	0 ditto.
—, East India	4	18	0	—	6	5	0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	7	16	0	—	8	4	0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0 per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	11	—	0	1	0 ditto.
—, —, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0 ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	4	0	0	—	0	0	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	0	0	—	0	0	0 per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	2	—	0	6	8 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0 ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill: Commercial DOCK shares fetch 142l. per share.—West India ditto, 155l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 209l. per share.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 46l.—The Globe 110l.—And the Imperial 49l.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 64½, 5 per cent. 95½, omnium 3¼ disc.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 21st of September and the 21st of October, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This month.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ADAMS W. Ipswich, grocer. (Brame and Nottcutt)  
 Allen and Tarrant, Douglas, Isle of Man, shoemakers. (Painore)  
 Adams G. St. John's Square, Jeweller. (Fisher)  
 Andrews R. Campden, Gloucester, dealer in horses. (Green)  
 Adams S. Wallfoll, Stafford, merchant. (Simcox)  
 Bond J. Marton, York, innkeeper. (Lamberts, Taylor, and Dean)  
 Barlow M. and J. Bartholomew Close, stone masons. (Walton)  
 Brown F. Croydon, hopkeeper. (Chapman and Stephens)  
 Birchley J. Lincoln's Inn Fields, distiller. (Egan and Waterman)  
 Birch and Co. Cranbrook, bankers. (Burr and Hoare)  
 Cowley G. and S. Bristol, stationers. (Franklin)  
 Cooper J. Jun. Aylesbury street, ironmonger. (Richardson and Miller)  
 Coper R. High Holborn, cheesemonger. (Wood and Clarke)  
 Chandley S. Itchells, Chester, cotton manufacturer. (Eggleley)  
 Crocker E. Kentish Town, victualler. (Martindale)  
 Derham J. Lancaster, sail cloth manufacturer. (Caton and Lupton)  
 Foster J. New Malton, York, innkeeper. (Rider)  
 Groot D. Cuthion Court, Old Broad street, wine merchant. (Hutchinson)  
 Greathhead L. Sheerness, Kent, stationer. (Gregory)  
 Galkell T. St. Helen's, Lancaster, corn dealer. (Clements)  
 Holton B. J. Stoke Newington, innkeeper. (Stevenson)

Hughes W. Sheerness, tailor. (Davies)  
 Jones T. Abergavenny, tanner. (Price and Williams)  
 Jeater J. London, dealer and chapman. (Egan and Waterman)  
 Jones R. Newport, merchant. (Stephens)  
 Kiffing C. Wigmore street, upholsterer. (Dalton)  
 Linley J. Pall Mall, upholsterer. (Birkett)  
 Lovell R. Bedford, cordwainer. (Budd)  
 Lovewell T. Barbican, stationer. (Street and Wolfe)  
 Lawrence and Fuller, Bermondsey, glue manufacturers. (Beaton)  
 Millett J. Jun. Balfam dealer. (Franklin)  
 Parry C. Chester, rope maker. (Dicas)  
 Pritchard J. Bath, tobacconist. (Garner)  
 Rogers T. Basingstoke, fadler. (Todd)  
 Richards S. Manchester, innkeeper. (Hewitt and Kirk)  
 Rawlinson J. Great Portland street, oilman. (Willis)  
 Roebuck W. Huddersfield, cloth dresser. (Greenwood)  
 Robinson C. York, butcher. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke)  
 Stanley J. Coleman street, merchant. (Holt and Farren)  
 Sheppard A. and E. Bristol, hosiers. (Carey)  
 Spencer E. Billiter Lane, merchant. (Loxley and Son)  
 Smith R. Sedgely, maltster. (Homer)  
 Tucker W. Jun. South Crescent, Bedford square, merchant. (Hall and Wigley)  
 Turner J. Churchstanton, dealer in flax and flax seed. (Pool)  
 Tucker J. Bristol, dealer. (Jarman)  
 Thomas T. Bristol, soap boiler. (Franklin)  
 Warren J. Fore street, cooper and beer merchant. (Denham and Greaves)  
 Wilson W. Blackfriars Road, glass cutter. (Dugleby)  
 Wright G. Birmingham, grocer. (Egerton)  
 Warrant A. Castle Court, broker. (Fowell)  
 Woodhatch J. T. Thaxted, Essex, cabinet maker. (Vincent)

DIVIDENDS.

Abrahams M. Duke street, Aldgate  
 Abbotts G. Laches, Stafford  
 Aplin A. Broad street  
 Barwick J. Leicester  
 Blissett J. Burley Gate, Hereford  
 Bolton W. Stoneywell

Barker J. and T. Heckmondwicks  
 Birch W. and C. L. Queen street  
 Blackburn C. East India Chambers  
 Blackmore W. H. Croydon  
 Hilton W. Amptill  
 Kay T. Rush Lane

Corbett W. Tokenhouse Yard, Lotherbury  
 Cooper J. N. Beckfoot, Cumbria  
 Cook J. Plaidow, Essex  
 Capel J. De, Glifford street

Colling

Collins R. Union Court  
 Critter A. Water Lane  
 Cotterell C. Southampton  
 Chamberlain W. Watley, Gloucester  
 Dagnall W. Liverpool  
 Downes J. High Holborn  
 Ellis J. Ashburton, Devon  
 Egar W. Maidstone  
 Eason J. Crooked Lane, Canons  
 Street  
 Edington T. Gracechurch Street  
 Edwards P. Minsing Lane  
 Fisher B. Dudley, Worcester  
 Forreth W. Shillfall  
 Fearnie F. Angel Court  
 Dowden E. Stockport  
 Freeman J. Hatton Garden  
 Ferne E. St. John Street  
 Fulton A. Greenwich  
 Ganton J. Salford, Lancashire  
 Glover J. St. Mary at Hill  
 Gardiner G. St. John Street  
 Gedhili W. Jermyn Street  
 Greenly W. Hereford  
 Goodlake J. N. and W. Limehouse  
 Hancock J. Rothbury  
 Harris J. Rathbours Place  
 Humphries W. Cheltenham  
 Kind and Co. Horsleydown  
 Hale T. Worcester  
 Heaton T. Clement's Lane  
 Harrison J. Prescott  
 Hewitt W. Bruker's Row, Moor-  
 fields  
 Holmes R. Liverpool  
 Ham W. Bristol  
 Herbert T. Dowgate Hill  
 Hayward J. and A. Beckington

Habibshaw R. Blackburn  
 Heather W. Cockspur Street  
 Harvey S. Lyne Regis, Dorset  
 Jones J. Drives Street  
 Johnstone and Phillips, Haverford-  
 west  
 Jones J. Rochdale  
 Kent W. and M. Merther, Corn wall  
 Layton T. Canterbury  
 Lawrence R. New Windsor  
 Lewis E. New Bond Street  
 Lane J. Hawley, Somerset  
 Lepidation J. M. Dorchester  
 Mullens W. Chisam, Surrey  
 Mortimer J. Lowerhoft  
 Machan G. H. doesfield  
 McAdam W. Bishopgate Within  
 Miner J. Sheffield  
 Mowbray and Meadham, Lyme Regis  
 Niblet J. D. Feet Street  
 Nicholson J. North Shields  
 Oakley F. Hereford  
 Oliver and Townfeng, Howford Bull-  
 dings  
 Orm and Co. New Broad Street  
 Parkin and Scobell, Broad Street  
 Petty W. Manchester  
 Pillow E. Canterbury  
 Parkinson J. Preston  
 Penning J. Bedford Forum, Dorset  
 Pack J. Ashford  
 Parker F. Kent Road  
 Pratt S. Bishopwearmouth  
 Rinfon G. Cannon Row  
 Richardson J. Birmingham  
 Reynolds and Kendall, Whitechapel  
 Rowlandson and Co. Chesham  
 Read and Moogen, Crutched Friars

Sargent D. Southwark  
 Sager S. P. Maidstone  
 Sedgwick T. Clement's Lane  
 Shepherd T. Great Mary le Bon  
 Street  
 Shuttleworth H. Ludgate Hill  
 Silburn L. Ipswich  
 Smith M. Croydon  
 South W. Epping  
 Southall R. and S. and B. Dudley  
 Stokes W. Old Broad Street  
 Stirling R. Norton, York  
 Stevenson T. Ten, Leicester  
 Stewart T. North Shields  
 Stevens C. Long Acre  
 Stanley and Flemings, Deal  
 Taylor J. New Bond Street  
 Thompson F. and F. Paternoster Row  
 Todd A. and G. Liverpool  
 Townson W. Wapping Wall  
 Todd R. Liverpool  
 Trevor J. Gainsborough  
 Westlake R. Kingfishington, Devon  
 Woodward J. Birmingham  
 Wallden C. E. Great St. Helen's  
 Wilkinson T. J. Gwerhill Hill, Denbigh  
 Want T. Dorney  
 Warner T. Hatton Wall  
 Wyatt T. Bexley, Kent  
 Wyatt T. St. James, Kent  
 Wardle G. Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn  
 Walker J. Shoreditch  
 Walker F. Walling Street  
 Welch W. J. Greenwich  
 Ward T. Liverpool  
 Worthington W. Shifnal

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

### Barometer.

Highest 29.99. Oct. 4. Wind East.  
 Lowest 28.80. — 19. — West.

This variation occurred between 19th and 20th of October, on the former the mercury was at 28.80, and on the latter it was at 29.25.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 45-hun-  
 dredths of } an inch.

### Thermometer.

Highest 67°. Sept. 25. Wind South.  
 Lowest 31°. Oct. 5 & 6. Wind N.E.

On the 23d ult. the mercury in the morning was not higher than 46°, and on the next day at the same hour it was as high as 60°.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 14°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. The average height of the thermometer for the month is equal to 51°.66;—that of the barometer to 29.55 inches. There have been eleven days on which there has been rain in larger or smaller quantities, and thirteen may be denominated brilliant, the rest fair or cloudy. With the rain on the 24th ult. was a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, which occurred in this neighbourhood about nine o'clock in the evening. The wind has been variable, for a few days it blew from the N.E. and was extremely cold, but from the 9th to the 20th, the day on which our month closes, the average temperature has been rather higher than 56°, or almost 5° higher than the average has been for the whole month.—*Highgate.*

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

### A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, the enemy, by a sudden incursion, have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices, having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also

costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and other repositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to ALL nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science.

And, whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alter-

native of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor.

And, whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction, "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration, the insulting pretext, that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorised and promptly shewn to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself.

And, whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilised warfare, and which must give to the existing war, a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety in any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in manful and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorised to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places, portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States, under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves, what they owe to their country, and the high duties which await it; what to the glory

acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven had blessed them. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents.—Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of the independence of the United States, the 39th.

JAS. MADISON, President.  
JAS. MONROE, Sec. of State.

#### AFFAIRS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

GAZETTE EXTRA.—*New York, Sept. 15.*  
Letter from General Macomb, dated Sept. 12. *Fort Moreau.*

The British army under Sir George Prevost, consisting of four brigades, each commanded by a Major-General of experience, a light corps, and squadron of dragoons, and an immense train of artillery, invaded us for six days, during which period the troops, in small parties, skirmished with them, and took prisoners and killed many. Yesterday they opened their batteries on us with bombs, twenty-four-pounders, howitzers, and rockets, but we silenced the whole at six in the evening. Their fleet attacked ours at the same time, and after an engagement of two hours, their large vessels all struck to our gallant commodore. The galleys ran off. The British commodore was slain, and the killed and wounded is enormous. Our loss is 115 in killed, and 130 wounded. The British army raised the siege last night, or rather this morning, at two o'clock, and are now in full retreat, leaving in the field their wounded and sick. Sir George has requested me to treat them with humanity and kindness. The whole force does not exceed 1500 effectives.

I have sent the militia and light troops in pursuit. They are constantly taking prisoners and sending in deserters. I am in hopes of destroying at least one-third of the English army. My troops are the remnant of General Izard's army, invalids and convalescents, except about 600 men.

I am, in haste, &c. ALEX. MACOMB.

*Burlington, Sept. 11.*—By several persons who witnessed the naval engagement on Lake Champlain this day, it is ascertained, that four of the largest British vessels have been captured by the fleet. Every British vessel was captured except three galleys. The British commodore was killed the first shot. Commodore McDonough escaped unhurt altogether. Every officer on board his ship was either killed or wounded. The engagement commenced at half p. m. and continued for two hours and fifteen minutes.

An attack was made at the same time by land on Plattsburg. We have only heard

heard that the enemy was repulsed, and that the military distinguished themselves gallantly.

On board the British ship, 106 men were killed. The Growler had but five men alive when taken. Our loss, on board the commodore's ship is 60 killed; wounded, not known.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—I am sorry to inform you, that the Americans have either taken or destroyed our flotilla on Lake Champlain, with great loss on our side, the whole crew of one of our largest ships having been killed or wounded, but five; she had got aground under the enemy's batteries, and would not strike. Only two gun-boats are said to have escaped. Sir George, who was supposed to be marching for Sacket's Harbour, has retreated from Plattsburg to the lines, and I suppose will be obliged to return to Montreal.\*

#### REPULSE AT FORT ERIE.

*Extract of a letter from General Drummond to Sir George Prevost.*

*Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 15.*

SIR,—Having reason to believe, that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and, accordingly, made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.

The troops destined to attack by Snake Hill, (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest grief, I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before day-light this morning. Had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition,) been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions in reverse), or have surrendered.

The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the Lake, was made at the same moment by two columns, one under Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank

companies of the 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines under Captain Dobbs, of the Royal Navy, on the fort; the other under Colonel Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regiment, supported by two companies of the royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort, through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the stone building, when, most unfortunately, some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops, (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental,) and the enemy at the same time pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st battalion royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with the greatest steadiness.

Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that almost all those returned *missing*, may be considered as either wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy. The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns that, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing.

The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's brigade was made, until, emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an abatis, and within a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott, of the 103d, and Colonel Drummond, of the 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed, and almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the explosion. GORDON DRUMMOND.

Total

\* The British official accounts had not been published when this sheet was put to press

*Total Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Right Division, in the Assault of Port Erie.*

*Killed.*—Two lieutenant-colonels; one captain; one lieutenant; one serjeant; one drummer; 51 rank and file.

*Wounded.*—One deputy-assistant quarter-master-general; one major; eight captains; eleven lieutenants; two ensigns; one master; twelve seamen; twenty serjeants; three drummers; 240 rank and file.

*Missing.*—One deputy-assistant quarter-master-general; one captain; three lieutenants; two ensigns; one midshipman; one adjutant; seven seamen; forty-one serjeants; three drummers; 472 rank and file.—Total 888.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.*

*Killed.*—First, or Royal Scots, Captain Torrens. 8th regiment, Lieutenant Noel. 103d, Colonel Scott. 104th, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond.

*Wounded.*—General Staff, Captain Powell, deputy-assistant quarter-master-general, slight contusion. Navy, Captain Dobbs; Lieutenant Stevenson, slightly; Mr. Harris, master, severely. Royal Scots, Captain Rowan, severely; Lieutenant Vaughan, slightly. 8th regiment, Lieutenant Young, slightly. 41st flank companies, Captains Glew and Bullock, severely; Lieutenant Hailes, slightly; Ensign Townshend, severely. 89th regiment, Captain Barney, severely. 100th, Volunteer Frazer, severely. 103d, Major Smolt; Captains Gardner, severely, and Colclough, severely and prisoner; Lieutenants Pollon, severely, Charlton, severely and prisoner, Cuppage, jun. dangerously, Meagher, slightly, Burrows and Hazen, severely; and Ensign Nash, severely. 104th, flank companies, Captain Leonard and Lieutenant M'Laughlan, severely.

*Missing.*—General Staff, Captain Elliott, deputy-assistant quarter-master-general. Navy, Mr. Hide, midshipman. 41st, flank companies, Lieutenant Garner and Ensign Hall. 100th, light company, Lieutenant Murray, wounded and prisoner. 103d regiment, Captain Irwin, Lieutenant Kaye, Ensign Huey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Pettit.

*Downing-street, Sept. 27, 1814.*

Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General to the troops under the command of Major-General Ross, arrived this morning with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesties principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

*Tonant, in the Patuxent; Aug. 30, 1814.*

MY LORD—I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that, on the

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night of the 24th inst. after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear-Admiral Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th instant, the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition; on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point on the Patuxent, where Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within sixteen miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after a few shots. On the 24th the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potowmack, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines; his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and a straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Colonel Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade I ordered up a brigade under the command of Col. Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had

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during

during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to eight or nine thousand men, with three or four hundred cavalry, was under the command of General Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed:—the Capitol, including the Senate House and House of Representation, the arsenal, the dock-yard, the treasury, the President's palace, the rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potomack: in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch, had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operations I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Colonel Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff-Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation, have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war, very fortunately resided at Bladensburg. I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

(Signed) ROB. ROSS, Major-General.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 24th inst. together with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy

between the 19th and 25th of August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action, and of the line of march.

*Total Return of killed, wounded, and missing.*

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 50 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*—85th Light Infantry—Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Codd.

4th, or King's Own—Lieut. Woodward.  
*Wounded.*—85th Light Infantry—Col. Thornton, Lieut.-Col. Wood; and Major Brown, severely (left at Bladensburg).

21st.—Capt. Rennie, severely (not dangerously).

4th.—Lieut. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. Mackenzie, slightly; Lieut. Staveley, severely, (left at Bladensburg); Lieuts. Bouby and Field, slightly.

21st.—Lieut. Grace, slightly.

85th.—Lieuts. Williams and Burrell, severely; F. Maunsell, slightly; O'Connor and Gascoyne, severely; Hickson and Gleig, slightly; Crouchly, severely.

4th.—Ensign Buchanan, severely, (left at Bladensburg); Ensign Reddock, severely.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken between the 19th and 25th of August, 1814.*

Total amount of cannon taken 206, 500 barrels of powder, 100,000 rounds of musket-ball cartridge, 40 barrels of fine-grained powder, a large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in honour of this event; and a letter from Viscount Melville to the Lord Mayor, early posted at the Mansion-house, announced the particulars, as subsequently joined:

*Admiralty-Office, Sept. 27, 1814.*

"MY LORD,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, arrived at this office this morning, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, announcing the capture and destruction, by his Majesty's forces, of the *City of Washington*, on the 24th ult. after a severe, but decisive, action, at Bladensburg, in advance of Washington, in which a very superior number of the enemy were driven from a strong position, and totally routed, with the loss of all their cannon. Commodore Barney's flotilla, a frigate of the largest class on the stocks, the dock-yard, arsenals, and all public property and buildings have been destroyed. It is with pleasure I can add, that the British loss is small in comparison with that of the enemy, and in consideration of the services performed.

MELVILLE."

"To the Lord Mayor."

REPULSE



## REPULSE AT BALTIMORE.

*Admiralty Office, October 17, 1814.*

Captain Crofton, of his Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. inclosing the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Cockburn:—

*His Majesty's Ship Severn, in the Patapsco, 15th Sept. 1814.*

SIR,—In furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th instant, I landed at day light of the 12th, with Major-General Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco, and, in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore, so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Captain Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the above-mentioned town.

We had advanced about five miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the General and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that, in this short and desultory skirmish, my gallant and highly-valued friend, the Major-General, received a musket-ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water side for re-embarkation.

Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us, (apparently about six or seven thousand strong); on perceiving our army he filed off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling, where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field

guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Colonel Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered and executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting House, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded, and two of his field guns, in our possession.

The night being fast approaching, and the troops much fatigued, Colonel Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle, and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House, to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery, and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Colonel Brook lost no time in reconnoitring these defences, after which he made his arrangements for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea, and therefore, yesterday morning, the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House, where it halted for some hours, to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th; which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of numbers, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

The total loss of the army was 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 299 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*—Major-General Ross.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Gracie.

44th Foot.—Capt. Hamilton Greenhields.

*Wounded.*—21st Foot.—Brevet-Major Riene, slightly; Lieut. Lesvock, severely.

44th.—Brevet-Major Currie, slightly; Captain George Hill, Lieut. Rich. Cruice, and Ensign J. White, severely.

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85th.—

85th.—Captains W. P. De Bathe, J. D. Hicks, and Lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines.—Captain John Dobbins, severely.

*Killed, wounded, and missing of the NAVY, on the 12th of September.*

14 killed, 92 wounded, and 1 missing.

#### CAPTURES ON THE PENOBSCOT.

*Downing-street, October 8, 1814.*

Major Addison arrived yesterday with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K.B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

*Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot, September 18, 1814.*

MY LORD,—I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that, after closing my dispatch on the 26th ult. in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-Admiral Griffith and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin, (viz. 1st company of Royal Artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments,) to accompany the object we had in view.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four 24-pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but, before a landing could be effected, the enemy blew up the magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquados river, carrying off in the boats with them two field-pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of Royal Artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 93th regiment under Colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus, and to take possession of the heights which command the town; but I soon learned there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately on our landing.

Rear-Admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-Admiral entrusted the execution of it to Captain Barrie, royal navy; and, as the co-

operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Captain Barrie on this occasion; but, as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support, if necessary, to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and to the westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-General Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here.

Machias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquady Bay, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of Royal Artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it: and, as naval assistance was required, Rear-Admiral Griffith directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington upon this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Barrie, with Lieutenant-Colonel John, and the troops, which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked; but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part; and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Captain Gell, of the 29th grenadiers.

Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brigadier-General Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieutenant Pilkington and Captain Parker, offering to capitulate; the next day was appointed to receive those gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered. Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington says, that, as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity. The Lieutenant-Colonel further mentions the great assistance

assistance he received from Captain Parker of the Royal Navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise.

I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot River and Pas-

samaquaddy Bay being now in our possession.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing:*

Total.—1 rank and file killed.—1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.—1 rank and file missing.

*Name of Officer wounded.*—29th Regt. Capt. Gell, severely, (not dangerously.)

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

ON the 17th, about half past five in the afternoon, the iron hoops gave way of a Vat containing 3500 barrels of porter, in the store-house of Messrs. MEUX and Co. in St. Giles's, and the sudden torrent, forcing down the adjoining walls of the brew-house, overwhelmed the immediate neighbourhood with porter and ruins. The backs of several houses in Great Russell-street were thrown down or injured, and a young woman killed in the yard of one of them; and the whole of one, and part of another, of the smaller and older houses in New-street, inhabited by several poor families, were beat to the ground, and many women and children buried under the ruins. Unhappily from inattention, or from the want of a suitable police for such purposes, the ruins were not removed till the following day, when eight women and children were found lifeless or irrecoverable! The total loss of Messrs. Meux and Co. was 9000 barrels of porter, worth about 20,000*l.* besides damage to their own and neighbours' premises of 5000*l.* Of course such vats ought to be placed below the level of the street, or built of stone under ground, in the manner of Messrs. Whitbread's.

Report of the committee of THE HAMPTON CLUB, appointed to take into consideration the cause of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—“It appears from the most authentic records of history, that the whole body of the freeholders, under the denomination of Thanes or Barons, had, from the earliest ages, an indisputable right of appearing personally in the great councils of the nation, and deciding therein, by vote, upon the arduous business of the realm; that this right was frequently practised; that when in subsequent times they chose deputies, or representatives, they did not thereby abridge their personal right, but that those deputies were appointed solely to carry the sense of their principals.” And so sensible were they of this their state of trust and responsibility, that Lord Coke has declared, that, when new subsidies were demanded, the Commons used to say: “They dare not agree without conference with their counties, and places which had put them in trust; where-

by it appears that such conference is warrantable by the law, and custom of parliament.” And hence upon the same great constitutional principle it was, that wages used formerly to be paid the members; for we have the authority of Lord Coke, as well as historic record, for stating, that in the time of Edward III. the sum of 4*s.* per diem was paid to county members, and 2*s.* to burgesses.” By this state of representation, an identity of interest was preserved between the constituent and representative, and our deputies became what they ought ever to be, and what alone can preserve the rights and liberties of the people, “the general inquisitors of the realm, for maintenance and execution of laws, and for redress of divers mischiefs and grievances.” In the same spirit it has been proclaimed by our best laws, and greatest statesmen, “as essential to the very being of parliament, that elections should be absolutely free, and that all undue influences upon the electors are illegal, and strongly prohibited;” and “that the greatest danger is—by the infamous practice of bribery and corruption.” “That it is our birthright to enjoy entire our rights and liberties; and that the true excellence of the English government consists in this—that all the parts of it form a mutual check upon each other.” Before your committee proceed to delineate the violation of these principles, and deduce therefrom the necessity of reformation, they beg to call your attention to another great constitutional principle, founded upon the duration of parliament. And here they have the highest authority, no less than a law of Alfred, for asserting, that, in the earliest times, parliaments (called then councils,) were “ordained for a perpetual usage to assemble in London twice in the year, or oftener, if need were, to speak their minds for the guiding of the people:” that, in after times, parliament used to be convened “once a year,” and that this continued the law of the land (though sometimes violated) for many centuries, till it was set aside by the triennial Act of William III.; which was the first direct statute that legalized such violation of the constitution; and which continued in existence, only twenty-one years.

years, and was itself set aside by the septennial act. Of this last law, your committee decline giving any opinion, not only because they conceive it to be unnecessary, but fearing that their sentiments might betray a warmth which would be judged indecorous. If demonstrations were requisite, we would recall to the recollection of the honourable house, the recorded cases of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, and of the boroughs of Helstone and Weymouth; but demonstration must be considered useless; and your committee will content themselves with stating, that, on the 6th of May, 1793, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by Charles Grey, esq. now Earl Grey, wherein an offer was made of proving at the bar of the said house, that a majority of the members thereof were returned either by the direct nomination or powerful influence of one hundred and fifty-four private individuals, peers and commoners, and this not only in the teeth of the laws and constitution, but of the resolution of the honourable house itself, viz. "That it is a high infringement upon the liberties and privileges of the commons, for any lord of parliament, or lord-lieutenant of any county, to concern themselves in the election of members to serve for the commons in parliament." Your committee have no reason to believe, that this violation of our rights is in the least diminished since the motion of Charles Grey, esq.; on the contrary, they have every reason to believe that it has increased; for, on the motion of Mr. Brand, May 8, 1812, it was declared, "That 326 members of parliament were returned by a few individuals—that there were about seventy placemen in the honourable house, and that forty members of parliament were returned by compromise." Your committee, taking these premises into their consideration, and also your instructions to prepare a draft of a petition to the House of Commons, state their opinion, that in the following plain and simple propositions are contained the true constitutional principles of representation:—

"1. That the freeholders, householders, and others subject to direct taxation, in support of the poor, the church, and the state, be required to elect members to serve in parliament.

"2. That each county be subdivided according to the taxed male population, and each subdivision required to elect one representative.

"And that parliaments be brought back to a constitutional duration."

#### MARRIED.

At Ashford, the Rev. R. H. Barham, to Miss Smart.

Mr. W. F. Mount, of Tokenham Yard, to Miss Mary Farmer, of Kennington.

Mr. T. Farley, of Skinner-street, to Miss Lydia Nix, of Watworth.

Mr. W. Randle, of Stepney, to Miss Sophia Burnett, of Stamford-street.

M. Gutters, esq. of Spanish Town, to Miss R. Lansado, of Devonshire-square.

At Mortlake, Mr. R. H. King, to Miss S. Williamson, of Congleton.

John Chambers, esq. of London-street, to Miss Forster, of Norwich.

Mr. T. L. Blundell, of Chiswell-street, to Miss E. M. Franks, of Upper Belgrave Place.

G. C. Redman, esq. of Limehouse, to Miss Baldry, of Stepney Causeway.

Mr. Joseph Walker, of Bread-street Hill, to Miss B. Watney, of Mitcham Common.

R. Parker, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss E. Triggs, of Eton.

Mr. Whitelock, of St. Paul's Church Yard, to Miss S. Twigg, of Wood-street.

Thomas Fothergill, esq. of Trinity-square, to Miss Broomhead, of Harley-street.

At Tottenham, B. G. Windus, esq. to Miss M. Row, of Page Green.

Mr. W. Peterson, of Great Coram-street, to Miss C. Swaine, of Highgate.

J. Bacon, esq. of Dover Place, to Miss M. Aldersey, of Mary-bone.

Francis Bedford, esq. of Southampton-street, to Miss Sophia Curtis, of Camberwell.

Mr. B. Lowett, of Camberwell, to Miss J. Langhorn, of Stockwell.

Mr. P. Elen, of Nicholas Lane, to Miss Eliza West, of Upper Clapton.

P. Macpherson, esq. 43rd, to Miss Tylert of Mile End.

Mr. John Gale, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Sarah Hepburn, of Bermondsey.

Henry Tuitton, esq. of Boddington, to Miss Amelia Benwell, of Battersea.

Captain W. Wildey, 19th, to Miss H. A. Morse, of Weymouth-street.

At Camberwell, J. F. Atlee, esq. to Miss Aimroyd.

Mr. W. Pearson, of Hoxton, to Miss E. Catherwood.

Mr. Thomas Sawell, to Miss E. Pownall, of Cumberland Place.

Mr. Jones, of New Kent Road, to Miss H. Harrington.

Captain F. Hunn, R. N. to Miss Emma Pickmore.

P. Fetherston, esq. of Weymouth Place, to Miss Harriett Morgon, of Lambeth Terrace.

Mr. R. Errington, to Miss H. Loveland, of Park Place, Islington.

F. S. Bellings, esq. deputy commissary general, to Miss M. Witherden.

The Rev. George Robinson, of Erbistock, to Eliza, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Conant, of Portland Place.

Daniel Cronin, esq. to Miss C. M. Coltmann, of Hinde street.

Captain R. M. Jackson, R. N. to Miss E. Hodges, of Tooting

At Mary-le-bone, Captain Henry Taylor, R. N. to Harriet, daughter of Robert Vazie, esq. engineer to the Archway, and Kentish-Town Junction Road.

At St. Andrew's church, Holborn, Henry Wills, esq. to Mrs. O'Leary, daughter of Dr. Hutton, Bedford-row.

Mr. James Townsend, of Lime-street, to Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Burges, E. I. C's. S.

Captain Greenlaw, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Palmer, of Hammersmith.

The Rev. S. C. E. Neville, of Wadham College, Oxford, to Agnes, only daughter of Henry Fawcett, esq. M. P. of Scalby Castle.

Mr. Henvaux, of Richmond, to Sophia, widow of the late Major Elrington.

Captain E. Inge, of the 18th foot, to Augusta Caroline, youngest daughter of the late William Cummins, esq. of Streat-ham.

S. Sutton, esq. to Miss Catherine Allcocke, of Kentish-Town.

Sir George Jackson, of Beach Hill, and Fork-hill, county of Armagh, bart. to Mrs. Day, daughter of William Woodville, esq.

Edward Gayford, esq. of Twickenham, to Miss Mary Ann Clapham.

At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Edward Fyffe, to Miss Martha Perram, of Brook House, Cheshunt.

At Mortlake, Mr. Henry Symons, of Axbidge, to Miss Jerima Dome.

Charles Frederick Hennings, esq. of Dulwich, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Druce, esq.

Richard Edmonds, esq. of New Cross, to Catherine, only daughter of Thomas Todd, esq. of Blackheath-road.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Robert Kent, surgeon, to Miss Abiah Kent, of Kingston.

Mr. John Bull, of Houndsditch, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. W. Norman, of Dorking.

At Mitcham, George Brydges Granville, esq. to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Minchcliffe, esq.

At Walton, the Hon. William Elliott, to Susan, daughter of the late Sir John, and sister of the present Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart.

George Bankes, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Hannah, daughter of Wm. Vernon, esq. of Lark-hall Lodge.

Rev. W. H. Springer, M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Jane Ellen, second daughter of R. Rothwell, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Tottenham, Major-General Dillon, to Miss L. E. Knox.

Dr. Martin, of the City-road, to Miss Baynham, of Newgate-street.

William Thomas, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Prosser, of Walworth.

Mr. Joseph Kendal, of the Kent-road, to Miss Sophia Maltby, of Nelson-square.

Mr. Henry Stable, of Nelson-square, to Miss M. Norton, of Uxbridge.

DIED.

At Mitcham, sincerely regretted, Wm. Tate, esq. fellow of Magdalen College.

In Upper Cadogan-place, 66, the Rev. R. Ward.

At Brook House, Clapton, the Rev. Sir Carew Vyryan, bart. of Trelowarren.

At Harefield, near Uxbridge, 65, Mr. John Trumper, land surveyor.

In Woburn-place, Bloomsbury, suddenly in his bed, Mr. Jonathan Raine, late land-surveyor and auctioneer.

At Brighton, 75, Sarah, Countess of Denbigh, widow of the late Basil, sixth Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, grandfather of the present earl, a minor. Her ladyship was sister of Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, and was married first to the late Sir Charles Halford, bart. of Weston, in Leicestershire, by whose will that property devolves to Sir Henry Halford, bart. M. P.

Mr. Clifford Elisha, 73, having been upwards of fifty-two years writing-master and accountant to the Royal Foundation School of Queen Elizabeth, in St. Olave, Southwark.

At Stoke Newington, Joseph Gurnay Began, a teacher among the Society of Friends, and a man held in deserved estimation by that community.

At Westhumble, Mrs. Sarah Smallwood, relict of the late John S. esq.

At Chertsey, 28, Sarah, wife of Mr. Grazebrook, solicitor.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Charlotte Margaret, wife of Charles Ogle, esq. and fourth sister of the late Viscount Gage.

In Upper Seymour-street, 20, James Raper Chambers, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Sir Samuel C.

At her house upon Richmond-hill, 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis, only daughter of the late Thomas J. esq. of Christchurch, Middlesex, uncle to the present John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent.

At Staines, 54, much lamented, Mrs. Wilson.

At Gould's Heath, G. Davis, esq.

In Guilford-place, Lady Mary Martin, sister of the present Duke of Athol; of the late Right Rev. Lord Geo. Murray, Bishop of St. David's; and of the late Rev. Lord Charles, who took the name of Aynesley, dean of Bocking, Essex. Her ladyship was born Jan. 1769; and married, in 1787, the Rev. Mr. Martin.

At Camberwell, 71, J. Woodbridge, esq. Sir George Glyn, bart. lay rector of Ewell, Surrey, 76. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Richard Glyn, alderman and banker of London, lord mayor of London in 1758; created a baronet in 1759; whom

whom he succeeded Dec. 31, 1772. Sir George was born in 1739, was colonel of the late 3d reg. of Surrey Militia, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county. He married, first, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Watkin Lewes, of Tiedevod. By his second wife, Catharine, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Gervas Powell, of Lanharan, in Glamorganshire, Sir George had one daughter, Anna Margaret, born in 1797, and a son, born in 1801, (now Sir Lewes-Powell Glyn, bart.) The late Sir George was half-brother of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. who served the office of lord-mayor in 1798.

In his way to the south of France, for recovery of his health, *Luke Foreman, esq.* of Upper Harley-street.

At Ripley, *Henry Church, esq.* late an eminent surgeon.

At Brighton, 59, *Mr. James Bond*, of Aldermanbury.

At Southend, 45, *Wm. Barker, esq.*

At Richmond, 52, *Richard Smith, esq.*

At Kensington, 75, *John Green, esq.*

In Grosvenor-square, 91, *Jane*, widow of the Right Hon. Sir R. Heron, bart.

At Putney, *Edward Sandys, esq.* formerly an inhabitant of Colchester, and last surviving brother of the late Rev. Samuel S. of Lexden, 86.

At Camberwell, *Mr. John Dolbe*, coach-maker.

At Twickenham, *John Prescott, esq.* of Queen-square.

On Ludgate-hill, 63, *Mrs. Lydia Moore.*

At Lambeth, 45, *Lieut. Charles Townes, R. N.*

In Gower-street, 22, *Lieut. R. Witherston, R. N.*

At Lavender-hill, 74, *Mrs. Hawes*, widow of the philanthropic Dr. H.

At Sunbury, 74, *Mr. F. A. Cumberledge.*

In Colebrook-row, 75, *Mrs. M. Morton.*

At Teddington, 81, *Mrs. Lukin.*

In South Crescent, Bedford-square, 78, *Thomas Smith, esq.*

At Guildford, *Mrs. James*, wife of John J. esq.

In Highbury-place, 25, *Henry Mello, esq.*

In Queen-square, *Mrs. Susannah Watson.*

In Queen-street, Cheapside, 71, *Mrs. Eliz. Blake.*

In Surrey-place, 60, *Mr. Abel Clifton.*

At Chelsea, *Miss A. J. Butterfield.*

In Duchess-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Juliana Burchell*, wife of Joseph B. esq. many years deputy sheriff of Middlesex.

At Deptford, 20, *Miss Eliz. Bell.*

In Hutton Garden, *Mrs. Draper*, late of Coleman-street.

In Fenchurch-street, 80, *Mrs. Phillips*, wife of Mr. Deputy P.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Saell*, wife of W. S. esq.

At Islington, *Captain Thomas Brown*, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

In New Bond-street, 63, *Mr. John Hall.*

At Highgate, 28, *Mrs. Eleanor Millican.*

In Hoxton, 60, *Mrs. Ann Gann.*

In Goodman's-fields, the lady of the Rev. E. Robson.

At Hoddesdon, 82, *Henry Grimes, esq.* captain in the 15th light dragoons at the battle of Emsdorf.

In Whitefriars, 56, *Mr. Thos. Whillow.*

At Peckham, 82, *Mr. Daniel Butler.*

In Fenchurch-street, *Mrs. Binyon.*

At Islington, 67, the Rev. *Nathaniel Jennings*, forty-six years minister of the meeting in Lower-street.

*Mr. Charles Aubert*, of Bolton-street.

At Clapton, *Mr. W. Bowman, esq.* of Lombard-street, banker.

At Stoke Newington, 49, the Rev. *G. Hodgkins*, minister of the dissenting congregation there.

In Basing Lane, 65, *Mr. Robert Comes.*

At Chelsea, 80, *Mrs. Susannah Nicholl.*

In Field Gate-street, *W. Cooke, esq.*

In City Terrace, *Mrs. Edwards.*

At Newington Butts, 78, *Mrs. M. Danna.*

In Oxford-street, *Mrs. Mary Sandell.*

At Ealing, 73, *Mrs. Watts.*

On Finsbury Terrace, 81, *Mr. Thomas Payne.*

*Francis Delapierre, esq.* a considerable wine-merchant.

*Mr. Leonard Harrison*, of the Bank of England.

At Bury Hall, *Miss Helen Bowden.*

In Bridgewater-square, 63, *Samuel Twile, esq.*

On St. Dunstan's Hill, 35, *Mr. David Johnston.*

In Mansell-street, 41, *Edw. Hawes, esq.*

In Thames-street, aged 74, *Mr. Owen Jones*, a considerable furrier. Mr. Jones was a native of Denbighshire, in North Wales, and certainly was an honour to the Principality, for he spared neither pains nor expense in supporting the dignity of his native country. He published all the ancient poetry and various documents of history, in three volumes, of the *Archæology of Wales*; the entire works of the celebrated Cambrian Bard, "*Derydd ab Gwilym*," besides many other useful publications. Mr. Jones expended large sums of money in patronizing such individuals as exerted themselves in the various literary pursuits, tending to throw lustre on the history and manners of Wales. He also caused transcripts (regularly arranged) to be made of all the unpublished poetry, down to the close of the 17th century: comprising about sixty quarto volumes. In the year 1772, Mr. Jones and several others of congenial minds formed the *Gwyneddigion* (or Cambrian) society; their object was to patronize and encourage the bards of Wales, and to study the ancient British language, also to sing with the harp. They called several *cisteddods*, or meetings of the bards, in different parts of Wales, and those who produced the best poems on a given subject,

subject, were rewarded with handsome silver medals, &c. &c. Mr. Jones has always been considered as the father of the society, and he was universally respected and beloved by the members, who, as a token of their regard at their last meeting, (October 3.) hung black crape on his portrait, which is placed in the room; and the regalias which the president and officers wear, were suspended by black ribband; and, lastly, *the harp was mute*. Mr. Jones has left a widow and three children, but we are happy to say that they are well provided for. Such was this patriot's love of his native country, that he purchased some land lately near the spot where he was born, and built an excellent house on it, which he bequeathed to his son, with a request that it may be always kept in the family.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. JACOB GEORGE WRENCH, S.C.L. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, to the rectory of Stouting, Kent.

Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, minor canon of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Haktow, Kent.

Rev. WILLIAM GORSUCH ROWLAND, M.A. to the prebend of Carborough, void by the death of the Rev. Archdeacon Carver.

Rev. GEORGE HAYWARD, vicar of Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, instituted to the vicarage of Frocester.

Rev. WILLIAM GARNIER, clerk, M.A. to the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. void by the death of Thomas Winkle, clerk.

Rev. GEORGE ION, M.A. to the rectory of Thorndon, in Suffolk.

Rev. WARRE BRADLEY, vicar of Chard, to the prebendal stall of Ashill, in Wells, vice Dr. Summer, deceased.

Rev. JOHN SAMUEL BARON, B.A. to the perpetual curacies of Brill and Boar-stall, Bucks.

Rev. W. ALLBN, M.A. head master of Bolton school, to the living of Peel, Lancashire.

Rev. WILLIAM WILKINSON, rector of South Croxton, Leicestershire, to the vicarage of Lowesby.

Rev. TOWNLEY CLARKSON, M.A. to the vicarage of St. Andrews, Cambridge.

Rev. R. WEBB, minor canon of St. Paul's, and vicar of Kensworth, to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Gregory, London, vice the Rev. W. Clarke, deceased.

Rev. W. GARNIER, chancellor of Winchester, to the living of Brightwell, near Wallingford.

Rev. Mr. SNOW, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever, with Stratton, Northampton, and Poplham chapels, Hants.

Rev. JAMES LYNN, to the rectory of Calbec, in Cumberland.

Rev. ARTHUR SMERT MAY, to the rectory of Odstock, Hants.

Rev. JAMES CARTER, to the perpetual curacy of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, void by the cession of Noblett Ruddock, clerk.

Rev. SERVINGTON SAVERY, to the vicarage of Sutton Benger, in Wiltshire, on the resignation of the Rev. H. Kett.

Rev. HENRY KETT, B.D. senior fellow of Trinity college, to the perpetual curacy of North Higlucone, in Lincolnshire, on the resignation of the Rev. S. Savery.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE annual celebration of the memory of Charles James Fox, took place on Monday the 19th of September, at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle, Earl Grey filling the chair. Among his supporters were Sir Charles Monck, M.P. Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P.; John George Lambton, esq. M.P.; Major General Walter Ker; Chas. William Bigge, esq.; Ralph Riddell, esq.; Henry Witham, esq.; Thomas Selby, jun. esq. and Dr. Fenwick, of Durham. The toasts were, The King—The Prince Regent—The memory of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox—The health of Lord Grey—The pure representation of the people, with the just prerogative of the crown—The health of Sir Chas. Monck—Sir Matthew White Ridley—Mr. Lambton—The Congress of peace at Vienna, and may they establish the peace of Europe upon the only sure foundation, MONTHLY MAG. No. 261.

that of justice and liberty—The Army and Navy—Lord Grenville, the constant and steady supporter of Catholic Emancipation—Sir John Swinburne, Mr. Bigge, and the Whigs of Northumberland—Sir R. Milbanke, and the Whigs of the County of Durham—Lord Howick, and may there never be wanting one of the family to fulfil the duties of his illustrious parent—Mr. Wyvill—The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock—The memory of Sir George Saville—Mr. Whitbread, the zealous detector of abuses, and the able defenders of the distressed—Lord Holland, and may he always support the principles of his illustrious uncle—Sir Samuel Romilly, the friend of liberty, and corrector of the laws—The House of Hanover, and may they never forget the principles which seated them on the throne—The rights of the people, of which Mr. Fox was ever the zealous defender—The consti-

tution, as established by the revolution of 1688—The cause for which Hampden died in the field and Sidney on the scaffold—The cause of Ireland, and may the friends to religious liberty be finally crowned with success—The liberty of the press—Lady Grey, and the other ladies whose husbands are supporters of Mr. Fox's principles—The Duke of Norfolk, and the Whig interest all over the kingdom—Both sides of the Tweed.

LORD GREY, in returning thanks, asserted that fair and equitable terms of peace were offered to Napoleon at Chatillon, though it must be in the recollection of every body that ministers refused to publish them, and they never have been published; yet, from this position, his lordship drew many unwarranted inferences, forgetting however to glance at the criminal origin of the war which Mr. Fox never ceased to call in question; omitting all reference to parliamentary reform, and forbearing to pourtray that hideous monster the American war. Lord Grey has great talents, but it is deeply to be regretted that they are not combined with the consistency and unity of principles which so peculiarly distinguished the illustrious object of these celebrations.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that he looked with apprehension to the conclusion of the war with America. It has been reported that we wanted an increase of territory ere we listened to or proposed any terms. On the first appearance of such a proposition, it seemed to him that every thing that bore the semblance of justice or liberty was falling to the ground at once, and that we were adding another stigma to the pages of our history.

Dr. Femrick said, "that whilst France is recruiting her strength and receiving back her prisoners, we are wasting the means of the country by our contest with America. If we are not destined soon to sheath the sword, let us not have an interested contest; let it be one worthy of the country. If the States should dictate to us such terms as we cannot receive, if they should attempt to destroy the bonds of society by claiming a right of receiving every renegade who abandons his country, then indeed it will not soon be at an end. I hope it will be such as the country requires. Never let us consent that it should be a war of petty interest, for some small corner that was scarcely known to us."

Of 36 paupers in Alnwick workhouse there are 20 whose united ages amount to 1523 years, averaging upwards of 76 years each.

A society has been formed at Newcastle for the education of the adult Poor.

2300l. was collected at the late brilliant Music Meeting at Newcastle.

A great improvement has lately been

adopted in the conveyance of coals to the River Tyne. On the railway leading from Killingworth pit to the river, there is a steam engine, which drags after it 16 waggons, each containing 24 bolls, and weighing 3½ tons, consequently equal to 56 tons! The ascent from the pit is 15 feet, in a distance of 1100 yards, along which the machine moves with the waggons, at the rate of 3 miles an hour. Upon the same railway there are two inclined planes, one of 800 yards, and the other of 600 yards, down which 6 waggons can be conveyed at once. By these improvements there are every day conveyed to the river 30 keels of coals by 20 horses; whereas by the old method 50 horses were required to convey the same quantity of coals in a day upon the same railing.

We have seen some elegant drawings of the steam boats on the Tyne, by which it appears, that they are highly ornamental and picturesque objects, as well as of unparalleled utility. The principal cabin is fitted up with the taste of a drawing room, provided with sofas, a piano-forte, a select library, the Monthly Magazine, and the provincial newspapers. In fine weather, the passengers prefer the deck; but, in cold or wet weather, they make the voyage with the same ease as they would pass the same time in their own houses. So desirable is the conveyance, that it is usual to convey 200 passengers per voyage.

*Married.*] At Felton church, Capt. John Bertram Orde, 21st light dragoons, to Eliza, daughter of the late Robt. Lisie, esq. of Acton House.

Mr. Andrew Lowes, to Miss Marg. Atkinson, both of the Ouseburn.

Mr. Thos. Clement Francis, of Newcastle, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Stephenson Cann, esq. of Wymondham.

Thos. Webb Hodgetts, esq. of Dudley, to Isabella, daughter of Robt. Rankin, esq. of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Thos. Thompson, esq. to Mary, third daughter of Richard Pemberton, esq. of Low Barns.

At Alston, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the Shaws, Gilsland, to the only daughter of Thomas Atkinson, esq.

At Gateshead church, Mr. Wm. Fogg, of Durham, to Miss Gamsby, of Gateshead.

At St. Andrew's church, Mr. Wm. Webster, to Miss Christiana Dagliesh, both of this town.

At Walls-end, Mr. John Cossin, of North Shields, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Geo. Hassal, late of Sunderland.

At South Shields, Capt. Beaster, to Mrs. Isabella White, of the Sunderland Bridge Inn.

Mr. Stephen Thompson, of Tweedmouth, to the eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Cooper, of the Ovington.

John



John M'Kie, esq. of Glasgow, to Mary, third daughter of the late Robt. Carr, esq. of Bowdon.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mrs. Henley.—86, Mr. G. Sheffield.—54, Mrs. Ann Bell.—45, Mrs. Crowther.

At North Shields, 60, Mr. Reaveley.—22, Mrs. Elliott.

At South Shields, 39, Mrs. Elston.—Mrs. Waters.

At Newcastle, Miss Mary Ryle.—19, Miss Jane Blakey.—42, Mrs. Todd.—62, Mrs. Jane Frost, of Elswick.—18, Mr. Tho. Pace.—32, Miss M. Brown.—Mr. W. Newton.—Mrs. Davidson.—77, Mr. John Ayle.—32, Mrs. Dickson.—16, Master W. A. Wood.—Mrs. Ann Wait.—Mr. Thomas Pageit, glass houses.

At Bishopwearmouth, 77, Mrs. Hutchinson.—51, Mr. R. Shevill.—Mrs. Burton.—Suddenly, Mrs. Davison.—29, Mrs. Grimshaw.

At Sunderland, 57, Mr. W. Embleton.—63, Mr. A. Conway.—60, Mr. T. Hurd.—25, Miss J. Willands.—Mr. Eshelby.

At Darlington, 62, Mrs. Pease.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James Myers, an eminent merchant.

At Stockton, Mrs. Richardson.—65, Mr. M. Pybus.—33, Miss M. Moses.

At Hexham, 48, Mrs. Charlton.—41, Mr. T. Charlton.—50, Mrs. E. Ramsey.—82, Mr. J. Woodmass.

At Foulton, Mr. John Waugh.—At Bedlington, 81, Mrs. E. Walker.—At Barradon Mains, 32, Mr. James Richardson.—At Newton Cap, 75, Mr. T. Hewitt.—At Newsham, Mrs. Dalton.—At Peise Bridge, 65, Mrs. Hunter.—At Cox Green, 64, Mrs. Ann Ranson.—At Binschester, the Hon. Mrs. Lyon.—At Windyside, 28, Mr. J. Atkinson, much regretted.—At Blyth, 53, Miss F. Pattison.—At Horsley, 63, Mrs. E. Dobson.—At Huntlaw, 70, Mr. Hunter.—At Wolsingham, 74, Mr. A. Brown, schoolmaster.—At Hattley, Mr. R. Armstrong.—At Holme Mills, 65, Mr. T. Hesly.—At Witton, Mr. J. Brownbridge.—At Easington, Mr. L. Smith.—At Elsdon, 70, Mr. Geo. Laing.—At Haughton Castle, 63, Mrs. Smith, deservedly lamented.—At Low Southwith, Mrs. Galley.—At Easington, 71, J. Smith, esq.

On his passage from Hamburgh, Capt. R. Crozier, of the Amity, of North Shields. In throwing a line to one of his boys, who had fallen overboard, he overbalanced himself and fell into the sea, when both were drowned.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Capt. Jas. Loughton, of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, of Denton Hall.

Mr. J. B. Brown, to Miss Ingleby, of Lawkland Hall.

John Bramble, esq. of Underley, to Miss Thompson, of Grayrigg.

Thomas Jackson, jun. esq. of Water-

Head, to Eleanor, only daughter of John Benson, esq.

*Died.*] At Kendal, 68, Mr. G. Topham.—69, Mrs. Lewthwaite.—At Lawrence House, 42, Geo. Dudgeon, esq. a zealous agriculturist.—26, Mr. Wm. Harrison, dyer of morocco leather.—63, Mrs. Sarah Ealbeck.—76, Mr. Robt. Davis, maltster.

At Hollins, Mr. Thos. Clark.—At Stackhouse, 80, Mr. Carr, attorney.—At Broughton in Furness, 76, Matthew Jackson, a celebrated player on the violin.—At Kirkby Stephen, 21, Mr. Richard Dent; and 54, Rev. John Tebay, many years curate of Kirkby Stephen, and Master of the Free Grammar School.—At Asby, 48, Mrs. Yare.—In Yealand Redman, Mrs. Smith.—At Franklin How, Mrs. Turner, wife of A. T. esq.—24, Mr. Philip Mattinson, of Wrangbeck, by a fall from his horse.—In Lowther-street, Mrs. Salkeld.—At Penrith, sincerely regretted, Michael Remington, esq. banker, S.F.

At Whitehaven, 74, Mrs. Birkhead.

At Maryport, Mrs. Gill.—32, Mr. J. Harrison.

At Carlisle, Mr. A. Rennie.—52, Mrs. M. Graham.—35, Mr. W. Summers.—28, Mrs. E. Liddell.

At Wigton, Mrs. Robinson, of Leas.—25, Miss Jefferson.—90, Mr. John Anderson.—Miss Jane Cumming.—53, Mr. N. Brough.—Mr. M' Murray.

At Penrith, 33, Mrs. Is. Hall.

At Brampton, 65, Mrs. Coulthard; and 56, Mr. J. Hetherington.—At Lesson Hall, 76, Mrs. Finlaison.—At Gamblesby, 40, Mr. W. Stoddart.—At Concliff, Mr. J. Hall.—At Redhall, Mr. J. Taylor.—At Stanhope, 65, Mr. J. Rodham.—At Dalton, 25, Mr. J. Robson.—At Know Hill, 84, Mr. John Reed.—At Blathwaite, 82, Mrs. M. Wilson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A new canal is intended to be cut from Pocklington, in the East Riding of this county, to communicate with the nearest navigation in that part. It is also in contemplation to make a junction from the canal at Codner Park, near Alfreton, with the proposed Sheffield canal, at or near Tinsley, which will form a communication, whereby the manufactures of Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, and Sheffield, will have a direct water conveyance to the metropolis.

A society has been established at Leeds, as well as others in different parts of the kingdom for providing for OLD AGE, on the plan suggested by our correspondent COMMON SENSE, in this Magazine for May last. It will be discreditable to the good intelligence of the age if they do not become general.

At the late Pontefract races Mr. Sadler, jun. and Miss Thompson, ascended in a bal-

loon, and made a voyage to Grimstone Lodge, near Tadcaster.

The independent methodists of Sheffield have opened a subscription for an enlarged meeting-house. In their advertisements they say, that "their doctrinal tenets are such as are generally taught by the Wesleyan methodists. The chief peculiarities in which they differ are,—they receive no rents for seats, and they accept of no ministers but those who voluntarily give their labours free of expense, which gives them a better opportunity of employing the society's funds in the relief of the poor."

A new methodist chapel has been opened in Waltham-street, Hull. This respectable religious body appears to be greatly on the increase in all parts of the kingdom.

A subscription has been set on foot in Hull for an extensive new church, in which gratuitous accommodation is to be provided for 500 poor.

A steam boat lately arrived at Hull, and exhibited her capabilities on the Humber. She went up the river for Gainsborough, and, the weather being favourable, she reached Burton Stather in an hour and a half, or at the rate of 14 miles an hour!—

#### Rockingham.

Professor Thoinin, of the *Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, has made a present to the *Hull Botanic Garden* of 145 packets of seeds of valuable plants, growing in that astonishing repository of the animal as well as vegetable productions of the known world.

#### Ibid.

At the quarterly meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, on the 12th of September, it was resolved, that the agricultural interest is depressed below its proper level; that it continues in a declining state; and that it requires some public measures to be taken for its encouragement and protection—and, that this society recommends petitions to parliament for relief.

*Married.* At Richmond, Mr. Lee, of Watling-street, to Miss Earl.

Mr. Ishmael Garger, of Kighley, to Miss Mary Bell, of Newton.

At Marske, Mr. Tillotson, of Coine, solicitor, to Miss Holmes.

Mr. Aydon, of the Shelf Iron Works, to Mrs. Hollas, of Halifax.

Mr. Thos. Shepherd, of Hull, to Miss Maria Hornsey, fourth daughter of Mr. H. master of the Commercial Academy, Scarborough.

Geo. Lane Fox, esq. eldest son of James Lane F. esq. of Bramham Park, to Georgiana Henrietta Buckley, of Winestead-Lodge, Hants.

At Knapton, Edw. Harris, esq. of London, to Isabella, daughter of the late John Tindall, esq. of Scarborough.

Mr. Jos. Keighley, to Miss Alice Sugden, of Harewood-hill.

Mr. Henry Bolton, of Emmet-hall, to

Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moorhouse, of Brown-house.

The Rev. John Sharpe, to Sarah, eldest daughter of James Falconar, esq. of Thirsk.

Mr. J. B. Brown, of Liverpool, to Miss Ingleby, of Lawkland-hall.

Mr. Wm. Lee, of New Malton, to Mrs. Seamere, of Canthorp.

Mr. Ralph Peacock, raff-merchant, to Miss Ann Mills, of York.

Mr. Bardekin, of the firm of Spence and Burdekin, of York, booksellers, to Mrs. Adamson, of Hull.

Mr. Wm. Wood, of Bradford, to Harriet daughter of the late Joseph Dobson, esq. of Pudsey.

Capt. H. Hole, of the Royal Marines, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Brook, of Huddersfield.

At Doncaster, Lieut. T. Norton, 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Mrs. Smith, of Balby.

H. Stenton, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Cawdron, of Hull.

Matthew Fawcitt, esq. of Helperby, to Miss Germain.

At Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, W. Lumley, esq. to Mary Anne, third daughter of the Rev. Robt. Wirell.

Mr. E. Harrison, to Miss Mary Ann Littlewood, of Walworth Common.

Mr. John Shaw, to Miss Ellen Bottomley, both of Northovram.

At Halifax, Mr. John Carr, to Miss Eliz. Edwards.

Mr. Billam, to Maria, daughter of Harper Soulby, esq. of Wakefield.

Mr. David Thorp, of Hull, to Miss Mary Bennington, of Skeffling.

At Haworth, the Rev. Jas. Charnock, to Miss Sugden.

Mr. John Webster, to Miss Martha Craven, both of Bramley.

The Rev. Edw. Parkin, of Slaithwaite, to Miss Cullin, of Newark.

The Rev. J. D. Wawn, of Stainton Grange, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Dikes, of Hull.

*Died.* At Leeds, 23, Mrs. Ann Motley.—78, Mr. John Skelton, Water Lodge.—54, Mr. Cockell, of the firm of Ikin and Co.—66, John Simpson, esq. of Spring House.—Mr. J. Chapman, of Hunslet.—Mr. Joseph Walker, merchant.—Mr. Jos. Lydon, woostapler.—58, Mrs. M. Bywater.—71, Mr. John Clegg.—Mr. W. Illingworth, of the Leylands.—70, Mr. T. Goodall, card-maker.

At York, 34, Mr. T. Smith, woollen draper.—74, Mrs. Mary Pierson.—56, Mrs. E. Bosomworth, of Darlington.—Mrs. Brown, of Earswick.—55, Mr. C. Bell.—43, Mrs. Kilvington.—28, Mr. Geo. Priestley.

At Huddersfield, 33, Mr. Benj. Boothroyd.

At Bradford, 29, Mrs. Robshaw.—Mr. Thos. Wood, of the Talbot.

At

At Hull, 55, Mr. T. Brown.—101, Mrs. Croyle, of Church Lane.—35, Mr. R. Wells.—41, Mrs. Boyce.—43, Mrs. M. Gleadow.—Mrs. Leake.—61, Mrs. Norman.—28, Mrs. Mary Leng.

At Sheffield, 59, Mrs. Grey.—Mrs. Mary Freth.—20, Mr. R. Carleill, of Longstone Hall.—36, Mrs. E. Deakin.—22, Mr. C. Clark.

At Wakefield, 81, Mrs. Gill.

At Halifax, Mr. R. D. Wormlighton, hosier.—Mr. Baines, grocer.

At Whitley, Mrs. Todd, innkeeper.—Miss Dinah Medd.—74, Mrs. S. Hawkswell, of Ruswarp.

At Scarborough, W. Wilford, esq. surgeon.—Jas. Lister, esq. of the firm of Listers and Co.—24, Miss Archer.—Mrs. E. Williamson.

At Ripon, 29, Mrs. Hague.

At Doncaster, Lady Munro, relict of Sir Alex. M.

At Methley, Mrs. Jane Smithson.—Mr. Richard Wood, of Slaithwaite, formerly banker and corn-factor.—At North Bierley, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Benj. Gummer-sall, greatly respected.—85, Mr. John Grainger, of Knottingley.—70, Mr. Jonathan Chadwick, of Otley; to the rich he was an able counsellor, and to the poor a liberal benefactor.—At Rishworth, 27, Mr. Richard Binns, of the injury he received by a fall in mounting a spirited horse.—At Sutton, in Holderness, 87, Mrs. Alice Preston, a maiden lady, the only surviving daughter of Mr. R. Preston, late of York.—28, Mr. J. Coupland, son of W. C. esq. of Aisenby.—At Nowel Hall, Tho. Clifton, esq. barrister.—At Stackhouse, near Settle, W. Carr, esq.—At Bridlington, 41, Mrs. Pitts.—At Hebdenbridge, 38, deservedly regretted, Jos. Dyncley, M.D. only surviving son of Mr. Tho. D. surgeon.—At Snydal, sincerely regretted, James Torre, esq. lieutenant-col. of the East York militia.—At Scruton, 78, Tho. Pearson, master builder.—54, Mrs. Nottingham, wife of Mr. W. N. of Hensay.—Mr. Samuel Scaley, of Wetherby.—Miss E. Gothard, daughter of Mr. John G. of the Iron Foundry, Hunslet Moor.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The fifth exhibition of the *Liverpool Academy of Arts*, contained many subjects highly creditable to the genius of that north-western metropolis.

*Married.*] Mr. Foreman, to Harriet, the fifth daughter of the late John Dawson, esq. of Mossley-hill.

John Poole, esq. of Manchester, to Margaret Coulborn, youngest daughter of John Higson, esq.

At Wigan, Henry Ashton, esq. of that place, to Miss Alice Birch, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Gidlow House.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, to Miss Platt, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Ormskirk.

John Bell, esq. of Stander Hall, to Miss M'Keen, of Clithero.

John Lowe, esq. of Preston, to Miss Owen, of Ormskirk.

Mr. Kay, of the Adelphi, Manchester, to Nancy, youngest daughter of Mr. O. Burrow, of Warthosudden.

Mr. T. Jones, of Liverpool, to Miss Lygo.

Mr. W. Simon, of Liverpool, to Miss Blezard, of Wavertree.

Mr. J. Cunliffe, of Bury, to Miss S. Leigh, of Chorley.

Mr. J. Jones, of Demerara, to Miss Meredith, of Liverpool.

Mr. D. Lamb, of Glasgow, to Miss Mary Henderson, of Liverpool.

Mr. R. Pritchard, to Miss Yates, of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 53, Mrs. C. Eccleston.—Mr. W. Ashton, merchant.—Mr. W. Bridge, gardener.—Mr. Henry Barton, jun. merchant; universally beloved and deeply lamented.—64, Mrs. Gregson, of Duke-street.—Mrs. Marsden, of Casneau-street.—51, Mrs. Anne Saudland.—58, Mr. David Rees.—69, John Smallwood, esq. fifty-three years of the Customs.—20, Miss M. Hunter, of Blake-street.—63, Mr. W. Bird, of Casneau-street.—78, Mr. J. Fether, of Bath-street.—Mr. Tho. Whitby, water-bailiff.—54, Mrs. H. Hickson.—83, Mr. J. Letherland, watchmaker.—35, Mr. J. Wood, of Russel-street.

At Wigan, Mrs. Croudson.

At Bolton, W. White, esq.—W. Wright, esq. Capt. L.H.V.—The Rev. Wm. Hampson, Clerk, Minister of Street-Gate Chapel, and a justice of the peace, acting in the populous division of Great Bolton, where his exertions were well known as a zealous and independent magistrate.

At Manchester, Mr. James Massey.—26, Mr. Benj. Gaskell.

At Heaton House, the Right Hon. Thos. Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Baron Grey de Wilton, and a Baronet. His Lordship married Eleanor, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the late Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Baronet. Their only surviving issue is a daughter, married to Earl Grosvenor, whose second son, the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, succeeds to the titles of the deceased Earl.

At Lancaster, Mr. Francis Atkinson, eldest son of R. A. esq.—72, Mrs. Jones, relict of M. J. esq.—52, Mr. Wm. Fearnside, saddler.—41, Mr. Sill, staymaker.—Mrs. Rigby, cow-keeper.—90, Mrs. Petty.—32, Mrs. Jones.—Mr. H. Townson.—87, Mr. Richard Waller.

At Whittingham Hall, Mrs. Wilding.—At Gategill, Mrs. Stewart.—At Wavertree, Mr. W. Coulborn, merchant.—At Lydiate, 82, Mr. John Watkinson.—At Althcar, 70, Mr. Tho. Woosey.

CHESHIRE,

## CHESHIRE.

At Chester Musical Festival the company was brilliant and respectable. The public breakfast was numerously attended; the principal performers singing a variety of airs, duets, and glees. On the whole the meeting was one of the most splendid ever seen at Chester. The arrangements were admirable, and entitled the Committee to the warmest thanks. No damp was thrown upon the meeting excepting from the deaths of the Earl of Wilton, Colonel Poleston, and Richard Lovett, esq. of Belmont, which prevented the attendance of the Grosvenor and Egerton families.

The innocence of George Post, capitally convicted at Chester Assizes, on the evidence of an artful girl and a thief-taker, having been satisfactorily established, he has obtained a free pardon; and proceedings will be had against his accusers for perjury and conspiracy.

At Chester Fair there was a plentiful supply of Manchester, London, and Glasgow goods, which by no means fetched the prices anticipated from the late change in Continental affairs. Calicoes were at an advance probably of 2d. per yard from last fair. Irish linens were in tolerable variety, and a little enhanced in value. The flannel market varied little from last fair, and Welsh lindseys, stockings, &c. were plentiful. Woollens of an inferior sort experienced a trifling reduction; but super-fines maintained their full value.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Meller, of Ann's Hall, to Miss Lea, of Willaston Mill.

Mr. Needham, of Macclesfield, to Miss Goodbehare, of Mozley Wake Green.

Mr. James Rigby, of Altcar, to Miss Ann Heys, fifth daughter of Jacob H. esq. of Poulton.

George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, to Eady Ann Fortescue, daughter of Earl F. of Castle Hill, Devonshire.

N. Wright, esq. of Lower Marple, to Miss Harris, of Lower Seat.

Mr. Richard Henry King, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Williamson, of Congleton.

*Died.*] At Stockport, the Rev. W. Evans, dissenting minister; an amiable man and deservedly lamented.—Mr. Briscall, surgeon.—At Hartford, Thomas Bancroft, esq. of Liverpool.—At Whitby Hall, 78, Mrs. Brown.

At Chester, 70, Mrs. Fosbrooke.—Mr. Potter.—80, Mrs. Fletcher, of Stanley-place.—48, Mr. W. Powell, upholsterer.—Mrs. Whittle, of Pepper-street.—76, Watkin Thelwall, esq. major in the E. I. C. service.

At Parkgate, Mr. George Harrison, billiard-master, well known to all who frequented that favourite bathing-place as a lively and eccentric character.

At Leftwich, Mrs. Harris.—At Weaverham, Mr. Jos. Rigby.—At Park House, 64, Mrs. Royle.

## DERBYSHIRE.

At a general meeting of subscribers to the fund for the Relief of the Poor resorting to Buxton, for the Benefit of the Bath and Waters, it appeared that the receipts in 1814 have been 469l. and the disbursements 300l. Ninety-seven additional patients have received relief in medicine and by the baths, and 577 patients have been admitted, of which there were cured, or much relieved, 314.

Buxton has been better attended this season than has been known for many years. There were at one time, it was supposed, 1500 strangers in it.

*Married.*] Mr. Bodger, of Shefford Mills, to Miss Ward, of the Friar-gate, Derby.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Robert Wormsley, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mrs. Stringfellow.

Mr. Robinson, to Miss Mitchell, both of Chesterfield.

Mr. Joseph Allcock, of Atherstone, to Miss Ferneough, of Measham.

Henry Stokes, esq. of Doveridge, to Mrs. Watkins, of Clifton Hall.

*Died.*] At Cliff House, Matlock, 73, Thomas Leacroft, esq.

At Eyam, Mr. William Broomhead.—68, Mr. Parker, of Repton.

At Egginton, 22, William, second son of Mr. Ashby.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the 14th the village of Basford was thrown into great alarm. A person of the name of Towle had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in breaking some frames at the house of one Garton, who is the principal evidence against him. An attempt was therefore made to destroy Garton; but, some information having been received by the magistrates of Nottingham, they placed a party of constables in the house, and Garton was secured elsewhere. About nine at night the house was entered by a party in disguise; the first, having a pistol and bayonet, demanded Garton, at the same time knocking out the lights, when a dreadful affray began. Pistols were discharged on both sides, and a ball grazed the thigh of one of the officer's assistants; one of the assailants, of the name of Bamford, had his brains blown out, when his companions retreated; and a neighbour of the name of Kilby, coming out of his house in aid, was shot dead by one of the assailants. None were taken except the man that was killed. About one o'clock they assembled again, but perceiving soldiers, they again decamped.

The Anniversary of the Election of Mr. SMITH and LORD RANCLIFFE has been celebrated at Nottingham with the usual enthusiasm.

enthusiasm; but among the toasts we see none which express the opinion of so truly independent a meeting on the War with America and the recent transactions there, an omission, at which we feel the greater surprise, because the tone of the *Nottingham Review* on those subjects is so honourable to the character of its numerous patrons.

*Married.*] At Edwinstowe, Mr. Marsh, of Worksop, to Miss Mary Cook.

At Mansfield, Mr. William Wetherill, to Miss Leah.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, deservedly regretted, Mr. John Pollard, of Houndsgate.

—45, Mrs. Catharine Barker, of Narrowmarsh.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Olive M. of Back-lane.—48, Mr. Samuels, plasterer. At Newark, Mr. Robert Neveit.—Mr. Rich. Winn, gardener and seedsman.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

It appears by an advertisement in *Drakard's Stamford News*, that the electors of Boston, in imitation of those of Westminster, are determined to return their members free of expence.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. Norris, to Miss Jane Fawcett.

At Lincoln, Mr. Swainmore, to Mrs. Drury.

Mr. Lilley, of Brigg, to Miss M. M. Parkinson, of Purfleet.

Mr. W. Jackson, of Wisbeach, to Miss Mary Lamb.

Mr. John Allison, of Gainsbro', to Miss Kynman.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 59, Mrs. Mary Tallis.—41, Mrs. Ann Sapcote.—63, Mrs. E. Swain.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Burton.

At Louth, 72, Mrs. P. Holland.—25, Mrs. A. Pearson.

At Wisbeach, 42, Mrs. S. Toyn.—Mrs. Dowson.—78, Mr. W. Shrimshire.

At Market Raisin, 60, Mrs. E. Frankish.—56, Mr. Gibbens.

At Boston, 47, Mr. John Ward.—89, Mrs. M. Wright.—70, Mr. John Fletcher.

At Sleaford, Mr. Harrison.

At Gainsbro', 81, Mr. S. Gurnill.

At Bottesford, Mr. C. Daubuey.—At Belton, 79, Mr. J. Seward.—At Tathwell, 83, Mr. J. Bowman.—At Skidbrook, 46,

Mrs. A. Croft; and 66, Mr. John Brown.—At Wyberton, suddenly, Mrs. Audis.—At Friskney, Mr. Balderston, machine-maker.—At Partney, Mrs. Cartwright.—At Waddington, Mr. Chapman.—At Tallington, Mr. Gregory.—At Heckington, Mrs. Elkington.—At Castle Bytham, 85,

Mr. Alloway.—At Stubton, Mrs. Sueath.—At Chatteris, Mr. Wm. Merry.—At Swinshead, Mr. John Butt.—At Ketsby, 57, Mrs. Floyer.—At Waddington, Mrs. Armston.

At Gainsbro', 81, Mr. S. Gurnill.

At Bottesford, Mr. C. Daubuey.—At Belton, 79, Mr. J. Seward.—At Tathwell, 83, Mr. J. Bowman.—At Skidbrook, 46,

Mrs. A. Croft; and 66, Mr. John Brown.—At Wyberton, suddenly, Mrs. Audis.—At Friskney, Mr. Balderston, machine-maker.—At Partney, Mrs. Cartwright.—At Waddington, Mr. Chapman.—At Tallington, Mr. Gregory.—At Heckington, Mrs. Elkington.—At Castle Bytham, 85,

Mr. Alloway.—At Stubton, Mrs. Sueath.—At Chatteris, Mr. Wm. Merry.—At Swinshead, Mr. John Butt.—At Ketsby, 57, Mrs. Floyer.—At Waddington, Mrs. Armston.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Charnwood Forest, which, till within the last four or five years, has been in an un-

cultivated state, is now nearly brought under the plough. Fine crops of this season have been housed.

A mineral water, of a very salubrious nature, having been discovered on Ashby Wolds, new warm and cold baths have been erected, and it is generally supposed that they will become places of great resort. The Earl of Moira's new village or hamlet called *Moira*, is near these baths.

It appears that the storm of July the 28th last, destroyed 14,500l. of property, of which 2,500l. belonged to the poor, for whom a subscription has been set on foot at Leicester.

As a poor woman of Uppingham, with her son, were lately gathering nuts in Holyoak Spinney, about four miles from that place, they discovered an earthen vessel emerging from the bed of a small stream, which, on examination, proved to be a Roman vase, filled with silver coins of Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius, and Maximus.

*Married.*] Mr. Tooms, to Miss Cooper, both of Preston.

James Shaw, esq. of Waltham, to Miss Cooper.

Mr. Ingle, of Wigganton Farm, to Miss Jane Rice, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Cartwright, jun. to Miss Crofts.

Thomas Green, gent. to Miss P. Barker, both of Market Harborough.

John Blakiston, esq. second son of the late Sir Matthew B. to Jane, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wright, rector of Market Bosworth.

At Thornton, Mr. Joseph Geary, to Miss Mary Harris.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 35, William Stevens, esq. Captain of the 3d Buffs. At the battle of Albuera he received five severe wounds, one of which baffled medical skill.—Mr. Bains, hosier.—77, Mrs. Ann Harris, widow of the late Mr. Wm. H.

—Mrs. F. Burgess, of St. Martin's Church Yard.—Mr. Thos. Watkinson.

Mr. Robert Burdett, of Mowsley.

Mr. Hinckley, 35, Mr. Samuel Bonner, much regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

At Bitteswell Field, 18, Mr. John Scotton; and a few days after, 20, Miss Scotton, sister of the above: both victims of a typhus fever.

At Stoney Stanton, 72, the Rev. Robert Boucher Nicholls, Rector of that place, and Dean of Middleham.—Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, of Narborough.

At Oakham, Mr. Gibson.—At Wing, Mrs. Gregory.—At Whitwell, the Rev. Hamlyn Harris, rector.

At Harbro', Mr. Goodale, gent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A woman residing at Chesterton, near Newcastle, lately purchased some arsenic,

a portion

a portion of which she administered to two of her children, a boy and a girl, the former two years old, and the latter about four, both of whom died almost instantaneously.

**Married.]** At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. William Williams, of Stafford, to Miss Lucy Murray, of Eccleshall.

Mr. William Whittingham, of Blymhill, to Miss Mary Cheadle, of the Outlands.

Phineas Hussey, esq. of Wyrley Grove, to Miss Ray, of Burton.

At Lichfield, Philip Riley Ingersole, esq. to Mrs. Ann Jackson, eldest daughter of George Chadwick, esq.

Mr. William Eardley, to Miss Salt, both of Newcastle.

Mr. Richard Machin, of the Row, near Swinnerton, to Miss Jane Peake.

**Died.]** At Stafford, Mr. John Cork.—25, Mr. T. B. Wright, eldest son of Mr. Robert W.—Mrs. Bill, of the East-gate.—49, Mr. Edward Stringer.—42, Mr. Thos. Painter.

At Lichfield, James Smith, esq. a considerable mercer.—At G. Haywood, John Johnson, esq. Lieutenant R.N.—Mrs. Barlow, relict of the late Abraham B. gent. of Gratewood Lodge, near Eccleshall.—49, J. Tilstone, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. He retired to rest in his usual state of good health, and died about three o'clock of an apoplectic fit.—23, Mr. John Harrop, of Basford; riding a spirited horse at great speed, and checking the animal too suddenly, he was thrown with violence over his head, by which his skull was fractured.—At Leek, 65, Thomas Phillips, esq.—Suddenly, 78, William Bratt, esq. of Grove-house, Handsworth.—At Walsall, Mr. Wm. Parker, file manufacturer.—33, Mr. Rich. Tongue, of Wolverhampton.—17, Harriott, youngest daughter of Mr. Meeson.—At Little Saredon, Mr. Robt. Starkey.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

"The *Birmingham Exhibition* presents many views of a local nature, and of course endeared to the inhabitants. The works of amateurs are particularly worthy of notice, and reflect on them the highest credit. Having been favoured with a view of the room, we can assure our readers that the pictures, models, &c. are well worthy their inspection. The works of the associates embrace the higher branches of the art as well as portraits, of which there are several that seem to speak to the spectator—so exquisitely is the mind embodied. Upon the whole, although the collection is not extensive, and which from the infancy of the institution could not be expected, yet will the admirer of native talent find much to commend. The elevation of the intended building is a most chaste design, and will be as ornamental to the town as the institution will be found

useful. The intention of appropriating a room for the exhibition of the productions of the manufacturer, will be of most essential service; it will tend to embellish and elevate the character of our merchandise, and excite competition by public encouragement."—*Birmingham Chronicle*.

The *Music Meeting* at Birmingham was uncommonly brilliant. Among the most distinguished of the company were the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, the Earl and Countesses of Dartmouth and Aylesford, the Earl of Rochford, Lord Talbot, Lord Levison Gower, Lord Headley, the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Mr. Legge, Gen. Fmch, Lady Mordaunt, Sir Gray and Lady Skipwith, Sir Robert and Lady Lawley, Sir John Wrottesly, Sir Thomas Winnington, and Sir Joseph Scott.—The following are the gross receipts of the respective days:—

	Wednesday.	£	s.	d.
Taken at the Church .....	189	10	0	
Collection at ditto .....	158	14	0	
At the Theatre .....	631	17	0	
At the Ball .....	62	0	0	
<b>Thursday.</b>				
Taken at the Church .....	1441	10	0	
Collection at ditto .....	432	7	0	
At the Theatre .....	1000	6	0	
At the Ball .....	175	6	0	
<b>Friday.</b>				
Taken at the Church .....	1286	0	0	
Collection at ditto .....	373	6	0	
At the Theatre .....	991	17	0	
At the Ball .....	58	9	0	
From sale of Books, about....	248	0	0	
Donations from several of the	75	10	0	
Performers .....				
Total .....	7,124	12	0	

**Married.]** At Stratford-upon-Avon, John Collett, esq. to Miss Freer.

At Redditch, Mr. B. Greaves, of Beoley, to Miss Catherine Boulton.

Fasham Nairne, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Bayley, of Wednesbury.

Mr. Samuel Wright, of Birmingham, to Miss Jackson.

Mr. Meredith, solicitor, of Birmingham, to Jane, eldest daughter of S. Astor, esq.

Mr. John Parkes, of Summer-row, Birmingham, to Miss Dorothea Dickenson, of Paradise-street.

At Leamington Spa, Mr. Gill, of Stour-bridge, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hornblower, esq.

Mr. Bott, of Bull-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Haynes.

Mr. Ashton Barton, surgeon, to Miss Riley, both of Coventry.

Mr. Matthew Horton, of Birmingham, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. R. Dudley, of Trindle House.

At Edgbaston, Mr. George Clarkson, to Miss Eliza Wright.

Mr.

Mr. Francis Eginton, of Ashted, to Mrs. De Dompierre, of Church Aston House, Newport.

Mr. John Neal, of Aston-street, Birmingham, to Miss Campion, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At his apartments in Colmore-row, Birmingham, 66, J. S. Pratt, esq. Author of *Gleanings in England, &c. &c.* Of this excellent man and truly ingenious writer, we purpose to give original memoirs in our next number, and in aid of them invite the communication of facts known to any of his numerous friends. In the mean time, we have been favoured by one of his admirers at Birmingham with the following tributary lines, to which it would be unjust to delay admission.

"Nor shalt thou moulder 'neath the sod,  
"Without one sorrowing song."

Past were the pangs that rent thy stricken frame,

And health resum'd her abdicated throne;  
The cheek of pallid hue--the heart of flame--  
The livid lip, and fever-fiend, were flown.

Hope wav'd awhile her golden wings around,  
But stern Affliction mark'd thy fleeting breath,

And with his finger, stooping to the ground,  
Wrote on thy dust the characters of death.

Thy relics slumber in the mould'ring fane;  
Yet shall not grief unhallow'd incense raise:

The loud lament that mourns the dead is vain--  
Vain is the song that boasts a mortal's praise.

But who, with rugged breast, can bear unmov'd  
The loss of all the joys that friendship gave?  
Can yield a dear companion, friend below'd,  
Unwept, unpitied, to the silent grave?

There are, who keenly felt thy sad decay--  
Enjoy'd thy converse--listen'd to thy strains--  
Shed tears of sorrow on thy dying day,  
And sigh'd with anguish o'er thy cold remains.

There are, who, in reflection's secret hour,  
With pensive joy thy mem'ry will prolong;  
And, pond'ring on the past, recal thy pow'r  
In many a moral lay and sacred song.

Nor yet unmindful, 'mid the sorrowing band,  
His pray'r shall rise, while bending o'er thy bier,

Who frames, with vacant heart and listless hand,

This rude memorial of regret sincere.

Not that thy virtues unimpair'd may live,  
Wafted on wings of sublimary fame;  
But that thy Maker may thy faults forgive,  
And in the Book of Life inscribe thy name.

Mysterious Pow'r, whom myriad worlds adore!  
In dark obscurity thy judgments fly;

E'en Pain, at thy command, may peace restore,  
And Mercy hurl the death-bolt from on high.

Destroying Angels, of celestial birth,  
May hear with joy the dread commission giv'n;

And, e're they snatch a "Gleaner" from the earth,  
Prepare a harvest of delight in Heav'n.

AMAROSE.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 261.

At Birmingham, 21, Mr. Benj. Banks, jun. of New-street.—Mr. Crowne, of St. Paul's-square.—Mr. William Rostill Lowe, of Deritend.—45, Mr. John Bembridge, of Stanforth-street.—65, Mrs. Rollason, widow of the late Mr. James R. of the firm of Pearson and Rollason, formerly proprietors and printers of *Aris's Gazette*.—35, the Rev. J. Webb, of Bristol-street; beloved by a respectable circle of friends for his unaffected piety, and admired for his extraordinary literary acquirements.—Mr. John Cheesman, of Snow-hill.—61, Ann, wife of Mr. Davis, of Aston-road.—48, Mr. Richard Lawson.—Mrs. Wall, wife of Mr. W. W. of Smallbrook-street.

Much regretted, 23, Mrs. Smallwood, of Smethwick.—At Fazeley, Mrs. Webster.—Mrs. Weston, wife of Mr. T. W. W. esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, banker.—63, Mr. Jos. Holland, of Sedgley.—At Clent, 69, Mr. Cox.—49, much regretted, Mr. Daniel Aulton, of the Whitehouse Farm, near Sutton.

At Coventry, 22, Mr. T. M. Eburne.—Mrs. Evans, wife of the Rev. I. E.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A periodical work under the title of *The Salopian Magazine*, is announced for publication on the first of February, by Mr. C. Hulbert, of Shrewsbury.

*Married.*] Mr. Askey, of Shelton, near Newcastle, to Miss Heath, of Almere.

Mr. Edward H. Diggles, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Silvester, of Newport.

Mr. Beacall, of Lacon, to Miss Eliza Harris, of Cantlop.

At Stanton Lacy, Mr. Thomas Blake-way, to Miss Coston.

Mr. W. James, of Ellesmere, to Miss Howell, of the Efel.

Mr. George Crisp, comedian, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Crompton, of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 35, Mr. J. Pritchard, grocer.—Mr. Edw. Wilcox, whit-smith.—44, Mr. James Davies, bookbinder.—Suddenly, Mr. John Weldon.—Sir Erasmus Burrows, bart. of Portarlington, the seventeenth baronet of the family.—Francis Parry, esq. Captain in the E. I. C. service.—Mrs. Lloyd.—Mr. Edwards, late iron-monger.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Lasbery, of Aldon.—Mr. Harrison, formerly Collector of Excise.—Mr. Hilditch, of the Bull's Head Inn, Wem.

At Wenlock, 24, Mr. Harry Collins, only son of Richard C. esq. town clerk of that borough. An instance of premature genius, learning, and benevolence, whose loss is to be lamented.

At Hawkstone Citadel, 54, Mr. John Earp, agent of Sir John Hill, bart.—At Ascott House, 56, Mr. Wm. Urwick, formerly of Fulhampton. Occupied by his family under the Cressett family, of Comd, for nearly 500 years.—At Higher Hea-

near Pres, Mr. Walford, and Mr. M. assey.

—At Woodbatch, near Bishop's Castle, 84, Mrs. Thomas.—At Rodington, Mr. John Hulse.—33, Richard Lovett, esq. of Belmont, Oswestry.—At the Vicarage House, Olveston, 13, Rhoda Mytton, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charleton, of Woodhouse.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

All the furniture, carriages, wines, books, &c. of Lucien Bonaparte, now Prince of Canino, are advertised for sale at his late seat, Thorgrove, in the vicinity of Worcester. They comprise the furniture of fifty apartments.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Wm. Tyndall, esq. to Caroline, daughter of the late John Impett, esq. of Ashford.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Thomas Hollingshead, jun. to Miss Mary Harrison.

Mr. T. Saunders, of the Union Farm, near Worcester, to Miss Holder, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. of Hallow,

The Rev. T. Davies, A.M. of Crophorne, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late R. Coker, esq. of Mappowder, Dorset.

At Tardebigg, Mr. Lucas, of Grafton House, to Betsey, second daughter of Mr. Hemming, of Foxliddiate House.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. J. Hooper, of the Crown Inn.—Mr. Beavan, of the Swan.—67, Mr. Richard Allies, of St. John's. He was long afflicted with that excruciating malady the stone, for which he twice endured the operation of cutting, and in the first, about eight years ago, the astonishing number of 142 stones were taken from him.—Mrs. Balham, wife of Dr. B. of Powick.—52, Mrs. Mary Osborne, of the Crown Inn, Droitwich-road.—96, Mrs. Dorothy Athridge, of Martley.—25, Mr. Jos. Washbourn, eldest son of Mr. G. W. of Gloucester.

Rev. Wm. Hancox Roberts, D.D. rector of Broadwas, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Worcester.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hassall, of Bewdley.—67, W. Perrin, esq. of Pershore.—At Malvern Wells, 71, Mrs. Barry.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ross, Robert Moline, esq. of Godalmin, to Miss Pritchard, of Ross.

Mr. Banks, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss Wheeler, of Stepple Hall.

Mr. Benjamin Meredith, to Miss Susanna Jones, both of Hereford.

Mr. Geo. Williams, to Miss Jane Morgan, both of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Leominster, 76, Mr. Robert Watling.—Mrs. Chambers, of Hampton Lodge, near Hereford.—Mr. John Rudge, of Ross; a person of considerable mechanical genius, and the most amiable character.

#### GLoucester and Monmouth.

Since the discovery of the mineral water at Gloucester, 300 persons have drunk the water daily at the well, and its salutary

effects are indisputably established. The supply hitherto obtained, has been only that which has risen through the small aperture made in the rock by a boring-machine; but wells are immediately to be sunk in different parts of the grounds. A spot has been marked out for the erection of a pump-room, baths, &c.; and it is intended to lay out walks and rides to a considerable extent.

Dr. H. Shute, of Northgate-street, Gloucester, states, that a gallon of water, evaporated to dryness, yielded carbonic acid, sulphurated hydrogen, a very considerable quantity of sulphur, and 499 grains of salt, in the following proportions:—

Carbonate of magnesia .....	21
Muriate of magnesia .....	36
Sulphate of soda .....	42
Sulphate of magnesia .....	30
Muriate of soda .....	348
Sulphate of lime .....	6
Carbonate of lime .....	8
Oxyd of iron .....	4
Lost .....	4

We are concerned to observe, that the success of those excellent institutions, the BIBLE SOCIETIES, appears to have created great uneasiness in an orthodox correspondent of the *Gloucester Herald*, who loudly proclaims, "that they consist of Presbyterians, Quakers, Anabaptists, Independents, Doughty Wights of a mongrel nature, who rail at the established clergy, Republicans and Fanatics." In short, if our worthy friend, *Mr. John Reeves*, was not himself a printer of bibles, we should apprehend, from the terrors expressed by this "CANTAB," that counter-associations might be formed through the nation to put down the Bible, as a book inimical to the safety of the church.

The 157th anniversary of the Gloucestershire society was lately held at Bristol.

The celebration of the Triennial Musical Festival at Gloucester, rendered that city a scene of uncommon gaiety and splendour. On Wednesday morning, the performances commenced with divine service at the cathedral. In the evening, a grand miscellaneous concert at the Boothall. At the cathedral, on Thursday morning, was performed a selection of sacred music, consisting of some of the finest compositions of Handel, Haydn, &c. A concert in the evening. On Friday morning, the cathedral was thronged by those who were anxious to hear the performance of *The Messiah*. The Boothall on this, as on the other evenings, was numerously attended at the concert.

The collections at the cathedral, in aid of the charity, were, on

	£	s.	d.
Wednesday ....	192	5	7
Thursday .....	214	16	4
Friday .....	271	1	3



Among the company, were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Lord and Lady E. Somerset, Ladies F. and C. Somerset, Lord Ducie, Lord and Lady Somers, Sir Wm. and Lady Hicks, Sir G. O. Paul, Sir B. W. Guise, Sir E. B. and Lady Sandys, Sir C. and Lady Cockerell, Sir B. and Lady Hobhouse, Lady Deering, and Lady Harvey.

The workmen have begun to pull down the houses on the site where the New Shire Hall is to be erected, in Westgate-street.

The Tewkesbury Lancastrian School appears to be in a flourishing state. There are at present 210 children in the day-school, and 72 in the evening-school.

*Married.*] At Clifton, Robert Place, esq. to Margaret, daughter of Philip Elliott, esq.

Henry Hewlett, esq. of Horfield-court, to Sarah, only daughter of William Helen, esq. of Bath.

Mr. R. Shute, jun. son of Dr. S. Park-street, Bristol, to Miss Jakeman, of Upton-upon-Severn.

At Cirencester, Stephen Wilkins, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of W. Lawrence, esq.—Jos. Brown, esq. of Holcomb House, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Jos. Molineux, esq. of Lewes.

Mr. Matthew Wright, of Bristol, to Miss Elizabeth Mosser, of London.—Robt. Molineux, esq. of Godalmin, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of T. P. esq. banker, Ross.

Mr. Essex, of St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. Lamb, Broad Quay.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 82, Mrs. Coleman.—In Southwell-street, Rich. Jeffries, esq.—Mrs. Alice Ludlow, Old Market-street.—Mr. Bishop, Southwell-street.—Mary, the wife of James Mackay, of the War Office.—90, Mr. George Grist, Clifton Hill.—In Lower Northgate-street, 70, Jane Elizabeth, relict of W. Chaworth, esq. of Annisley Hall.—Mr. John Barry, late of Clifton, silversmith.—In Park-row, Mrs. Symons, wife of Thomas S. esq.—70, Mr. William Trotman.

At Clifton, 21, Susan Anne, wife of M. Boyle, esq. of London.—44, Elizabeth, wife of John Goodheve, esq. banker, of Gosport; *See Hunts.*

At Cotham, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Williams.

At Bristol, Captain Bevan, of the Unity, of Carmarthen. He fell into the float, near the Back, and was drowned.—At Newport, 56, Thomas Williams, esq. surgeon, of Merthyr-Tydvil.—At St. George's Cottage, 38, wife of Captain J. Griffith, R. N.—At Shockerwick, Mrs. Maria Wiltshire, sister to John W. esq.—At Uley, 29, Mr. Thomas Tilly, an artist.—At Stroud, 66, Hester, relict of Mr. John Cowles, of Wheatenhurst.—39, Mr. Daniel Haselton, builder, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Barnard, of Twynning,

near Tewkesbury.—At the Hotwells, 18, Mary-Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Simpson.—Mr. Frederick Kemble, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward K. of Watling-street, London.—In Park-street, Mrs. Laird, widow of Henry L. esq.—Mr. John Clond, rope-manufacturer.

Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Senior, of Iron Acton.—Mr. John Brookes, of Barton-street, Tewkesbury.—At Painswick, 70, Thomas Trye, gent.—Mr. Chapel Davis, leaving fifty pounds to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At Cheltenham, 59, Ann, wife of Admiral Douglas.—At Bromsberrow-place, Jemima, wife of C. J. Mills, esq.—At Cirencester, 48, Mr. Thomas Masters, brewer and coach proprietor.—59, Mrs. Haines, dress-maker.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. T. Lee, D.D. president of Trinity College, has, in full convocation, been invested with the office of vice-chancellor; after which, he nominated, as his *pro-vice-chancellors*, the Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D. provost of Worcester College; the Rev. John Cole, D.D. rector of Exeter College; the Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D.D. principal of Brasenose College; and the Rev. George Wm. Hall, D.D. master of Pembroke College.

*Married.*] J. Millard, esq. E. I. C. service, to Arabela, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Chavasse, esq. of Burford.

At Enstone, Mr. Blake, of Charlbury, to Miss Sarah Busby, of Great Tew.

Wm. Elias Taunton, esq. recorder of Oxford, to Maria, youngest daughter of Henry Wm. Atkinson, esq. of the Royal Mint.

At Bletchington, T. Drake, esq. M. P. to Barbara-Caroline, second daughter of Arthur Annesley, esq.

At Wolvercot, Mr. John Rowland, to Miss Hannah Harris, of Holiwell.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Barnett, upholster.—Deservedly regretted, 74, Mr. J. Brown, late postmaster.—81, Mr. John Davis, forty years butler of Magdalen Hall.—Mrs. Leach, of New Inn-lane.—Greatly regretted, Mr. Benjamin Lee, cork-cutter.—At the Oxford Infirmary, Mr. Chew, sen. master of the George Inn, Banbury.—56, Mrs. Kirry, of Holiwell.—83, Mrs. Holdship, of Holiwell.

At Burford, greatly regretted, Mr. Waters, attorney.—Sincerely regretted, Mr. Charles King, of Weston-on-the-Green.—Mr. Hambledon, of Wolvercot.—Suddenly, Mr. Richard Kench, a respectable farmer of Charlbury; and his brother, Mr. William K. who attended his funeral in good health, and on the following day died of an apoplectic fit.—At Binsey, 94, Mr. Robt. Vickers.—At Gould's Heath, G. Davis, esq. much respected.—70, Mr. Churchill, of Watlington.—22, Mr. Tho. Davis, of Oakham House.

**BERKS AND BUCKS.**

Many depredations have lately been committed on the deer in Windsor forest. The captain of the marauding party, who assumed the title of Robin Hood, has been convicted in the full penalty of 50l. by the magistrates at Maidenhead, for coursing and hunting the king's deer, in violation of the Act of the 42d of the king.

*Married.*] At Cookham, the Rev. R. F. Walker, of New-college, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Langton, esq. of Maidenhead.

Mr. Wm. Stone, of Marcham, to Miss Ann Clarke, of Blewbury.

Mr. Jas. Cole, banker, to Miss Martha Cox, both of Abingdon.

Henry Brown, esq. of Windsor, to Miss Dolby, of Winkfield.

At Hagbourne, Wm. Ewington, esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Golding, of Walingford.

Chas. Eyston, esq. eldest son of Basil E. esq. of Hendred, to Maria Theresa, only daughter of the late T. P. Metcalfe, esq. of Barnborough.

At Tyringham, in Filgrove, the Rev. A. Westoby, B.A. of Winterham, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Swannell.

Rev. Mr. Squires, of Hulcott, to Miss Thorpe, of Aylesbury.

At Burnham, Mr. Clear, to Miss S. Howard.

The Rev. J. Fletcher, of Queen's-college, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of [the Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Warminster.

*Died.*] At Maidenhead, 26, Miss C. C. Cullern.—Sincerely regretted, Mrs. Cassandra Shaw, eldest daughter of L. Norman, esq.

At Clifton, Anne, wife of Wm. Yarnton Mills, esq. of Wadly-house.

At Speen, Miss C. Budd, sister of W. B. esq. clerk of the peace for this county.

At Stoke Poges, 34, Robt. Waller, esq.

Dorothy, wife of Mr. Hindes, lace merchant, of Hanslope, and sister to Mr. Rowland Hurst, printer of the Wakefield Journal.

At Gawcott, near Buckingham, 78, Mr. John West. Having by diligent attention to business and exact economy realized a considerable property, he allowed himself no luxury *but that of doing good*. By his will he bequeathed to the poor of the hamlet of Gawcott the sum of 30l. per annum for ever; in addition to which he directed that a farther sum of 20l. should be expended for their benefit, during each of the five years next succeeding his decease. He built at his own charge a commodious Chapel of Ease in his native village, and endowed it with a perpetual rent charge of 100l. per annum, for the support of the minister. The chapel was opened under a licence from the Bishop of Lincoln, on Sunday, March 16, 1806, and consecrated on Wednesday the 14th of May following.

Aged 72, Mrs. Charlotte D. Baber, second daughter of the late Thos. Draper B. esq. of Sunning-hill park.

Aged 73, Mrs. S. Williams, of Abingdon.

**HERTS AND BEDS.**

*Married.*] At Bishop's Stortford, Mr. J. A. Jennings, to Miss M. A. Taylor.

Mr. Warner, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss Fletcher, of Aylesbury.

*Died.*] At Amptill, Mrs. Pawsey, of Silsoe.—At High Willows, Turnford, 52, Evan Pritchard, esq.—At Watford, 49, Denham Barons, esq. much lamented.—At Hertford, Mrs. Pollard, of the Half Moon.—At Bushy, Mrs. E. Gurry.—At Elstree, Lieut.-Gen. Robt. Bruce, East I. C. service.—At Stevenage, the Rev. Jas. Allott, youngest son of the late Rev. John A. vicar of South Kirby.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

In 70 years 60,500 persons have been cured or relieved at the county hospital.

Earl Spencer is said to have increased his money rental, by moderate improvements and judicious purchases, to a nominal 70,000l. per annum.

*Married.*] At Daventry, the Rev. J. W. Jones, to Miss Worley.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Osbourn.—Mrs. Tonrnay.

At Guilsborough, 70, Mr. W. Roberts.—

At L. Buckley, 82, Mr. J. Cure.—At Long Sutton, advanced in years, John Tomlinson, gent.—At Weldon, 87, Mrs. Chambers.

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.**

A late fire at St. Neots, in the street leading towards Cambridge, consumed eleven houses.

The following gentlemen have been chosen university officers.

*Proctors*—Charles Blick, M.A. of St. John's-college; and Joseph Shaw, M.A. of Christ-college.

*Moderators*—Miles Bland, M.A. of St. John's-college; and Wm. Hustler, M.A. of Jesus-college.

*Scrutators*—Wm. Farish, M.A. of Magdalen-college; and Tho. Hart, M.A. of King's-college.

*Tutors*—Daniel Cresswell, M.A. of Trinity; and Wm. Hustler, M.A. of Jesus-college.

*Married.*] W. Margetts, esq. of Hemmingford Grey, to Miss M. Cooch, of Huntingdon.

Rev. W. Metcalf, rector of Foulmire, to Susan, youngest daughter of Jas. Golborne, of Ely.

Mr. John Hind, of St. Neot's, to Miss E. Twells, of Nottingham.

Mr. Henry Bullen, of Ditton, to Miss F. Forlow, of Cambridge.

The Rev. B. Isaac, of Fulborn, to Miss Ann Bevil, of March.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Chas. Isola, M.A. one of the Esquire Bedells of the university.

At

At Huntingdon, 75, Mr. John Philpott.  
At Weldon, 27, Mrs. Chambers.

## NORFOLK.

The ploughing match of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, for which premiums were offered, lately took place at Fakenham. Ten ploughmen entered their names. The first prize of three pounds to John Rix, servant to Mr. Beck, of West Lexham; the second prize of two pounds to Christopher Beckham, servant to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton; and the third premium of one pound to Wm. Shorten, servant to Mr. Tattersall, of Sculthorpe; of course the piece of plate of seven pounds value is due to Mr. Beck; and the piece of plate of five pounds value to Mr. Tattersall. John Rix ploughed his acre in 4 hours, 44 minutes; Christopher Beckham his in 5 hours, 6 minutes; and Wm. Shorten his in 5 hours, 14 minutes. The least time in which any man performed his work was 4 hours, 13 minutes, and the longest was more than 5 hours and 20 minutes.

*Married.*] At Fakenham, the Rev. J. Howard, M.A. rector of Morley, to Anne, daughter of the late A. Etheridge, esq. of Stanhoe.

John Chambers, esq. of London-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Foster, of Norwich.

Wm. Postle, esq. of Worstead, to Miss Sharpe, of Tunstead.

W. C. Ayton, esq. of Barnard's Inn, London, to Nancy Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Nicholson, of West Harling.

John Beeston, gent. of Great Witchingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Tho. Welsh, of Buxton.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Lynn, Purglove Lesley, of London, to Phæbe Eliza Scales, daughter of Mary Scales, of Pakefield.

Wm. Tayton, esq. of Marton, to Miss M. Seppings, of South Creek.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 85, the Rev. Tho. Howes, rector of Morningthorpe and Thornodon, author of several literary and controversial tracts.

At Norwich, 34, Henry Reeve, M.D. of Norwich, member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and F.L.S. one of the Physicians to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Bethel, and to the Lunatic Asylum. In 1806 he fixed at Norwich. In 1809 he published a short "Essay on the Torpidity of Animals;" and in 1811 he delivered, with great credit, a course of physiological lectures. His talents and acquirements were rewarded by a practice, which was quickly increasing, till the unfortunate period at which he was incapacitated from attending to it by a lingering and painful disease. His duties in private life were no less happily discharged than those of his profession.

Aged 39, Mr. Wm. Collison, master of

the Free School at Cromer.—17, Mr. Wm. Mann, of Seething.—Mr. Wm. Curtis, brewer, of Lynn; a gentleman of considerable literary talents.—Miss H. Bowles, youngest daughter of Mr. B. of Hoe, near East Dereham.

At Thorpe, John Morphew, esq. drowned while fishing.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] J. T. Gooch, esq. of Woodbridge, to Miss Susannah Martin.

Tho. Reeves, esq. of Higham Lodge, to Miss Dunningham, of Hudley.

Mr. G. Handy, of Clare, to Elizabeth second daughter of G. Pung, esq. of Balingdon-hall.

D. Garrod, esq. of Stradbroke, to Miss Nunn, of Stanton Park.

*Died.*] At Brandeston, Mrs. Postle.—At Tittleshall, Mr. Wm. Evans.—B. Bond, gent. of Palgrave.—At Stow-up-land, 27, Mr. Chas. Studd, of Milding-hall.

At Bury, 24, Mrs. Freeman.

Aged 61, Wm. Philpot, esq.—67, Mr. Norman, of Stowmarket; a steady friend to civil and religious liberty.—45, Capt. Stephen Baldock, of the Harriet Common Quay Trader, Ipswich.—Mr. John Hunt, to Woolpit.—Mr. Thomas Eagle, of Great Barley.—75, the Rev. Geo. Wright, of Brandon.—72, Lady Gooch, wife of Sir Tho. G. bart. of Benacre-hall.

At Addiscombe, Mrs. Adair, of Flexton hall.—At Dickleborough, Mrs. Chaney; she was killed, owing to the too-common practice of taking the bridle from the horse of her chaise, while stopping to bait.

At Holton, 74, Anne Candler, (a Suffolk cottager) much respected for her integrity. She wrote a small paraphrase on the 5th chapter of the 2d Book of Kings, the History of Joseph in an Address to a Young Man, the Life of Elijah the Prophet, with several other poetical pieces.

At Blundeston Villa, near Lowestoft, 36, S. Saunders, M.D. He was shooting, and whilst in the act of patting his dog, having his double-barrel gun resting on his arm, an undischarged barrel exploded, and its contents lodged in his arm, and the shot ascending shattered the shoulder bone. It was deemed advisable to amputate the arm at the socket joint, to which he patiently but vainly submitted, for, after giving directions for his funeral, he expired about five o'clock, to the inexpressible concern of the whole neighbourhood.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Borcham, Mr. W. Hinde, to Miss Batterfield.

Mr. Jos. Webb, of Moreton, to Miss M. Hewitt, of Matching Green.

Mr. Harrison, of N. Bemfleet Hall, to Miss Hester Loud.

Mr. Caruthers, of Romford, to Miss Artis.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. John Snell, of the Common Council.

At White Boothing, the Rev. John Grundy Thompson, M.A.—At Harwich, 29, Geo. Wenyeve, esq. of Brettenham Park.—At Stock, 39, Miss C. S. Harwood.—At Broomfield, Mrs. Harris, suffered in the hog-tub.

## KENT.

ROBERT SPRINGETT, esq. of Finchcock, near Goodhurst, has recently subdivided a farm of 1000 acres into ten farms, which he has let to ten tenants at an improved rent, thereby conferring happiness and independence on ten families, in lieu of one. An example which, generally followed, would be productive of INFINITELY more benefit to our over-peopled towns than employing them to burn all the capitals in the world, or in waging a whole century of wars against any nation that will enter the lists.

The Weald of Kent bank at Cranbrook lately stopped payment.

The number of deaths and accidents from fowling pieces recorded in the provincial papers during the past month exceed any within our recollection.

*Married.*] W. Coleman, esq. of Chart Place, to Miss M. Beaver.

Gha. Wise, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Anne Vallance.

Daniel Hodgson, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Wootton, of Lancing.

At Otterden, John Baker, esq. to Frances Tattersall, of Hall's Place.

Capt. Edw. Harvey, R.N. to Miss Cannon, of Oak Lodge.

Mr. Peter Gunning, of Friendsbury, to Miss Baker, of Boley-hill.

David Mannering, esq. of Sandgate, to Miss Mary Holles, of Hythe.

At Gillingham, Lieut. Greatorex, and Mr. Ellis, attorney, to the daughters of Mr. Ditchburn.

Mr. Rest Flynt, brewer, of Canterbury, to Miss Taysum.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 67, Mrs. Fox.—Lieut. Stephens, R.N.—82, Mr. W. Pout.—67, Mr. Clement Roulfe.

At Rochester, Mrs. Jessop, in consequence of having a tooth drawn.—Mr. Bamford, of Troy Town.

At Dover, Capt. Sutton, R.N.

At Maidstone, 69, Mr. T. Swincock.—27, Miss Eliz. Hills.—Miss Tyrrell, daughter of Mr. T. bookseller.—Mrs. Neale, of Wellington Place.

At Sandwich, Mrs. E. Kidwell.

At Chatham, 68, Mrs. Farley.—Mr. Jas. Muddle.

At Faversham, 85, Mrs. Strouts.

At Gravesend, Mr. N. Elms.

At Hythe, 75, Mrs. Agnew, widow of Major-Gen. A.

At Ashford, Mr. D. Good.—At St. Peters, 70, Mrs. Pigott, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar.—At Whitstable, 74, Mrs. E. Holt.—At Goodhurst, Mrs. Ongley.—At Bromley, 42, Mr. John Noonan.—At Swingley,

19, Miss Mary Elliott, after a day's illness.—At Lydd, 73, Mrs. Henley, burnt to death.—At Wingham House, Mrs. Hey, relict of Dr. T. H. prebendary of Rochester, &c.—At Brompton, Mr. John Lock, sen. much lamented.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Capt. Costellow, 45th, to Miss S. A. Merryweather.

At Chichester, Mr. T. Gatchouse, to Miss Combes.

*Died.*] At Rye, Tho. Moneypenny, esq.—At Elsted, Mr. John Morey, formerly of Portsea.—At Climping, Mr. Joseph Coote.—At Brookfield, the Rev. Mr. Groom, Vicar of Sompney, &c.—At Worthing, Miss Henty, of the Bank.

At Brighton, 59, Mr. W. Mason, of Merton.—R. Geering, esq. of Court Week.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The musical festival of Winchester was brilliantly attended, and aided by Catalan, Braham, and Bianchi.

Part of Mr. Cobbet's farming premises was lately burnt down, from an accident during the steaming of turnips or cattle.

A new block of extraordinary powers has lately been invented by Mr. Park, and proved by a conclusive experiment.

The number of live cattle brought into Portsmouth from France, from the opening of the communication till the laying on of the duties, amounted to 7000 sheep, 1900 pigs, 800 calves, and 2500 heifers.

Various officers, clerks, &c. promoted, or officially served, by the late Lord Melville, are subscribing to raise a monument to that noted political character.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Harland, of Southampton, to Miss Miles, of Eling.

Lieut. Hopkins, to Miss M. Marshall, of Elson.

At Southampton, Lieut. Graves, to Miss Lydia Hallam.

At Boldre, Capt. Peyton, R.N. to Miss Frances Boyfield.

Lieut. Bent, R.H.A. to Miss Charlotte Rimington.

The Rev. James Saumarez, of Christ Church, to Miss Mary Lechmere.

Mr. Harry Berryman, to Miss Grove, of Lymington.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, 75, Mrs. Bedford, of Halfway Houses.—Mrs. Cooke, of Portsea.—Mrs. Little, of the Dock-yard.—John Rankin, esq. of Berry-place.

At Winchester, Mr. Clogg.—Mr. Earle, grocer.—Mr. J. Mariner.—Mrs. Welsh, relict of Dr. W.

At Southampton, 65, Mrs. Churchill.—H. Longcroft, esq.

At Brockhurst, W. T. Inglefield.—At Wimborne, Mr. Hookey.—At Newport, Mrs. Terrell.—At Horndean, Mrs. Prescott.

At Clifton, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodheve, wife of G. Goodheve, esq. banker, of Gosport. Her patience and fortitude during a long

long and severe illness, were peculiarly exemplary; a zeal to serve others was the characteristic of her conduct, and her solicitude to benefit the poor was uniformly displayed. She was the daughter of the late William Hurry, esq. of Yarmouth, and continued to cherish the same sacred regard for civil and religious liberty, which she had early learnt of a Morgan and a Price.

At Frenchay, Mr. E. C. They, nephew to Mrs. Goodheve. He was engaged in the study of medicine, and combined distinguished talent with the greatest humility, genuine piety, and an ardent benevolence.

#### WILTSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of owners and proprietors of lands and estates at Melksham, on the 11th of July, it was determined to erect suitable dwelling-houses near the Spa, for the better accommodation of the numerous families, and other persons frequenting the same, and to raise £000 guineas for that purpose.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Fletcher, to Miss H. M. Griffiths, of Warminster.

Mr. Tho. Jones, of Malmesbury, to Miss M. A. Stephens, of Chippenham.

At Bromham, Mr. J. Provis, of Chippenham, to Miss Banks, of Bromham.

*Died.*] At Ramsbury, Capt. Dobree, R.N.—At Shroton, Mrs. Ryves.—Suddenly, in the Close of Salisbury, after attending his church twice, Francis Webb, esq. land-surveyor.—At Netherbury, Anna, the wife of Mr. S. Gifford.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. H. HUNT, the late candidate for Bristol, advertizes in the Bath papers, an appeal to the people against the project of a Corn Bill.

*Married.*] Captain Soden, to Miss Lloyd, of Bath.

James Harold Walker, esq. of Dublin, to Nancy, youngest daughter of Robert Clarke, esq. of Bath.

At Frome, Elisha Bush, esq. solicitor, of Trowbridge, to Miss F. Jones.—Mr. Zac. Bailly, to Miss Sarah Allen.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Richard Ingram, of Feckenham, to Miss Fortescue, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Fortescue, esq. of Weston.

Thomas Crosse, esq. to Miss Grant, of Park-street, Bath.—Mr. Ford, solicitor, to Miss Brutton, of North-street.

Mr. John Beadon, of Taunton, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Beadon, of Kibbeer Lodge, Pitminster.

Mr. William Woodland, banker, of Bridgewater, to Miss Dodd, of Pawlett.

*Died.*] At Wells, Mrs. Brock, relict of the late John Brock, esq.

At Bath, in the Vineyards, 86, Grenada, the wife of J. S. Lawton, esq.

Suddenly, 57, Mrs. Cooke, of Hereford, in Gay-street, Colonel Nash.

At Walcott, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Silcock.—In Belmont-row, Eliz. Lady Napier, widow of Sir Gerard Napier.—In Cottage-Crescent, Mrs. Eames.—In New King-street, Mrs. Sharpe.—82, Mrs. Dawson.—In Weston-lane, 79, Mr. S. Sainsbury.—The Rev. Edward Thelivall, late of Burlington-street.

At Stafford, 59, Richard Downward, esq. of Green-Park-place.—22, James, third son of Mr. John Ayliffe.—77, Mr. James Filer, of the weighing-engine.—Mr. James Lockstone.—William Gordon, of St. James's parish, in his 102d year.

At Prospect Cottage, 58, Mr. William Smith, brandy merchant.—C. C. Miner, merchant, of Bridgewater, 69.—Mrs. Dacres, of Marlborough-buildings.

At Taunton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Tolbort, wife of Mr. E. Tolbort.—Mr. Emanuel Philpot, attorney-at-law.

At Wimborne, 73, Mr. George Oakley.

#### DORSET.

On the last day allowed by the order in council for the free importation of live stock, great quantities were brought into Weymouth, one vessel landed 148 sheep, 16 cows, and 10 calves, which were sold at two-thirds of the English prices.

*Married.*] At Wiveliscombe, Mr. J. W. Newton, to Miss Field.

At Wimborne Minster, Mr. T. Abraham, to Miss Mary Belben.

At Beaminster, James Thomas Benedictus Notley, esq. of Tienlett-honse, to Rachel, daughter of the late William Clarke, esq.

At Rampisham, Mr. Dawe, to Miss E. Brooke.

Mr. W. Miles, of West Orchard, to Miss Elizabeth Good.

C. Spierner, esq. of Henbury House, to Amy, eldest daughter of George Garland, esq.

At Sherborne, Mr. William Parsons, to Miss Thorne.

Mr. Biles, of Fordington, to Miss Ricketts, of Dorchester.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, in an advanced age, Mr. Richard Wallis.

At Henstridge, 95, Mrs. Mary Harford.

At Nether Compton, Mr. Russell.

At Storbome, Mrs. Sherring, wife of Mr. S. Sherring, silver-smith.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Measures are adopting to render Plymouth an entrepôt of commerce, as well as a royal dock-yard. At a public meeting, some eloquent and able speeches were made by Lord Boringdon, Messrs. Hawker, Lockyer, Canning, Forsyth, Slade, Burnell, Sallau, and Rawle, and a series of resolutions were passed. It is a probable consequence of these measures, that 200,000l. worth of foreign produce, consumed in and near Plymouth, will in future be imported directly, instead of passing through London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

*Married.*]

*Married.*] Mr. George Cox, sen. to Mrs. Thomazin Jarvis, both of Exeter.

The Rev. M. E. Sloper, of Honiton, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of W. Blatch, esq. of West Cholderton, Wilts.

At New Church, Mr. William Gray, printer, of Stonehouse, to Miss F. Gliddon. At Stoke Church, Archibald Cameron, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Stanbury, of Plymouth Dock.

Thomas Stafford, esq. to Miss Ann Elliott, of Exeter.

At Maker Church, Captain Maurice, R. N. to Miss Sarah Lyne.

At Mortonhamstead, the Rev. C. Humphrys, rector of Egypt and master of the free-school at Moreton, to Miss Newcombe.

At Morchard Bishop, Mr. William Rowe, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett.

Mr. Anderson, surgeon, to Miss Mary Bignell, of George-street Dock.

*Died.*] At Plymouth, Mrs. Rawle, of George-street.

At Dawlish, Miss Georgiana Bampfylde, youngest daughter of the late Sir Richard Bampfylde, bart.

At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Sampson.—79, Mrs. Frances Kent.—Mrs. Buckland, linen-draper, Fore street.

At Sandwell, 60, Thomas Lear, esq. His delight was in doing good, feeding the poor, and making his friends happy.

William Harris, esq. 84, of Park, Crediton, in whom the poor have lost a sincere friend and most liberal benefactor.

Mrs. Pidsley, widow of the late John Pidsley, esq. of Roydon House, Kingsteinton.

In St. Aubin-street Dock, Dr. Prynn, an eminent physician, president of the Dock Literary and Philosophical Society.

Mr. Thomas Trood, of Exminster, 85. —Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. Norton.

64, Mr. Peter Colston, of Dittisham, near Dartmouth.

At Camelford, Mr. William King, surgeon, sitting at tea with his family, he fell out of his chair and expired.

At Compton, near Plymouth, 76, Mrs. Hancock, relict of John Crossman, esq. and of Robert Hancock.

At Mount Pleasant, Dartmouth, Henry Duncan, esq. 75.

At Moor-Town, near Tavistock, John Ridout, esq.

At Sandwell, Thomas Lear, esq. 60, distinguished for every social virtue.

Mrs. Chave, wife of the Rev. E. Chave, M.A. of Exeter.—Mrs. Pidsley, widow of the late John Pidsley, esq. of Rydon-house, Kingsteinton.

#### CORNWALL.

The Cornwall Geological Society had its first anniversary meeting at Penzance, on the 20th ult. Some valuable papers, connected with the object of the institution, were read. Lord De Dunstanville, as chairman, addressed the meeting in a speech

of some length. A valuable cabinet and library have been provided for the society, which promises to become an important auxiliary in the enlargement of the objects, and the promotion of the interests of science.

*Married.*] Mr. Singleton, of Penzance, to Miss Ann Gummer, of Allington.

Mr. Smith, surgeon, R. N. to Miss Esery, of Launceston.

The Rev. Mr. Veale, of Trevealer, near Penzance, to Frances, only daughter of the Rev. R. Gervis Grills, of Helston.

At St. Ives, F. P. Wallis, esq. to Miss L. Nance.

Mr. Hornblower, of Truro, to Miss Carthew, daughter of the late E. Carthew, esq. of Truro.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. Pawson, 67, of the New Inn.

At Trevithen in Gerrans, Mr. Edward Cregoe, 33.—Capt. John Tregelles, of St. Agnes.—Mrs. Bridget Quick, of St. Ives.—Mrs. T. Penaluna, of Sithney, near Helston.—Mr. John Mitchell, Marazion, 43.

At Withiel, Miss Gertrude Cole, daughter of John Cole, esq.

At Brook-House, the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart. of Treloarwarren. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At Wrexham, Mr. William Jones, of Llewynegri, near Mold, to Miss Jane Peters, youngest daughter of Mrs. Peters, of Gwemyngang, Brymbo, Denbighshire.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Newry, 23d September, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Andrew Aikin, esq. and youngest daughter of the Rev. Edm. Dana, of Shrewsbury.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Chumbeley, Lower Canada, North America, 21, Lieutenant George Furnivall, of the Royal Marine Artillery; third son of Mr. F. surgeon, of Dean street, Soho-square. His bereaved parents and sorrowing friends have to lament the early death of this promising youth.

At Paris, M. Parmentier, the French chemist, and whose name has so frequently occurred in our pages, and an indefatigable contributor to the *Annales de Chimie*.

On his passage from Coimbra for Santander, the Rev. Thomas Williams, late vicar of Weybread, in the county of Suffolk, and one of the chaplains to the forces.

On board the Marley Indianman, on his passage to England, 25, Lieut. George Bays, of the 25th native infantry, Honourable East India Company's service, and third son of George B. esq. of Ashcorns, near Lewes, Sussex.

At Nussun, New Providence, in his 75th year, Alexander Begbie, esq. D. A. commissary-general to the forces stationed there.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 263.] JANUARY 1, 1815.

[6 of Vol. 38]

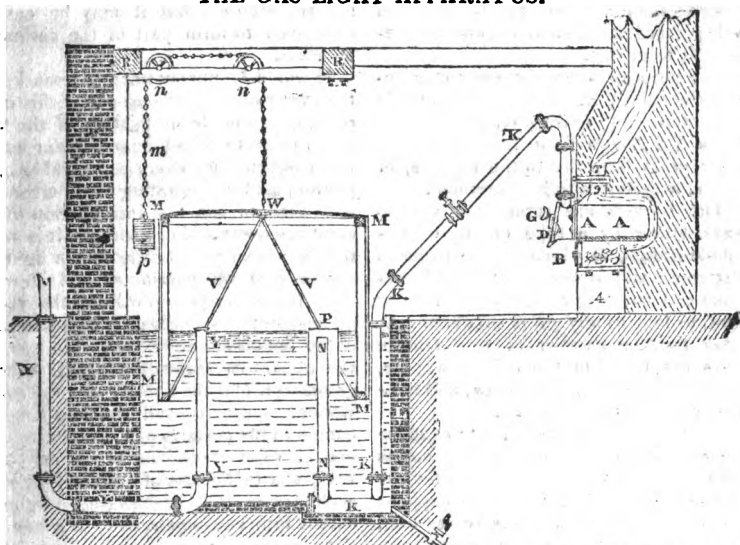
When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**T**HE attention of the public being properly directed to the system of lighting our streets, roads, and houses, by a nearer approach to the principle of inflammability, than is afforded by the compound substances of oil and tallow, we comply with the wishes of many

correspondents, and with the anxious curiosity of the public at large, in giving place to an account of a simple Gas Apparatus, as they have been and may be constructed to light a manufactory, a public edifice, a village, or a small neighbourhood.

## THE GAS LIGHT APPARATUS.



The structure of the Gas Apparatus will be readily understood from the above diagram. It represents a section of the whole through its centre.

A A is an iron retort, about three feet long, and two feet diameter, open at the end B, to which is screwed by means of a flaunch, a door-piece; to this the door D is applied, and is shut close by a screw G, applied in the centre.

The coals to produce the gas are shut up in the retort, and the whole is heated to redness by a fire applied underneath it, upon the grate 4, the retort being placed in a sort of oven or furnace, so that the heat surrounds every part of it, except the mouth B, or part at which the coals are introduced.

Around is the space of this oven, and 9 is the flue leading from it to the chimney.

ne, the aperture of which is regulated by the little damper r.

Under A A is a plate of cast iron, preserving the retort from being injured by the intensity of the fire underneath it, and causing it to be heated more uniformly.

K K represents the cast iron pipe, which conveys all the volatile products of the coal to the refrigeratory of cast iron k, in which the tar, &c. extracted from the coal is deposited, and from whence they can be drawn off by means of the copper pipe at l.

N is a pipe which conveys the gas from the vessel k, to the top of the cylindrical vessel or receiver P, this receiver is air-tight at the top, and consequently the gas displaces the water in the vessel P, to a level with the small holes

S P made

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made round its inferior edges, where the gas is suffered to escape, and rises in bubbles through the water of the well into the receptacle or gasometer M, M, M, M.

This gasometer is made of wrought-iron plates, and is capable of rising as in the figure, or of sinking down nearly to a level with the top of the well, which contains the water, when it will consequently be nearly filled with water; but it rises gradually as the elastic gas enters it from the pipe N, and displaces the water; the weights *p*, suspended over pulleys *n*, by the chain M, *m*, *n*, *n*, W. keep it steady and balance it.

There are two sets of iron stays, or arms, shewn at V, V, to strengthen the gasometer within side.

The seams of the gasometer are luted to make them air tight, and the whole is well painted inside and outside to preserve it from rust.

The pure gas from the gasometer enters the tube Y at the small holes made in its top, and passing on through the tubes Y, Y, Y and Y, it is conveyed by other pipes from this to the burners, or lamps, where it is to be consumed.

The burners are formed in various ways, either by a tube ending with a simple orifice, at which the gas issues in a stream; and, if once lighted, will continue to burn with a steady and regular light, as long as any gas is supplied. At other times a number of very minute holes are made in the end of a pipe, which form as many *jets de feu*, and have a very brilliant appearance.

The use of the gasometer, is to equalize the emission of the gas, which comes from the retort more quickly at some times than at others. When this happens the vessel rises up to receive it, and, when the stream from the retort diminishes, the weight of the gasometer expels its contents, for the balance-weight *ff*, should not be quite so heavy as the gasometer, in order that a suitable pressure may be exerted to force the gas out at the burners with a proper jet. The gasometer of the original Company, in Westminster, has a capacity of 15,000 feet: the Blackfriars Company have two of 8000 feet.

The remains which are found in the retort after the process is finished, consist of most excellent coke, which in value, for culinary fires, or manufactories, returns a considerable portion of the whole expences.

When the retort cools, the vessel P contains a sufficient quantity of gas to supply any absorption which takes place, without raising the water in the retort.

The erection of an apparatus, such as is represented above, will cost from 100*l*. to 150*l*.; and if its gasometer is 5 feet diameter, by 7 feet high, it will contain a sufficient quantity of gas, at 4 cubic feet per light, per hour, to give 40 hours light to a brilliant Argand lamp, or 8 hours to 8 lamps, equal in intensity to 160 common street oil lamps.

Such a gasometer will be filled by the distillation in the retort of about half a bushel, or a quarter of a hundred weight, of coals.

It is usual, and for in-door lights it is necessary, to pass the gas after it leaves the deposit vessel, before it reaches the gasometer, through a vessel of lime-water, so as to deprive it of all bituminous and sulphureous smell. This is not represented, but it may be easily conceived to form part of the communication.

It would be unnecessary to remark on the safety and innocuousness of this apparatus and mode of lighting, if the bigoted enemies of all improvement were not conjuring up every conceivable objection, and exaggerating every error of ignorance in the first introduction of a great discovery. For example, it is said that a workman recently took a lighted candle into the gasometer and blew it up. But every person will feel that such an accident was a necessary consequence of so inconsiderate an act. No use of the apparatus requires a candle in the gasometer, and the lighting of a fire on a wooden staircase, and the applying a candle to the curtains of a drawing-room, are as valid objections to our culinary fires, and to the use of candles, as any such act as that of carrying a lighted candle into a gasometer is to the use of pure gas in lighting our streets and houses.

Most of that enlightened class of manufacturers called machinists will undertake to construct this species of apparatus; but a reference to Messrs. GRANT, HARRIS, and KNIGHT, of Blackfriars, London, will afford the most certain resources to public bodies, and others, who are disposed to introduce this mode of illumination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM led, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to make a few observations on the present degenerated state of the gold and silver coin in circulation in this country, and to endeavour to point out the benefits that might result to the public by effecting a new coinage—

a measure

a measure that could not be adopted at a more propitious period than the present; and, unless this, or some other salutary measure, is adopted by government, there is no prospect of guineas coming into circulation again.

To effect a new coinage upon the principle of the table subjoined, would be attended with many important advantages to the public—such as causing the hidden treasures to leave their dark and obscure retreat, and boldly come forward in the aid of the public service—establishing a general, useful, and extensive circulation of specie—reducing the number of country bank notes, the extensive circulation of which, and the numerous failures in that branch, are become a most notorious and alarming public evil—increasing public credit—placing the coins on a comparative equality of currency—a saving to the public over and above the expence attendant on a new coinage being effected—besides many other advantages, which may be unnecessary here to enumerate.

However, what has been already hinted, it is presumed, will be sufficient to prove the importance and advantages in such a measure. The disproportion and inequality of gold and silver coins—the vast quantities that are now in a state of concealment, under the impression of its increased value—and the scarcity and inconvenience that have been felt in consequence, calls aloud for some alteration therein. The circulation of Bank-tokens has had a very beneficial effect, by partially remedying the want of change, although many insinuations have been levelled against them; they can,

however, have no connection with the legal currency of the realm, or with a new coinage; but, as soon as people are tired of them, they may send them to their lawful home, which, however, their general use will preclude under all circumstances.

The necessary means, it should seem, to be used to effect a new coinage, fraught with the advantages before-mentioned, would be for government to purchase and call in the existing gold and silver coins, (except Bank-tokens) within a limited time, after which they should be no longer legal, and impose a penalty on all such as should thereafter retain, negotiate, or dispose of any such gold or silver. This measure might, perhaps, be considered too rigid by boarders, but the exigency of the case fully warrants it. That gold and silver, like all other commodities, are arrived at a standard of increased value, is beyond a doubt: independent of this, it would be highly beneficial to the public, that the circulating value of coin should be materially less than the intrinsic value, which would effectually remedy those mischiefs that have happened, by converting them to various illegal purposes: hence it follows, that it is the redundancy of specie, and not the intrinsic value. If government effects a new coinage upon the principle of a reduction of one-third of the intrinsic value, and a free and extensive circulation follows, every possible end will be answered; but, in order to shew that a new coinage may be effected upon a more moderate scale, I beg to submit the following table:—

## Circulating Value.

L. s. d.

0 0 6 deficiency in value about 3d. .... 0 0 3  
 0 1 0 ditto about 3d. .... 0 0 9

0 2 6 may be increased to ..... 0 3 0  
 0 5 6 ditto ditto ..... 0 6 0  
 0 7 0 ditto ditto ..... 0 8 0  
 0 10 8 may be increased to ..... 0 12 6  
 1 1 0 ditto ditto ..... 1 5 0

2 8 0

## New Coinage.

L. s. d.

0 0 3  
 0 0 9

0 3 0  
 0 6 0  
 0 8 0  
 0 12 6  
 1 5 0

2 15 6

## Proposed Coins.

L. s. d.

Silver 0 0 9  
 0 1 0  
 0 1 6

0 3 0  
 0 6 0  
 Gold 0 12 6  
 1 5 0

By the above simple and easy table, I have endeavoured to elucidate the point, from which it will appear that a much more efficacious measure may be resorted to in calling in the present coins, than that of compelling the respective holders to bear the loss according to the deficiency. From which it will also appear that the profit or increase will be nearly equal to 14l. per cent. which will be more than adequate to the expence of a new coinage; and,

if so, what there might be to spare would be thankfully received by the commissioners for managing the sinking fund, towards discharging the national debt.

Brighton,  
 December 8, 1814.

F. RAYNER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
 YOUR correspondent, Mr. Dick, attributes the effects which have been

been produced by imbibing the effluvia from fresh earth, to oxygen. That the effects might be produced by the absorption of oxygen, I am by no means prepared to disprove; but how oxygen can be useful in consumptions, is wholly out of my power to conceive. Any person who has been in the habit of watching minutely the progress of that flattering, but almost always fatal, disorder, must have discovered that the exhibition of stimulants of any kind can with difficulty be borne. The pulse is commonly from 90 to 120 in a minute; and, unless our physiologists have made a great mistake, that which accelerates the motion of the blood must be a mischievous thing indeed: oxygen will, in all probability, do so—*ergo*, oxygen is inadmissible. This is, I believe, the theory of the disease; but it must be admitted, that a contrary practice has not succeeded; nor have the numerous experiments made by the late Dr. Beddoes, as far as I have learnt, pointed out a more effectual mode of treatment; so that even now phthisis is one of the *opprobria medicorum*. Dr. Beddoes was led to his experiments from a variety of considerations, most of which seemed to flash upon his ingenious mind with the impulse of complete conviction, in consequence of the recent discoveries which had been made in the beautiful science of chemistry. But alas! the light seems again vanished, and we are left once more to wander in the dark. However, we must not despair: if an abstraction of oxygen from the air, inhaled by consumptive patients, or if other modified gases have not had any permanently good effect, there remain yet to us many powerful agents, which it is assuredly worth our while to try. The observations of Dr. Buxton are valuable, and teem with hope; and we may look forward, I think, with well-grounded expectation, that some relief will yet be found for those patients who have the deplorable misfortune to labour under one of the most heart-rending complaints to which the human frame can possibly be subjected.

Living, as I do here, in a flat and marshy country, where agues have been, some years past, exceedingly rife; although now, I am happy to say, by no means so common as they were, owing probably to our being so much better drained—we ought, according to the received theory of an atmosphere deficient in oxygen, to have none, or but

few, consumptive cases amongst us;\* but, alas! they are certainly as common here as in more elevated and dry districts, which would lead us to conclude that the air has very little influence on the disease.

Before I close these observations I would say, that of three consumptive patients whom I have known intimately, and who all ultimately fell victims to the disease, two had swellings upon the back of the hand as big as a pigeon's egg; and the other, my own daughter, had a considerable tumor on the muscular part of the arm, between the wrist and the elbow, which, after many months of occasional friction by the hand, was nearly dispersed; but, in a few months afterwards, a vessel became ruptured in the lungs, she discharged nearly, at once, a pint of blood, and a fatal hectic supervened, which destroyed her in about eight weeks: that these cases were all scrophulous I can scarcely have any doubt.

JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Nov. 7, 1814.

P.S. Your readers will oblige me by correcting the following *errata* in my *Somerset Vocabulary*, page 332, for *more* read *more*, a root; for *want* read *wont*, a mole.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, on my presenting him, a few years ago, with a copy of the tenth edition of my *Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World*, observed, that, as all parties seemed now to acknowledge the impartiality and utility of the work, one thing only is wanting to complete its popularity with the religious public, and that is, to get some wicked unprincipled scribbler to pour forth a torrent of abuse on the work and its author! This, Mr. Editor, has been at length done, much to my satisfaction, in the last number of the *Eclectic Review*, and I cannot suppress my acknowledgment of gratitude. These honest Calvinists, however, have thought it necessary, for the ease of their consciences, to preface their article with this general confession—*wrangling from them by the omnipotent energy of Truth*—“Perhaps a work which has reached its thirteenth edition, and of which about

\* See “*Beddoes on Calculus, Sea-Scurvy, Consumption, &c.* 8vo. 1793,” *passim*; and a Letter in the same work from the Rev. C. Leslie, beginning “*Cum a me, vir crudelitissime,*” ad finem.

oria

one hundred thousand copies have been printed, has little either to fear from our censure, or to hope from our commendation."

J. EVANS.

Islington, Nov. 10, 1814.

*For the Monthly Magazine.  
Telescopic Comet.*

**I** TROUBLE you with a short account of a celestial object which I venture to set down as a Comet.

I saw it as underneath,

Nov. 13	Pol. Dis. 65° ±
16	R. A. 105 ±
17	
21	

Its position is near the Lyre of Castor, in the constellation Gemini.

*Appearance.*—Faint, nebulous, unevenly diffused, defined about 12 or 15' in diameter, or more. It appeared to increase in brightness; and was well seen twice, for some few seconds each time, in that very cloudy and hazy night of the 21st.

Since that, there has been no opportunity till the 30th of November and the 1st of December. It was seen on neither; though on the latter the Moon was absent, and the neighbouring stars, even telescopic, very well seen.

There is no considerable nebula near that position, which is not very easily resolvable.

It appeared to have a very slow motion northward in declination, and advancing on right ascension; but too little to determine its path.

Place in Eclipt.  $\odot$  16°  $\frac{1}{2}$  ±

These elements are too scanty. It may become more conspicuous if approaching its perihelion; the earth being in that part of her orbit, which was within about 50° of the Comet.

It might be conjectured to be the Comet of 1757, which was seen in very nearly the same place in advancing towards Cancer and Leo.

I send you the places of the *Ceres* or *Piazzi* for next month, extracted from FRENCH'S Evening Amusements, where they are to be found for the whole of the coming year, 1815.

	Geocentric Long.	Lat.	Path of Merid.
	S. D. M.	D. M.	H. M.
1815.			
Jan. 1. II, or 2	15 32	1 18	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.	2 14 13	1 31	
17.	2 13 22	1 55	9 45
25.	2 12 56	2 19	

The position is favourable, being on the same side with the Earth in her orbit, and about a sign backward, and consequently being so much nearer to us, and almost in opposition to the Sun,

Near the stars 10 and 179 of *Taurus*, the latter of which she passes on the 18th, 44' S.

*Malta.*

As to Malta, I apprehend the fact is that the peace was broken because France would not consent to regard an article as inserted, which we said we ought to have inserted, as to the different nations in that island, with reference to their vote and ascendancy respecting the Order of Malta.

CAPEL LOFFT.

I observe but two Errata in my last published paper.—P. 415, 15 and 40 should have been marked as minutes of a degree —15'—40'.—"Nearly" should have been "usually."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

312,

**G**RAIN being the most essential article of human food, every thing respecting it is important. Much discussion has lately taken place respecting the propriety of admitting a free importation of this most important article from other countries who have a considerable surplus of it: and the reason assigned against it is, that it would reduce the price of grain in this country so low, that the farmers cannot afford to sell it at the same prices, while they pay the present advanced rents and expenses. Although it has been found, by sad experience, and that within a very few years, that the variations of climate in this country render the crops of grain precarious, whereby we were very near a famine: yet this is not a sufficient reason, with certain persons, to allow of grain being brought from other countries to be consumed here, unless the article bears so great a price as to be very oppressive to the greater part of the nation, and especially the labouring poor, while it benefits only a small part of the community. If it be urged, that the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the labourer, who, by their industry, can earn little more than bread, therefore ought to have it as cheap as possible, a cry is immediately raised, "What will become of the landed interest?" To hear some persons speak of this landed interest, it might be supposed, that were not their interest to be sought in preference to that of the greater part of the community, there might be some danger of their packing up their lands and carrying them away upon their backs, so as not to leave the rest of the community any land to grow corn for their support; or that they were a kind of sylvan deities, or demi-gods, who have

have such a powerful influence over the fields and elements, that, without their benign influence, we should not have a blade of grass, or an ear of corn; and we must dread offending them, lest they should slight all the fruits of the earth. Now, Sir, I am one of those infidels who believe, that, if they one and all took their departure, the land would not bear a stalk the less: why then they are to be enriched at the expence of all the rest of the nation, is a problem I have never yet heard solved.

Suppose one thousand people went to some newly-discovered island; and of this number twenty claimed a right to the land, which they let out to one hundred farmers at a certain rent, and it should appear that the farmer could not pay his rent unless provisions were at a certain price, and that these settlers could purchase them at half the price from some neighbouring island or country, and these twenty land-owners should prevent the rest of the settlers from purchasing provisions, except from their tenants, and at such prices as they chose to fix: would this be just?

Great pains have been taken lately to estimate what price wheat and other grain ought to bear, to enable the farmer to pay his present rent: the sweat of his brow has been weighed to a nicety in the scales of calculation, to find out how much he can bear; and, when he can bear no more, the manufacturer, the labourer, the mechanic, and the tradesman, must bear the rest. The farmer must be supported, that he may pay his rent: but I hear nothing of the landed interest lowering their rents, that they may bear some share of the public burthen; although, in many cases, they have increased their rent fourfold, from fifteen shillings to three pounds per acre: to talk of such a thing seems, by some persons, to be no less than sacrilege.

I confess I cannot help feeling indignant at the language that has been used by certain persons. Because certain poor men were obliged, during the very high price of corn, to make extraordinary exertions, and work extraordinary hours, to get bread for their families: but since, through the kindness of Providence, in sending a most abundant harvest, the price of bread has been somewhat reduced, these poor creatures have been enabled to obtain it, though they, in some measure, relax from their excessive labour; they are now taxed with idleness because they earn their bread somewhat easier. It is a pity but such Egyptian task-masters knew

what it was to labour hard to find bread for a large family.

A highly-respected friend of mine has endeavoured to prove, that lowering the rent of land would very little affect the price of grain: he says, if land were lowered 10s. per acre, calculating the average produce of wheat at 25 bushels per acre, it would not be more than 5d. per bushel.—Granted. But, if the land-owner enables the tenant to grow wheat 5d. per bushel lower, and the labourer, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, and every other artificer and tradesman, works for the farmer so much lower than he now can do, (by paying so high for provisions) as equals 5d. per bushel for each of them, how many five pences per bushel may the farmer afford to sell his grain lower? I do not contend that the landed interest ought to bear all the burthen; but, as they have been enriched by the high price of provisions more than any other class of the community, they surely ought to bear as great a share in lowering the price of provisions as others bear.

Let us now consider how this great increase in the price of provisions first happened:—That the crop of grain fell short in the year 1800, is too well known to say any thing to prove it; but that it fell so short as to have occasioned wheat to rise from 8s. to 24s. per bushel, and other grain in proportion, there could be no reason whatever. The writer of this was informed by a considerable Lancashire farmer, that from what he knew of the crops of that year, wherever he had been, the farmer would have had a very fair profit if oatmeal was sold at 2l. per load of 240lbs. while, at that very time, it was selling at 6l. per load. It could not be said, at that time, that the farmer could not afford it lower, owing to the high price of labour it cost him in tillage, for the advance in wages had not taken place, nor until some time after: and, on the same calculation wheat, if sold at 8s. or 9s. per bushel, would have paid the farmer a fair profit; when, shame to tell, it was raised to 24s. per bushel. And what occasioned this? The narrow-minded policy of the landed interest, who are ever jealous of the poor having bread too cheap; they do all they can by prohibitory duties to keep grain from being imported until the moment famine stares us in the face.

Suppose, in the present year, the grain had been damaged in the field, so that not half a crop had been fit for use, and we had no store of old corn; what



what had been the situation of the country? We are at war with America, and could have received no supply from thence; and, had the ports been open in the month of October for grain to be imported, very little could have been procured from the Baltic until the next spring; and what must become of us in the mean time, if, with hardly half-a-year's supply of grain, we must have remained until May next, or perhaps longer, before a supply could have been had: yet, notwithstanding the possibility of such an event, no care was to be taken, nor even allowed to be taken, to prevent it; but every obstacle was cast in the way of it. From whence it appears, that bringing the nation to a state of starvation is a less evil than reducing the rents of the landed interest. Had there been care taken to have such a supply of corn in the nation, that, in case of a bad harvest, it might have been sold at such prices as to have allowed the farmer a fair profit, and yet not have let it be raised to the extravagant prices it has sometimes been at; how enormous would have been the difference in the expences of the late war. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that the expences of the war were doubled by it, and hundreds of millions added thereby to the national debt.

There is another matter worthy of our consideration: some contend that the landed interest pay a property-tax for the land—Granted. But, do not all ranks pay the property-tax? How different is the case between the proprietor of land and the person who lends money to government, or on mortgage. The person who has money in the funds pays 40 per cent. duty upon his interest, and the land-owner pays no more. But, while the monied man has had, for the last twenty years, his money in the funds, his capital has not increased even in nominal value, while the property of the landed interest has doubled in value: and, were the person who lent his money to government twenty years since, to sell out his stock now, it would not fetch, in guineas, (nor even nominally in Bank-notes) what he originally paid; and, were he to lay it out in provisions, or the various necessaries and comforts of life, it would not purchase more than one half what it would when he lent his money. Why then is the property of the landed interest to be doubled, while that of the monied man is to be depreciated? Had a person, twenty years since, borrowed money to lay out in

land, he would have doubled his capital; while to the person lending the money, the value would have been proportionably depreciated.

Much has lately been said in favor of a general inclosure bill, as the means of promoting the growth of corn. In many instances, those stubborn evidences—*facts*, prove the contrary. Inclosing those lands that lie waste, would be attended with considerable advantage; but, where the land is cultivated in uninclosed fields, there is less corn grown when they become inclosed. The writer of this knows this to be a fact, in several places where inclosures have taken place within his memory, that there is not one-fourth of the land sowed with grain now that there was before the fields were inclosed.

While provisions keep their present prices, the wages of labourers, handicrafts, and manufacturers, cannot be lowered; but, as our commerce so much depends upon our goods being manufactured so low as to be able to undersell every other nation, it is of the utmost importance that every thing should be done to lower them, that we may be able to sell our manufactured goods on the best possible terms in foreign markets; for, whenever another nation can make them lower for their own consumption, or buy them cheaper of some other nation, our trade is at an end. If our manufactures fail, what is to become of the poor; and, if they have not employment, how are they to purchase bread? If the master-manufacturer is obliged to sell his goods lower, how can the journeyman be paid sufficient for his labour to purchase food? If he cannot obtain that, he must emigrate or starve; and who, then, is to consume the produce of the country?

That the interests of the land-owner and the manufacturer are connected, cannot be denied; but, that the latter can do better without the former, than the former without the latter, I think is evident. When it is considered, that, if a manufacturer or merchant cannot find work, or be paid sufficiently for his labour, he can emigrate;—not so the land-owner, if he leaves his land, he leaves his all. It was this principle that established several manufactories first in England: when men were persecuted for their religion, they fled to England for safety and protection, and brought their arts with them; and, whenever persecution, or want of bread, renders it necessary, men will remove again: and

and one of the greatest evils this nation can sustain is, the loss of our artizans and manufacturers, as they carry with them those arts which have raised this country to its present pitch of glory.

To conclude—While our merchants can find markets that will take off our manufactures, at such prices as will enable the manufacturer to pay the present high prices of labour, then the labourer, mechanic, and journeyman-manufacturer, can afford to pay the present prices for provision; but, if we are undersold in foreign markets, and goods must be made for less wages, then the prices of provisions must be lowered, or our trade is at an end. To attempt, therefore, by any Act of Parliament, to fix a price upon grain, is as vain as to attempt thereby to regulate the winds, or fix the height of the tides, unless they can also make other nations take our goods at such prices as we shall be pleased to fix upon them. J. K.

Liverpool, November 7, 1814.

### Ancient Manners.

#### No. III.

##### XII. TRENCHERS.

**W**OODEN platters and ashen cups were once common; pewter plates were too costly, at that time, to be generally used.

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, (tom. x. p. 470.) is a licence granted, in 1430, for a ship to carry certain commodities for the express use of the King of Scotland, among which are mentioned, a supply of pewter dishes and wooden trenchers; "Octo duodenis vasorum de pœuter, mille et ducentis *Cyphis lignis*."

From the Northumberland Household Book, it appears, that, at the beginning of the sixteenth century they were common even to the tables of the first nobility. The price of purchase at that time, A.D. 1512, was a halfpenny each.

On the books of the Stationers' Company, so late as 1554, is the following entry:—

"Item, payd for x. dosyn of trenchers, xxid."

They continued common much longer in public societies, particularly in Inns of Court and Colleges, than in private houses; and, according to one of the commentators on Shakespeare, are still retained at Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Cole, in one of his manuscripts preserved in the British Museum, says, "The use of trenchers of wood is now, I believe, utterly exploded in the University of Cambridge. When I was first admitted, they used them in many Col-

leges, and in St. John's College they dined at eleven. Forty years has made an amazing difference in the fashions and principles of the place."

In the *Parentalia*, p. 33, it is remarked of Bishop Wren, that, in the greatest affluence of plenty and prosperity, he practised the severest mortification, drinking no wine, and eating always on a wooden trencher.

Among Madox's Manuscripts, (MS. Brit. Mus. Donat. 4605, num. 116.) is a copy of a deed, "*de Fraxinis pro Ciphis pro Hospitio Regis providendis*, 8 Hen. VI."

##### XIII. PILGRIMS.

There was a regular service for hallowing the pilgrim's wallet and staff. It was briefly as follows:—After rehearsing certain psalms and prayers over the pilgrim lying flat before the altar, he rose up. Then the wallet was blessed by sprinkling with holy water, and tied round the pilgrim's neck, with a due admonition as to its use from the priest. The same ceremony nearly with the staff.

If the pilgrim was going to Jerusalem, he received a hallowed cross, and also a vestment marked with a cross.—See the *Manuale Eccl. Sarisb.* 4to. 1554.

##### XIV. WINES.

The "Booke of Carvyng," imprinted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, though evidently written at an earlier period, contains the following "names of wines," as then in use:—

"Red wine, white wine, Claret wine, Osey, Capricke, Campolet, Rennish wine, Malmesey, Bastard, Tyre, Rumney, Muscadell, Clary, Raspis, Vernage, Cut, Piment, and Ipocras."

An Anglo-Norman Wassel song, among the Royal Manuscripts in the British Museum, (16 E. viii.) affords, in one stanza, "a stubborn fact against the opinion of those who maintain that wine was not made in England."

"NOEL beyt bien li vin Engleis  
E li Gascoin et li Franceys  
E l'Angevin:

NOEL fait beivre son voisin  
Si quil se dort, le chief enclin,  
Sovent le jour

Deu doint a tuz cels."

See Douce's *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. ii. p. 216, 218.

##### XV. GIRDLES.

In the work just mentioned, Aubrey says, "It was accounted, before the Civil Wars, a very undecent and dissolute thing for a man to goe without his girdle. In so much that 'twas a proverbe, 'Ungirt and unblested.'"

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTINUATION OF MR. TAYLOR'S DISCOURSE ON PROSPECT PAINTING.

LET us now consider the work of the prospect-painter as a nucleus of association. Probably the view of natural scenery delights not only man but other animals. Mules are often seen to stop in alpine paths, and to gaze from the precipices, as if pleased to contemplate the stream glittering adown a long and grassy vale, terminated by the village of their home. They may associate with such points of view ideas of welcome waters, sweet grass, and snug repose. Birds have been supposed to choose nests, as gentlemen build cottages, where it is pleasant as well as convenient to dwell. The Dutch attribute to the stork, and Shakespeare to the martlet, a taste for the temple, as if attached by the height of the prospect-tower. In the human species the impression which scenery makes is more or less felt by all. Among huge masses of overhanging rocks, down which plunges the cataract, who does not feel awe? A consciousness of the presence of a superior Power, in whose hand we are but as dust on the balance, seems to depress the soul. So again during the widely-lowering gloom of a thunder-storm, or the swell of a boisterous ocean.

A sunshiny meadow, dotted with trees, traversed by a sparkling brook, inspires a serene and cheerful feeling. The aspect of the Louvre, the grandest among the palaces of sovereigns, and the depository of all that literature and art have produced of excellent, fills the mind with interesting contemplations. And all these objects represented in painting produce analogous feelings.

"The beauty of landscapes," says our fellow-citizen,\* "arises from the ideas of peace, of health, of rural happiness, of pleasing solitude, of simple manners, of classical imagery, connected with the groupes of trees, with the lawns, and fields, and water, which enter into their composition. Of this every one will be convinced from observing the various, but equally pleasant, ideas, associated with the scenes of nature in the mind of Milton, and which he has so admirably assorted and connected with these scenes, as viewed by the gay or melancholy man.

"When the poet describes the landscape as beautiful to the cheerful mind, he associates with it the sprightly notes

of the lark, the hounds and horn, the rising sun, the song of the shepherd, the frolics of the rustic labourer, and his simple but joyous repast, the sound of the merry bells, and the dances of the youths and maids on a sunshine holiday.

"When a similar scene of nature is to be made beautiful to the pensive mind, he pitches upon another class of associations—the plaintive notes of the nightingale, the gloom of moonlight, the sound of the distant curfew

Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen roar,  
the rushing blast, and its hollow murmur, the shades of the grove, strange mysterious music, the unseen genius of the wood."

It is obvious that in both these cases the beauty of the scenes of nature depends entirely upon the circumstances associated with them, and that it was even necessary for the poet to associate different circumstances with them, as they were to be rendered pleasing to the gay, or to the pensive, man; the ideas which made them beautiful to the former would have made them disgusting to the latter.

Diderot bears testimony to the effect of this principle in the following comment on a French picture. "I see a tall mountain covered with a dark deep antient forest. I see—I hear pouring down it a roaring torrent, whose waters break against the fragments of a rock. The sun is setting, and turns into diamonds the dripping spray. The waters, after collecting in a broad canal, slide to a mill. —I half see the machine, its wheels white with foam, and between some willows I observe the thatched dwelling of the owner.

"Undoubtedly the forest, which carries back my imagination to the beginning of the world, is a fine thing; undoubtedly the rock, an image of constancy in danger, is a fine thing; and the sparkling spray and the roar of the torrent, which breaks the vast silence of the mountain's shadowy solitude, gives to my soul a mighty shock. But these willows, the thatch, the domestic animals feeding near it;—does this spectacle of utility add nothing to my pleasure?

"How different the sensations of the ordinary and of the cultivated man. The latter will reflect, and behold in the forest-tree the mast which is one day to oppose its lofty head to the storms of ocean; in the entrails of the mountain he will perceive the metal which, in the fiery furnace that awaits it, is perhaps to assume the form of those instruments

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\* Sayer's Disquisitions, p. 14.

which trace the furrows of fertility on the earth, perhaps of those which are to destroy its inhabitants; in the rock he sees in embryo the palaces of kings, and the temples of gods; in the torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts, he traces the formation of rivers, and the sinuous path of commerce, that connecter of nations and distributor of plenty from shore to shore; when perhaps the idea of ocean, the womb and tomb of so much unknown existence, quenches in his plastic soul the voluptuous imagery which was arising of a peopled, united, and happy world."

Let us, however, not forget that there is a wide difference between the ideas which a given picture can, and those which it must, excite. The mind of Diderot in this instance, and that of many a picture-critic, lends ideal appendages personally, but not popularly, probable. The spots known to fame are those which most necessarily excite interesting associated ideas.

It is by a greater command over these associated ideas that the painter sometimes makes a stronger impression than the reality he represents; especially when the included objects have a mixed character. Among the mountains of nature man perhaps has built a public house; and where Enthusiasm was kneeling to adore, she is jostled by the farces of vulgar drunkenness. But the painter, by omitting or concealing those incongruous accidents of the scene, which interfere with the main impression, or by supplying probable accompaniments in unison with this main impression, can often render his delineation more operative on the mind than the view of the scene itself. Herein lies the difficulty and the merit of art. Many landscapes are viewed in nature with feeble admiration, which please highly when represented by the painter: he has singled out the patches of scenery which merited contemplation, but were lost in the mass; and has directed toward them the gaze, by a preference of illumination, by a higher finish, by veiling in smoke, or with the boughs of a tree on the foreground, the uninteresting parts of the prospect, and by giving to the whole that artistical character, that display of power over the mechanism and over the poetry of the art, which superadds to the pleasurable reminiscence of nature an animating idea of human skill and intellect.

The chief care of the painter should always be directed to fix on that which constitutes the inherent, the essential,

the inseparable, character of the scene, and to render all his accessories subordinate to the enforcement of this principal expression. Suppose an artist stationed on the terrace in the close, and about to draw the free-school. He will select, among the passengers, groupes of boys at play, to deck the scene; a satchel will be strown on the foreground, or a cricket-bat holding open a Homer's *Iliad*. He will prefer a morning illumination, as most in unison with youth and hope. If, sitting on the same spot, he were drawing the cathedral, his accessories would all be changed; the boys will disappear, or will be transformed to choristers, with their purple cassocks, in demure procession; auddy western sky, which reminds that the day is far spent, and that the morrow of futurity comes next, will now tinge the old lime-trees; some elderly priest in his canonical robes will be retiring majestically from the sacred doors, and closing that book of offices, whose final words still seem calling us from earth to heaven.

Téniers, when he has drawn a village ale-house, scatters an expression of plenty and unreserved enjoyment over the whole scene. One quaffs his beer, one lights his pipe, one hugs the maid; the very pear-trees in the orchard bend with a heavy crop, and a fat hog is feasting at the foot of them;

Salvator Rosa, when he has copied a rugged summit of the Appennine, is struck with the inhospitable character of the view. His figures are robbers, who are rifling the traveller, and about to throw him down the precipice into the torrent.

Poussin paints an Arcadian landscape, where tufted trees cast their shadows over a soft meadow, which the cascades of a brook interrupt. Serene, elegant, melancholy, is the natural impression of the place. What are the accessories he has chosen! A tomb—the tomb of a young female, as the couchant statue upon it indicates; a friend, or sister perhaps, is showing it to a youth, and asking him about the inscription, *Et in Arcadia ego*. This, "I too (was once) in Arcadia," is a fortunate application of labelling to painting. The epitaph is natural, is tender, is beautiful, and is situate where you expect to find one. And it is so worded as to strengthen every expression of the scene, and to impress at once the beauty of the landscape and its melancholy character.

Ducroix undertook to paint Messina. From the print, which was lately exposed to sale, you may recollect that the uniform port or kay, which consists of an amphitheatre

amphitheatre or crescent of houses architecturally alike, has an effect rather magnificent than picturesque. Ducroix chose the moment of the earthquake. The sea is swelling and dark with the reflection of a volcanic smoke, which overshadows and breaks the mountainous horizon; a vessel is straining in the squall; the lightning is flashing; the central house is rifted; the people are flying; a procession of priests, carrying about the statue of the Virgin, tremble as they approach the temple. Thus the symmetry of the scene is every where broken through; its architectural magnificence is enhanced by the danger; and a highly poetic and interesting feeling is aroused.

The importance of attending to affinity of ideas in a picture, in order that no interdestructive emotions may be excited, is thus enforced by Diderot.

"Almost all painters of ruins exhibit along with their forsaken edifices, fallen columns, and towns in rubbish—a violent wind blowing, a traveller carrying his knapsack and passing on, a woman fatigued with the weight of a child yet passing on, and men cloaked up to the nose riding by. What suggests these accessories? Affinity of ideas. Every thing passes away, man and the dwellings of man.

"Change the sort of edifice in ruin; instead of the town put a mausoleum. The affinity of ideas will now suggest to the artist different accessories. The weary traveller will have laid down his bundle, and be resting with his dog on the steps of the tomb. The woman will be seen sitting to suckle her child. The men will have turned their horses loose to graze, will be stretched on the grass in quiet converse, or asleep, or reading the inscription on the monument. Why? because ruins are a place of peril, but tombs a kind of asylum; because life is a journey, but a tomb the habitation of repose; and man willingly sits down where the ashes of man are at rest. It would be a solecism for the traveller to be trotting past the tomb, or sleeping among the ruins."

Other instances are afforded by Claude Gelée's Morning and Evening of the Roman Empire. From a mountain near Albano, half way between Rome and the coast, both the views are taken. The eastern prospect has the sea in the distance; and the western prospect, Rome. These real landscapes the painter has embellished into allegories of a striking beauty. In the first painting; the morning sun is climbing aloof; the

waves of the eastern sea are sparkling in the ray; a fresh breeze bends toward the land the streamers of a bark, which the arrivals are just drawing upon the shore; the hues of spring cheer the landscape, which is gay with slim and budding trees, interspersed with buildings recently begun; the meadow is mottled with frisky lambs; the brook, full of movement, is unbridged; a groupe in the foreground exhibits the heralds of *Æneas* wooing the young and beautiful Lavinia to become his bride.

In the second painting—an autumnal verdure imbrowns the landscape; of the eternal city, ruined monuments only are prominent; the stupendous aqueduct stretching across the distance is rifted to the bottom, the path of the waters has long been dry, and a bat sallies from the vaulted channel. In the foreground, a triumphal arch catches on its broken cornice the last red rays of a setting and beclouded sun, which vainly indicate the defaced inscription; ivy is climbing up the sculptured front, and hiding at once the record and the monument of glory. Beside a stagnant pool, strown with fallen leaves, under some old decaying trees, sits an artist, to sketch the melancholy scene; but the protruding shades are stretching over his paper, and he too feels that his occupation is at an end.

Affinity of idea may suffice to the strong impression of a work of art; for that impression to be (1) agreeable, there must be selection of individualities; for that impression to be (2) lasting, there must be celebrity of topic.

The rustic in art, the imitation of low, common, ignoble objects, will always remain an inferior department; it can only produce the direct pleasures of art. An artist therefore should consider but as his pupilage an attention to such topics. The sooner he pursues selection in his models the better. In the forms even of fruit and flowers, there is relative nobleness and beauty. A paler luxuriance of leaf, a flabbier, yet finely coloured, petal, a clean delicate appearance, gives a peculiar character to hot-house plants. Certain insects on the leaves would indicate the garden of the sluggard. The vase which holds a vulgar nosegay is not to be of porcelain; or decked with such reliefs as Vanhuysum imagined and Wedgwood realized. So in trees, in buildings. A mere cottage is easily painted; there is merit in giving picturesque effect to the cottage of the Princess Elizabeth. The abode of beauty, as of genius, will always excite curiosity. Indeed men take no

enduring interest in imaginary scenery, however beautiful, unless it can be connected with some permanent theme of the poet. Having painted a Paradise, it must be made into an Eden, or a garden of Armida, if it is to charm as a nucleus of association. Berghem always painted cattle well; but, of all his paintings, that is valued highest which represents the cattle-market in the amphitheatre of Rome, or Coliseo. The magnificent ruin forms a fine back-ground of landscape; its heedless tenants talk to the thought; the instinctive pastoral habits of man survive and trample under foot the proudest piles of civilization; the cow ruminates where Roscius declaimed;—millennial empires, ye are mortal, only nature is everlasting!

The sublime in art, making its efficacy as a nucleus of association our standard of appreciation, is usually overvalued. Landscapes, of which the features are huge and prominent, are naturally enough preferred by the young artist, the gigantic being of easier imitation than the beautiful, and the portraiture of such features of nature being known at once by any ordinary spectator. The slightest imprecision of outline may annihilate beauty; while great aberrations do not distort colossality. Yet surely there is a something barbarous and irrational in that rage for mountain-scenery which is professed by lovers of the picturesque.

What is a mountainous district but a region in which nothing answers its purpose. The hills are too steep for the plough, the valleys too narrow for pasturage, the streams too abrupt to float merchandize. Every ascent is the toil of Sisypheus; every descent is the fall of Vulcan. Where perchance the road is level, a crag threatens above, or an abyss yawns below: no where a sentiment of security or convenience. The cottages clamber, like goats, among precipices. The bridges are pelted with stones by the torrents. The mills lurk about cataracts which no waggon can approach.

Equally repulsive to human ideas of utility and shapeliness are the larger features of the landscape, the mountains and lakes. The eye walks on broken flint, or is disappointed of repose by the glare of a blue, barren, aqueous, unpeopled, league-wide, flat. The noise of the streams is like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing; these brawling brooks are lost to mechanism, to agriculture, and to navigation. Mountain-scenery too is every where alike, and seems to attach the hardy population it rears only to irregularity and

confusion. To all the ravagers of the earth, mountainous districts have supplied a larger proportion of recruits than the more populous plains.

On the beautiful, perhaps, men, in the fairest stage of their sensibility and taste, will choose, or tend, to repose. The view from Richmond Hill in our country, and those views about Tivoli, which the landscape-painters send so plentifully from Rome, may probably excite, more completely than any other sort of scenery, the luxurious and agreeable ideas—of opulence, refinement, elegance, and enjoyment, being harboured in every dwelling, or scattered in every grove; nature in her fairest garb is there receiving the homage of beauty and sensibility.

Yet I doubt whether, in nature life, these soft associations do not in some degree give way to more stimulant ones; whether the somewhat fanciful and arbitrary attribution of beauty to slopes of hills and curves of streams, which cannot easily, as in the case of human form, be brought to fixed principles deserving the approbation of the reason, does not progressively lose ground or stability in the mind's eye. In myself I am conscious of such a tendency. The artificial productions of the pencil, those which represent objects of art rather than of nature, are to me become the most delightful. Let others admire Alpine scenery, whitening cataracts, and pyramidal mountains, hiding in the clouds their useless tallness; give me stones which mind has moved, and shaped into habitations for myriads of men. Give me rivers which bridges have yoked, which navigation beswims. I like the views of large cities. The ages which have been necessary to nurse and rear them into their present magnificence; the quantity of human labour which has been employed to produce this vast convenient tenantable arrangement; the study, the refinement, the art, the intellect, which were required to impress so tasteful an exterior form; the thousand roads and water-courses, the extensive cultivation and commerce, which the habitations of so condensed and thronging a population imply; the great events of which these cities have been the nurse and the seat; the imperial authority which they exercise over distant men and distant ages, both as to opinions, laws, and institutions; all crowd on the soul, and become associated with the walls and roofs and spires, the domes and columns and bridges, above, about, and underneath.

I infer that the highest destination of art

art

art is to represent its own productions.

If the Genius of Prospect were at my beckon, ready with outspread wings to convey me whithersoever I would, as the angel carried aloof Habakkuk by the hair of the head; like the prophet, I would petition for removal from the mountainous Carmel to the builded Babylon. But he is, through the power of fancy, at my command; he uplifts me above the surface of the globe; and is bidding it twirl beneath my feet. This meridian passes on, and the next rolls by; and along each he allows me, with dwelling gaze, to fasten on the spots, which the suffrage of observation has caused to be depicted on panoramas, and carried about from city to city as the worthiest of human curiosity. And on which of these spots shall we alight in order to obtain the highest degree of visual enjoyment? Shall it be on the pinnacle of the temple of Jerusalem, or on the summit of Vesuvius, or in some boat that fluctuates in the straits of Constantinople—no, but in London, on the balustrade of Blackfriars bridge. There I can behold an immeasurably wider extent of builded space than elsewhere; houses rising above houses, streets stretching beyond streets, palaces, theatres, temples climbing from among the endless mass of edifice further than the eye can trace in any direction, and beyond all the majestic Thames, with the ideas of world-encompassing commerce and empire, which that winding forest of masts is adapted to excite; and all this, my countrymen, our own.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N your Number for July last, page 503, your correspondent, ALCUIN, has been pleased to refer to a communication of mine inserted in your excellent Magazine for April last; but seems to have mistaken the leading idea which pervades that paper. Instead of "the formation of provincial libraries, the property of which is vested in the subscribers," my object was to recommend the establishment of *literary and philosophical societies*, among the middling and lower ranks of the community, in every town and populous village, for the purpose of diffusing general information, as well as for making improvements and discoveries in art and science. If he has perused my last communications on this subject, in your Magazines for July, August, and September, or re-perused the former paper to which he alludes, he will be

convinced that this was the idea intended to be communicated, and that the formation of a library was a part, but only a part, of the proposed arrangements.

Your correspondent, however, in his short, but interesting, account of "the subscription library of Greenock," has suggested some hints which are equally applicable to the establishment of libraries and of philosophical societies; on some of which I shall now offer a few remarks and illustrations.

In the first place, the subscription library at Greenock was formed in consequence of written notices having been put up at the booksellers' shops, coffee-houses, and the principal inns. In a manner somewhat similar, might information be given to the public of the intention of forming literary and philosophical societies. As many of the most important establishments have originated from the suggestion and active co-operation of a few individuals, were two or three active and intelligent persons in every town to agree about the propriety of attempting the establishment of a philosophical society, printed notices of such an intention might be circulated and put up in the most public places, appointing a time and a place for all those who favour the proposed object to meet, in order to concert measures for its organization. Similar notices might also be published in the provincial newspapers, accompanied with a few remarks, shewing the utility of such establishments. The lovers of science, and of rational information, would thus have an opportunity of assembling around a rallying point; their number would, in some measure be known, and it would soon be ascertained whether it would be practicable to form themselves into a regular association for literary and scientific purposes. Although the project should be spurned at by many, as it probably would, and only a few, for example, fifteen or twenty persons, should concur in the design, yet this would form no valid reason why the object should be abandoned; as the most important results have frequently followed from very small and unpromising beginnings, when the first projectors were steady, persevering, and active in the prosecution of their designs; and as many, who at first might stand aloof from the association, would afterwards be induced to become members when the society is completely organized. In the first instance, it may be expedient to admit as many respectable persons as chose to become

become members, in order to give a certain degree of respectability to the society; though afterwards it might be proper to admit those only who have attained some degree of literary acquirements, or who indicate a strong desire after knowledge.

In the next place, in the formation of the Greenock library, "many of the gentlemen offered the use of their private libraries, for a certain time to the society." This generous disposition, which was manifested by the gentlemen of Greenock, would, in all probability, be indicated in other places, in the establishment of literary and philosophical societies. It would be of considerable importance in their first formation, to have the use of an apparatus for the occasional performance of philosophical experiments; but a considerable time behoved to elapse before the society would have it in its power to procure an extensive variety of instruments for the purpose of experimental illustration. As men of science are generally of a liberal and obliging turn of mind, I have no doubt, that many of them would frankly come forward to offer the use of some parts of their private apparatus to the society, till such time as the funds would permit the purchase of an apparatus on its own account. Were the society, at its formation, in this manner, put in possession of an electrical machine, an air-pump, an orrery, a pair of globes, a microscope, and similar instruments, it would not only reflect a certain degree of respectability on the society, but, in consequence of the interesting experiments which might be occasionally exhibited, would allure the young enquirer to the study of philosophical subjects. It might also be expected, that a variety of natural curiosities in relation to the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms, would soon be presented to the society; either as donations, or for the purpose of being exhibited in the apartments of the society, for a certain time, till its funds should permit the purchase of similar specimens. As an inducement to persons, not immediately connected with the institution, to deposit specimens of this kind in the society's apartments, permission might be given them, on certain days, to visit the museum along with their friends. Thus the society might soon become an object of curiosity and interest to the intelligent part of mankind, and would doubtless ac-

quire a gradual accession of respectable members.

Another circumstance worthy of attention in the Greenock institution is, "that they admit with the same facility as their own subscribers, any gentleman, or lady, who may visit the town, and can prove that they are subscribers to a similar institution." This is a principle worthy of being adopted by all rational associations, and ought in particular to be acted upon in its full extent, by all literary and philosophical societies. In order to designate the members of all such societies, and to prevent the necessity of a circumstantial proof of their belonging to similar institutions, every member might be furnished by his own society, with an engraved card or ticket; or rather, with a medal of brass or pewter, having the society's name and motto engraved on it, and to which the name of the person, at his admission, might also be appended. The advantages which would result from the possession of such a document, are sufficiently obvious. It would form, as it were, a bond of union among all the lovers of science in different parts of the empire, and enable them with facility to recognize each other. Travellers, whether on business, or for pleasure, when visiting the different towns in the line of their route, would thus obtain an easy access to the society of persons of congenial minds; useful hints would be reciprocally communicated, and an interesting correspondence would be occasionally formed, which might be productive of many pleasing and important consequences, both to the individuals and to the respective societies. They would thus feel themselves more at home, devoid of that *ennui* which one so frequently feels in strange places, and have an opportunity of improving those hours which might otherwise be dissipated in listlessness to rational and scientific purposes. In a word, by this means, the idea suggested by the celebrated Lord Verulam, of uniting the learned world into one great republic, might be in some measure realised; every person of intelligence carrying along with him his badge of distinction, and thus indicating to all congenial minds the grand association to which he belongs.

To conclude: the present is an age in which scientific associations, of various descriptions, have rapidly increased, particularly within the limits of the

British



British empire. We have now Geological and Wernerian societies, for making researches into the internal structure of the globe, and the changes it has undergone since its first formation; Linnæan societies, for the improvement of the science of botany; Antiquarian societies, for making researches into history and antiquities; societies for the encouragement and promotion of arts, manufactures, naval architecture, and commerce; societies for the improvement of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, natural philosophy, and almost every other department of human knowledge. The principle of the division of labour, the utility of which, in mechanical operations, has been so correctly pointed out by Dr. Adam Smith, seems now to be judiciously acted upon in scientific investigations, by the formation of societies which have chiefly one great object to promote, or one individual science which they propose to cultivate. We have therefore reason to indulge the hope, that the different sciences will now make more rapid advances to perfection than in former times. Still, however, much remains to be accomplished, in regard to the establishment of literary and scientific associations. The discoveries hitherto made in the various departments of human knowledge, however interesting and important, are entirely unknown to by far the greatest proportion, even of the civilized part of mankind. Of more than one hundred and fifty millions of rational beings, within the limits of Europe, the most civilized portion of the globe, there are not, perhaps, half a million whose knowledge extends to any subject of importance beyond the range of their daily avocations. Of the figure, magnitude, and motions of the world they inhabit, and the relation it bears to the other globes which compose the solar system, of the seas and rivers, continents and islands, which diversify its surface, and of the various tribes of men and animals with which it is inhabited; of the nature and properties of the atmosphere which surrounds them; of the discoveries which have been made respecting light, heat, electricity, and magnetism; of the magnitude and grandeur of the planetary and starry orbs, and other discoveries which do honour to human nature; they are almost as entirely ignorant as Pope's untutored Indian:—

Whose mind fair Science never taught to stray,  
Far as the solar walk, or milky way.

Societies, therefore, still require to be formed on an extensive scale, for communicating to the great mass of mankind, at least the results of those researches which have hitherto been made, for eradicating those erroneous notions which so generally prevail, and for directing their attention to intellectual pursuits. And, should such societies be formed, we might indulge the hope, that, ere long, they would be enabled to co-operate with those respectable societies which now exist, in making researches into those regions of science which are yet unexplored.

The Christian world is at present laudably engaged in the formation of societies for diffusing the knowledge of the Scriptures in our own country and in foreign lands; and, from the exertions now making in this way, we have ground to hope, that the knowledge of the sublime and interesting doctrines of Revelation will, at no distant period, be propagated in every quarter of the world. Ten years have scarcely elapsed since the idea of Bible Societies was first suggested, yet their number at this time amounts to several hundreds in Great Britain alone. During the same period, Lancasterian schools, for the education of the poor, have been established in every part of the empire. These facts shew with what rapidity useful institutions, for the instruction of mankind, may be established, when the attention of the public is once directed to the promotion of such objects. The establishment of such societies as those to which I have alluded, is, in some respects necessary, in order to give full effect to the institutions now mentioned, and to supply what is wanting in the objects of these institutions. And were they once extensively established, they might have a happy influence, particularly in regard to the operations of Bible Societies. For true science, and the doctrines of Revelation, so far from being at variance, perfectly harmonize, and reflect a mutual lustre on each other. Of course, the more general information persons acquire on literary and scientific subjects, the more will they be qualified for studying the Scriptures in a rational manner; the light of sound philosophy will have a tendency to guard them from scepticism on the one hand, and from superstition and enthusiasm on the other, and to prevent them from imbibing those foolish and erroneous interpretations of Scripture, which have brought discredit on the oracles of Heaven.

van. If, therefore, the moral and intellectual illumination of mankind be an object at all desirable, it is to be hoped the intelligent public will duly appreciate its importance, and encourage every scheme which has a tendency to raise our species to that dignity which they ought to hold in the scale of existence, as rational and immortal beings. With this sentiment and hope I conclude my discussions on this subject.

Methven, near Perth,

Oct. 27, 1814.

T. DICK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BRITANIC MEMORANDA and HABITATS;

by J. WINCH.

**S** *STATICE armeria*. Near the summit of Ben Lawers; N. J. W.

*STATICE limonium*. γ. Dover cliffs; N. J. W.—The sea lavender is rare on

the coast of Northumberland and Durham, and does not occur in Lightfoot's Flora Scotica.

*LINUM angustifolium*. Beacon Hill, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Hastings, Sussex; Mr. J. Woods.

*SIBBALDIA procumbens*. On Ben Lomond, Ben Lawers, and Ben-y-Gloe; N. J. W.

*DROSER rotundifolia*. Hampstead Common, Middlesex, and Leith Hill, Surrey; N. J. W.

*DROSER longifolia*. Dropmore Common, Bucks, and about Southampton, Hampshire; Mr. J. Woods.—Bury, Suffolk; Mr. Hooker.—Cornwall; Mr. E. Forster.

*DROSER anglica*. Prestwick Carr, Northumberland; N. J. W.

*MYOSURUS minimus*. St. Anthon's ballast hills, Tyne; N. J. W.

POPULATION OF HAMPSHIRE, by the Returns of 1811.

DIVISION OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS OF PERSONS
Alton, North	2,092	2,379	7	47	1,486	575	318	6,038	6,142	12,180
Alton, South	889	1,122	8	17	723	325	74	2,999	2,838	5,837
Andover - -	4,168	4,608	24	93	2,608	1,162	838	10,279	11,019	21,298
Basingstoke -	4,197	4,891	21	78	3,232	1,026	633	12,240	12,009	24,249
Fawley - -	3,083	3,822	24	54	2,386	811	425	9,388	9,164	18,552
Kingsclere	2,711	2,929	13	44	2,106	543	280	6,860	7,001	13,861
New Forest, East -	2,963	3,226	28	78	1,607	846	767	7,514	8,050	15,564
New Forest, West -	2,990	3,181	14	128	1,741	1,024	416	6,980	7,804	14,784
Portsdown	6,279	7,069	71	129	2,473	1,839	2,757	18,155	18,849	37,004
Isle of Wight	4,323	4,966	36	153	2,669	1,518	779	11,955	12,165	24,120
Portsmouth & Portsea	6,852	9,534	154	106	137	5,920	3,477	18,346	22,221	40,567
Southampton	1,573	2,069	33	63	165	1,465	419	4,130	5,487	9,617
Winchester and Soke	1,087	1,324	11	36	65	949	307	3,229	3,476	6,705
Liberty -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	-	942
Local Militia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals -	43,210	50,916	441	1030	21401	18,024	11,491	118,855	126,225	245,080

POPULATION

## POPULATION OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

Abdick and Bulstone	1,491	1,789	7	38	1,140	519	130	4,242	4,470	8,712
Andersfield	340	406	4	5	306	71	29	971	1,065	2,036
Bath Forum	1,964	2,656	62	91	528	1,324	801	5,419	6,918	12,337
Bempstone	967	1,054	8	20	708	175	171	2,609	2,752	5,361
Brent with Wrington	604	773	4	13	449	158	166	1,796	1,972	3,768
Bruton	700	838	2	23	373	391	74	1,600	1,961	3,561
Cannington	748	895	12	21	649	194	52	2,190	2,249	4,439
Carhampton	1,234	1,353	3	68	751	292	310	3,105	3,418	6,523
Catsash	1,095	1,336	4	18	812	291	235	3,074	3,287	6,361
Chew and Chewton	2,395	2,737	14	47	1,244	500	1,013	6,563	6,819	13,382
Crewkerne	981	1,094	19	21	656	379	59	2,387	2,933	5,320
Curry, North	597	644	12	27	479	155	10	1,502	1,561	3,063
Ferris Norton	789	858	5	8	392	364	102	1,930	2,261	4,191
Frome	3,008	3,327	23	135	889	1,959	479	7,580	9,018	16,598
Glaston	870	1,045	16	33	509	199	344	2,381	2,665	5,049
TwelveHides	76	84	-	1	54	16	14	200	244	450
Hampton & Claverton	1,274	1,404	14	10	397	755	252	3,574	3,859	7,433
Hartcliffe with Bedminster	1,160	1,260	10	32	726	391	143	2,884	3,131	6,016
Horethorne	1,161	1,354	9	27	575	702	77	2,971	3,506	6,487
Houndsborough	254	287	2	1	210	58	19	628	763	1,451
Huptspill & Puriton	1,419	1,576	15	32	618	367	591	3,611	3,922	7,541
Keynsham	1,061	1,086	11	39	423	185	478	2,300	2,642	4,946
Kilmersdon	2,809	3,088	28	94	1,285	1,435	368	6,873	8,082	14,955
Kingsbury, East and West	365	497	1	14	242	180	73	1,100	1,250	2,356
Martock	335	352	-	6	100	160	92	790	827	1,623
Mells & Leigh	668	779	3	40	461	253	65	1,700	1,942	3,651
Milverton	868	938	2	24	711	168	59	2,161	2,316	4,478
Petherton, North	912	1,117	7	23	766	281	70	2,427	2,696	5,123
Petherton, South	212	290	3	3	126	151	13	685	716	1,401
Pitney	1,085	1,250	7	10	515	131	584	3,215	3,291	6,509
Portbury	846	950	12	21	640	204	106	2,06	2,233	4,303
Somerton	692	872	5	9	320	477	75	1,99	2,591	4,394
Stone	1,533	1,812	17	70	1,292	367	153	4,411	4,61	9,272
Taunton and Taunton Dean	511	703	14	9	349	271	83	1,558	1,694	3,252
Tintinhull	1,034	1,141	5	30	406	513	222	2,872	2,920	5,792
Wellow	1,610	1,957	13	63	964	689	304	4,035	4,838	8,873
Wells Forum	2,338	2,451	22	90	1,271	944	236	4,911	6,179	11,095
Whitstone	1,636	1,951	31	39	1,457	370	124	4,68	4,892	9,574
Whitley	2,248	2,475	5	73	1,736	605	134	6,042	6,385	12,429
Williton and Wincoburn	2,478	2,775	36	58	1,634	651	490	6,321	7,034	13,355
Winterstoke	3,933	7,268	153	213	90	4,707	2,465	12,371	19,121	31,496
Bath (City)	857	958	25	34	87	570	301	2,24	2,670	4,911
Bridgwater (Borough)	1,306	1,441	28	37	126	1,147	166	3,04	3,957	6,997
Taunton (Bor.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,311	-	2,316
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	52,462	62,943	653	1672	27,472	23,732	11,731	141,445	161,731	303,180

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG a crop of field-turnips at Major G's, of A, in the county of I, one root was found last month which had vegetated in a large wine cork. Lengthways, about the middle, the cork is split rather more than an inch, both ends being entire. A small root passes through the cleft; the large bulb grows directly above the cork; and a smaller bulb, with a long root appended, is formed on the other side: the whole weighing near five pounds.

On the coast of the island of J—a, county of A, the writer has repeatedly seen periwinkle-shells containing a small creature, shaped exactly like a lobster. The natives say, that the lobster-spawn adheres to the proper inhabitant, which it consumes, as insects prey upon the fruits or leaves in which they attach themselves. Is this peculiarity known to naturalists?

November 28, 1814.

TH. N. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**P**ERSONAL deformity has in every age excited the attention and regret of parents, and reflected discredit on medical science. Scrofula, debility, personal injury, and awkward postures, have been assigned as the causes; and sea-bathing, mechanical support, the horizontal posture, nutritious diet, and attention to the carriage and attitude of the body, the remedies. Each of these has the reputation of occasionally succeeding, and only occasionally; the energies of the constitution, unaided, have also in some instances effected a cure; the horizontal posture not having been extensively tried, its character is not fully ascertained.

Before an adequate remedy can be applied to personal deformity, its nature and causes must be better understood, those at present assigned are partial and insufficient. Most of the deformed persons I know are neither scrofulous or of weak constitutions, or have received an injury, or been inattentive to their deportment. It is much more probable that deformity is a disease *sui generis*: this opinion is enforced by the fact that deformity is hereditary; that it attacks at all ages, from the infant in the cradle to the person advanced in years, that it has its acute and chronic stages, and comes on at irregular periods, like the gout. If after the first fit deformity be just perceptible, a second fit makes it more so; but

3

between the accessions of the disease there is no increase of deformity, but, in many instances, even a slight improvement is made in the shape. Another evidence of its being a disease is its being curable by medicine; when the disease is removed, the health greatly improves, and the bones assume their natural figure, as a joint dislocated by the gout does. I hope some day to give the public a full and scientific essay on the subject, but at present I have not had sufficient experience to justify the attempt. It is a subject which has occupied my attention many years, and is now assuming a practical shape.\*

Deformity is most commonly seated in the spine and shoulder, occasioning an elevation of one hip and a depression of the other; but that formidable complaint of the hip joint which is accompanied with so much pain, and terminates in death, or incurable lameness, is also the disease of deformity affecting that joint; splay-feet are also the same disease, and both are curable.

THOMAS JARROLD, M.D.

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N my communication inserted at page 217, of your 36th volume, I endeavoured to explain the advantage of my new musical numbers, or *artificial commas*, for performing calculations of the magnitudes and relations of musical intervals, far more easily than could previously be done, and with every necessary degree of accuracy, by a reference, by way of comparison, to the *chemical numbers* of Mr. Dalton, which have happily given a like precision, and almost the same facilities to calculations, of the proportions in chemical compounds; these two distinct series of numbers, for musical and for chemical purposes, not having the most distant relations to each other, mine being *logarithms*, mathematically deduced from the numerical ratios, solely; and Mr. Dalton's simple *numbers*, expressing weights of atoms, deduced from numerous experiments, on the analysis of chemical substances; I was sorry therefore to observe, on the cover of the number of your work referred to, that, in your haste, you had entitled my paper, "on the correspondence of the numbers expressing chemical combinations and musical sounds;" and the same error

\* See Anthropologia, or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man.

occurs

occurs again in the Index, at the end of the volume.

I should not have presumed to trouble your readers with the above remarks, but in consequence of having lately perused a thin quarto work, sent me by the author, *F. Webb, esq.* entitled, "Panharmonicon;" in which, at page 31, after quoting the first paragraph from your 217th page, he erroneously adds, as being the relation of a wonderful discovery of mine! as follows:—"Now, it is found by experiment, that the numbers which are the means of such (chemical) discovery, are *those of music*, or the harmonic ratios, which is proved and illustrated, in a most satisfactory manner, by tables, subjoined (by Mr. F.) to the above introduction, to this very curious and even wonderful discovery!"

Had the author of the work before me, looked much further than your *title* to my communication, before he attempted thus mistakenly to speak of its objects, he could not have either confounded Mr. Dalton's and my numbers with each other, or spoken of either of them as harmonical ratios, in numbers, such as he altogether treats of, since my artificial commas are only logarithmic representatives of such ratios, (for avoiding multiplication and division, and substituting addition and subtraction in their stead;) and Mr. Dalton's numbers have no relation to ratios of any sort, unless when arranged on the logarithmic sliding scales, invented by Dr. Wolleston, and sold by W. Cary, in the Strand.

Mr. Webb, in the work before me, partaking of the generous enthusiasm with which the president of the Royal Academy, the late Mr. Barry, and many other artists, are said to have viewed the abilities, genius, and character of the deceased artist, *Mr. Giles Hussey*, has endeavoured to raise an elegant tribute to his memory in this work, and an engraved sheet that accompanies it; designed principally, as it should seem, to shew, that the extraordinary truth and character in Mr. Hussey's drawings, of the human head in particular, arose from his using measurements from scales, of *fractional parts of the double height of the head*, (as a modulus or lineal unit,) for correcting his sketches for portraits.

An elegant engraved specimen of one of Mr. Hussey's sketches, with his correctional lines and fractions marked thereon, and two finished portraits, are given in the work; I lament however to observe therein, the want of a great deal

of necessary description, for enabling artists to understand, how these correctional lines and ratios are to be applied to several *different portraits*, without occasioning them all to become *exactly alike*, in the proportion of their features and parts, and differing only in scale, or real magnitudes of the pictures; and this surely never could have been the object of Mr. Hussey to effect by his rules. Which rules, supposing them ascertained to have the efficacy described, towards forming a correct taste and exact execution in drawing portraits, might be judged, by others more competent than myself, worthy of the pains Mr. W. has bestowed, and even more, for simplifying and reducing his various scales to *one numerical scale* (perhaps a decimal one) and calculating tables or preparing separate lineal scales, for as many different cases as are likely to occur, for the use of artists.

The absolute necessity for such a simplification must, I think, have occurred to Mr. W. in contemplating *any use* from his publication, of such various proportions or subdivisions of a unit or given line, as,  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{19}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{23}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{26}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{1}{29}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{31}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{33}, \frac{1}{34}, \frac{1}{35}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{37}, \frac{1}{38}, \frac{1}{39}, \frac{1}{40}, \frac{1}{41}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{43}, \frac{1}{44}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{46}, \frac{1}{47}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{49}, \frac{1}{50}$ ; all of which fractions occur on Mr. H.'s portrait, except the eight that are marked with a \*, and these, with most of the others, are found in Mr. W.'s engraved sheet; which fractions, having no less than *twenty-five different denominators*, require as many aliquote divisions of the unit assumed, instead of one, which might be used for each portrait.

On his sheet Plate, Mr. W. defines *harmony* to consist "in the union of arithmetic and geometric ratios or proportions;" now, whether the above series of numerical ratios have such a *harmonic relation* as is *here defined*, or relations any way different from what might be fancied and shown, respecting almost any ratios in small numbers, set down at random, I do not think it worth the pains of inquiring; but certainly the above are as *unmusical as possible*, and I cannot help expressing my disapprobation of the attempt, to represent such an incongruous set of ratios as the above, however they may be arranged, as allied to a *musical scale* of ratios; and, although a modern musical work, otherwise of considerable merit, has been disgraced by blunders

that have admitted most of these *unmusical combinations*, of the number 7 and larger primes, (see the life of Mr. HOLLANDER, and the article GRAVE HARMONICS, in Dr. Rees' Cyclopædia), the merest Tyro in modern harmonics, as they are taught by Dr. Robt. Smith, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Liston, Mr. Smyth, &c. (and practised by all correct singers, violinists, &c.) would, in reading Mr. W.'s work, detect the numerous fanciful arithmetical absurdities, by which near half of these numbers or fractions are attempted to be associated, by Mr. H. and him, with *musical ratios*; which last, except in a few false and utterly discordant notes of the common trumpet, have all their terms composed of the first primes, 1, 2, 3 and 5, and their multiplication only; addition or subtraction of these primes being perfectly empirical, and leading to endless absurdities. I cannot conclude without regretting that Mr. H. and Mr. W. should have attempted to affix the already appropriated names and marks of practical music to many of the above ratios, utterly incapable of application in that art; however useful, as mere *numerical proportions*, they may perhaps prove in drawing, and in others; but wherein their usefulness cannot certainly be increased, by falsely dressing them in a musical garb.

Upper Wydon street; JOHN FAREY, sen.  
Dec. 1, 1814.

P.S. On reading the communication of your justly valued correspondent M. De Linc, at p. 241, I beg to remark, that what his nephew calls *limestone strata*, at the foot of Beachy-head cliff, seem to be situated above the chalk marl, and to have mostly hitherto been called *hard chalk*, or *horlock*; by which last name it is known north of Dunstable; where *Cornua ammonis*, of eight or nine inches diameter, appeared in the chalk, a considerable height above the Totternhoe stone and chalk marl, when the absurd and wasteful attempt was made, about 21 years ago, for improving Puddle Hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK to KEW.

AS an infallible test of the intellectual cultivation and social dispositions of Wandsworth, I enquired of two hucksters of books, whether there existed any Book-club, but was answered in the negative. A small collection of those beguilers of time, or cordials for ennui, called Novels, constitutes a circulating library; and, judging from the condition of the volumes, this degree of literary taste is general among the females of this village. Far be it from me to depreciate the

negative merits of novel-reading. The chief part of them tend to improve the heart, to direct the sensibilities and sympathies of the mind, and to create many liberal and rational reflections, to which without them their readers might have been total strangers. This is no small praise of any pursuit; yet the same and still higher purposes would be attained, if real, rather than fictitious, life were the object of study; if we enquired after man as he was, is, and ever will be, instead of satisfying ourselves with the contemplation of him in the false colourings, distorted positions, and caricature resemblances, of the majority of novel writers. There can, however, exist no moral agent more effective than a good novel, in which Attention is rivetted by the author's fancy, Taste fascinated by his style, and Errors, Prejudices, and false Views of the hour, corrected by his powers of ridicule or argument. To instruct as well as to amuse—to speak great truths in epigrams—to exhibit the substance of sermons without sermonizing—to be wise without appearing so—to make philosophers trifle and triflers philosophize—to exhibit precept in action—and to surprise the judgment through the medium of the passions and the love of the marvellous,—ought to be the purposes of those who cultivate this interesting branch of literary composition.

Yet, unsocial as is Wandsworth, it is in that respect like all the villages round London. Gay and splendid as they appear to the summer visitor, nothing can be more dull and monotonous than the lives of their constant residents. Made up of the mushroom aristocracy of trade, whose rank, in its first generation, affords no palpable ground of introduction—of pride, whose importance, founded on the chances of yesterday, is fed on its self-sufficiency—of individuals whose consequence grows neither out of manners, intellectual endowments, superior taste, or polished connections—of inhabitants of a metropolis, among whom shyness of intercourse is necessary as a security against imposture—it is not to be wondered that most of the showy mansions in these villages are points of repulsion rather than of attraction. It must, however, be conceded, that many of these families are hospitable, charitable, sociable, and anxious to be agreeable—qualities which would serve as the basis of systems of more liberal intercourse, if properly directed, and if cherished in such establishments as book clubs, periodical assemblies, and evening promenades,

menades. Nor should it be forgotten that many of the proprietors of these mansions consider them as mere retreats from the craft and selfish jargon of the world, in which, to enjoy the contrast afforded by the simplicity of nature, they court Solitude for its own sake during their temporary residence from evening till morning, and from Saturday till Monday.

In a Village famous for its manufactures, which, as an effect of that visionary Policy which involved the country in twenty years' warfare, have lost their powers of giving employment to a population whom they had drawn together, I was naturally led to inquire the condition of the helpless victims of deluded and deluding statesmen. What an affecting topic for the contemplation of Sensibility! How painful the condition of the Poor, contrasted with that of the Rich; yet how closely are they allied, and how adventitiously separated! The latter solace themselves in a fancied exemption from the miseries and ignominy which attach to the former, though their daily experience of the caprice of fortune ought to teach them, while they have the power, that it would be wiser, to diminish the contrast by ameliorating the condition of Poverty! How glorious the spectacle afforded by the exhibition of civilized society, though that justly admired civilization is but a result of artifices that create the distinctions of rich and poor! What a gulph between the ancient Britons in the social equality of their woods and caverns, and the favoured English in their luxurious cities and magnificent palaces! Yet, alas! wealth and splendour and greatness are only such by contrast!—Wherever there are rich there must be poor—wherever there is splendour there must be misery—and wherever there is greatness there must be humility. These conditions of men in society are like the electrical power in nature, which never indicates any positive qualities without creating corresponding negations, and which, when equally diffused, exhibits no phenomena. If then men are rich only because they have abstracted or absorbed the wealth of others, their obligations, as moral and sympathetic creatures towards those others, require no formal proof. The Laws may allow, and the splendour of society may require, as the condition of civilization, that the rich should maintain their ascendancy; but their relative duties demand, that, whatever be the degrees in which their means of enjoyment are exalted, it is neither just, nor

expedient, nor decent, nor humane, nor necessary, that the poor should be deprived of the benefits which result to the family of civilized man, from the triumphs of Art over Nature. All are bound cheerfully to concede to superiority in virtue and intellect, those advantages which are the result of virtuous and intellectual exertions; but as common descendants of the once-equal Britons, the lowest are warranted in claiming, as matter of right, to be as well fed and as comfortably provided for, on performing, or on evincing a willingness to perform, the duties of their stations, as their equal ancestors among the Britons, or society at large cannot be said to have gained by our boasted civilization. To adjust these intricate relations, so that all virtue may partake in its sphere of the gifts of nature, augmented by the ingenuity of man, is the arduous, but interesting, task of wise legislation. It would not be reasonable to expect, that every case and exigency should be met and anticipated by adequate arrangements; but it is the duty of power, in whomsoever it is placed, to exert itself with unremitting anxiety, so as to approximate in the arrangements of man the provisions of nature, which are always marked by inexhaustible abundance, by appropriate benevolence, and by means commensurate to suitable and desirable ends.

Under the influence of such reasoning, I made a succession of enquiries between Battersea and Wandsworth, relative to the condition of the poor. I learnt with grief that the payment of day-labourers varies from 3s. to 2s. per day, or on an average is not more than 15s. per week; of women from 1s. 6d. to 1s. or about 7s. per week; and of children from 9d. to 6d. or 4s. per week; though, for the two last classes there is sufficient employment for only half the year. A poor man, who had a wife and three children to maintain on 14s. per week, told me, that for many months he and his family had been strangers to meat, cheese, butter, or beer—that bread, potatoes, nettles, turnips, carrots, and onions, with a little salt, constituted the whole of their food—that during the winter months he was obliged to rely on the parish—that in case of sickness he and his children had no resource besides the workhouse—that it had pleased God to take two of his children, but it was better they should go to heaven than continue in this wicked and troublesome world. "I don't think," said he, "the gentlefolk saves much by running down we poor so nation hard, for

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we are obliged to get it on the parish, which they pay; so it's all one; though it grieves a poor man, as one may say, to apply to them overseers, and to have no hope but the workhouse at last."

I agree with this humble Economist that it seems to be as ungenerous as impolitic to throw on the poor's rates a burthen which ought to be borne by those who profit from the labour thus inadequately remunerated. It could not, and ought not, to be difficult to fix a minimum (not a maximum) on twelve hours' labour per day, such as should be sufficient to support an average sized family. Suppose for bread and flour 7s. meat, cheese, butter, milk, and beer, 5s. potatoes, &c. 2s. 6d. candles, soap, and coals, 2s. 6d. clothing 3s. 6d. house-rent 2s. 6d. sundries 1s.—total 24s. Here is nothing superfluous, nothing but what is absolutely necessary, and what society ought to be able to afford in return for manual labour of the lowest kind. With inferior means the labourer must suffer the obloquy of being remunerated from the parish rates, to which all are forced to contribute as fully, as though the employer paid the fair value of the labour in the first instance, and assessed it on the price of his commodity.

It being, however, the modern system to pay the difference between what the labourer receives, and what he ought to receive, through the medium of the workhouse or parish officers, I anxiously directed my way to WANDSWORTH WORKHOUSE, to examine whether it is an asylum of comfort or a place of punishment. On my entrance I found the hall filled with a crowd of poor persons, then applying to receive a weekly stipend from the overseers, who, with other parish-officers, were assembled in an adjoining apartment. It may be supposed that I viewed this assemblage with becoming sympathy. Many women with infants at their breasts and other infants clinging round their knees, presented interesting subjects for poets and painters. Every feeling of the human heart, though in the garb of rags, and bearing the aspect of misery, doubtless filled the various individuals composing this groupe. I pressed forward to the room where the overseers were sitting at a table, which was covered with bank-tokens and other silver for distribution. They received me politely, and, on learning my wish to view the interior, directed the matron to accompany me. The manners and countenances of these overseers flatly contradicted the prejudices which are usually entertained against persons filling the office; and it

gratified me to hear several of the poor, whose characteristic is said to be discontent, exclaim, "God bless 'em, they're noble gentlemen." The matron conducted me into a spacious yard, round which are suites of rooms built in the manner of alms-houses, a style which cannot be too much commended, because it sufficiently detaches the tenants of each, secures to each set their peculiar comforts, and duly separates virtue from vice. In the middle of the area stand the offices and kitchen, dividing it into two yards, one for the men, and the other for the women. The whole had been recently white-washed, and, but for the name of work-house, and the restraints on their habits and liberty, seemed calculated to secure the comfort of its inmates.

The matron took me into several of the men's rooms, and here I found tottering grey hairs, crippled youth, inveterately diseased of all ages, and artisans destitute of employment. Six or eight were in a room, though I was informed they slept for the most part but one in a bed. A fine young girl about 12 years old, who had slipped out of the women's yard, was seated by the side of her father, an interesting looking artisan, whose trade had ceased to afford him employment. This, I found, was contrary to the discipline of the house, and the matron chid the girl for coming there; "however," said she to me in an under tone, with great good nature—"one can't blame a child for getting to her father, nor the father for encouraging his child to come over to him."—"No, madam," said I, "and no one can blame you for granting such an indulgence, while all must admire the goodness of heart which dictates the sentiment." Would to God, thought I, that all workhouses were governed by matrons as capable of sympathizing with the feelings of the unfortunate inmates; and that all those who embitter poverty by directing the separation of parents from their children may themselves become the object of their own law!

My guide now led me to a room where lived a man, his wife, and children, a sawyer out of work, whose eyes were so affected by the dust that falls into the pit, as to render him incapable of following his employment. His pride, as well as that of his wife, seemed to be piqued at being obliged to come into the workhouse, and they took much pains to convince me that it was their misfortune, not their fault or their wish. Two fine children, one of them a chubby happy creature, playing on the floor, added an inter-

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rest to the groupe that was deeply affecting. Doubtless, thought I, these simple people once entertained some project of humble ambition, which, if explained, might draw a smile from the great—but here it is entombed perhaps for ever!

I now took a cursory view of the women's yard, in which I found the same appearances of cleanliness and comfort as on the men's side. But the most interesting scene was the nursery, where sixteen little cherubs, the oldest about five years, were engaged in their innocent diversions, regardless whether they were in a workhouse or a palace, and unsuspecting of the ills that await them in a world governed by selfishness, where the greatest of all crimes, and the forerunner of all calamities, is poverty! I was pleased to find that the mother of three of them was allowed to fill the office of nurse; and the tears trickled down the poor woman's face, as I particularly admired one fine boy, who, it happened, was her child. "Ah! Sir, (said she,) he's so like his poor father—my poor husband little thought when he died, that his dear children would so soon be in a workhouse"—here her tears and loud sobs stopt her utterance; but, recovering herself—"if I can't maintain 'em with the labour of my hands, (said she,) I will do what I can for 'em here; there is no other happiness for me in this world, and I will continue to do for them till God shall please to take me also." A woman's and mother's tears are so contagious, and the scene before me formed so deep a drama of real life, that I hurried from the room!

The good matron now showed her cleanly kitchen, her well-arranged laundry, pantry, bakehouse, &c. &c. with which my feelings were not at that moment in unison; I saw, however, much to admire and nothing to condemn. On inquiry, I found that these excellent regulations were the effect of a late revolution in the establishment. Till a very recent period, it had been the criminal practice of the overseers, and the negligent sufferance of the parish, to FARM or LET OUT the poor to some grim tyrant or task-master, at the average rate of 5s. 6d. per head! This man was to provide for these wretched victims of the public neglect, and of his own avarice, out of 5s. 6d. per week, rent excluded; and his remuneration consisted in the difference between their cost and that pitiful allowance. The cries of the poor at length forced their way to the ears of the opulent, the contractor was turned out, and it was then

humanely determined that the overseers, aided by a master and matron, should in future superintend the workhouse as trustees for the parish.

I understood that they had hitherto performed this duty with great attention and humanity, giving meat dinners four days in the week, and soup dinners on the other days, the cost proving about 6s. 9d. per head, on the one hundred poor in the house, of whom forty were children. In the petty labours with which the aged, crippled, and infant poor are too often harassed in these receptacles, they had, as yet, made no essays. The stipends out of the house amounted, I learnt, to nearly as much as the cost within, or to about 30l. per week, which, at 2s. 6d. per head, assists two hundred and forty objects, making a total charge on the parish of from 3 to 4000l. per annum.

How many parishes in the metropolis still, however, persist in the negligent practice of farming their wretched poor at only 4s. or even 3s. 6d. per week! And how few of the opulent, idle, and well-intentioned of the parishioners, concern themselves about their condition or sufferings! When the overseer calls for the rates, they perhaps complain so heavily of the amount, that he fears to increase the allowance, however sensible he may be of its necessity; or, perhaps, when accosted by a beggar in the street, they excuse themselves by quoting their large contributions to the rates, and refer the despairing wretch to the workhouse! How incumbent then to see what that workhouse is!—Whether its arrangements are not more fitted for dogs or pigs, than for rational and heart-broken fellow creatures, however unequal in fortune, or however differing even in virtue! Let us then neither wonder nor complain, that our streets or highways are filled with objects of misery, preferring the cold ground, the unsparing storm, and the inclemency of seasons, to the provisions legally provided for them; if we have not had the industry to ascertain, the courage to reform, and the benevolence to improve, the condition of their parochial asylums!

The reader of sensibility will not, I trust, complain of the length of details on an object which interests every son and daughter of Britain. The other demands on my time allowed me to spend but twenty minutes in this receptacle of the helpless and unfortunate; yet what a volume of feelings and reflections were excited in that short period! We have had a HOWARD, I exclaimed, who visited  
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our goals and alleviated the condition of those who are forced to drink the dregs of the cup of misery, from the iron-hearted and unsparing hands of lawyers, whose practices are sometimes countenanced by the incorrigible character of criminals! We have a WEBB, who vainly assaults the giant Penury on the King's highway, but whose frightful strides outstrip his generous speed!—We want then some ANGEL, in the form of a man, who, uniting a HOWARD with the liberality of a WEBB, will visit and report on the condition of our Workhouses. But, if, as every parish contains its workhouse, and every county but one goal, the task in consequence is too great for one life, though actuated by the godlike zeal of a WESLEY; then it is a task worthy of parish committees, composed of groups of Angels, in the form of benignant Women, who will find, that the best-spent and the happiest morning of every month would be passed in a visit to the workhouse; where, with slender alms, kind advice, and fostering care, they would be able to soothe the sorrows of the aged widow, to comfort the sick and helpless, to pour balm into the mental wounds of those who are reduced from affluence by misfortune, to raise from hopeless indigence modest merit which never found a friend, and to protect orphan children, who need advice and pilotage in their outset in life. No pampered minion of fortune need complain of ennui, or be anxious for new amusements in whose parish there exists a workhouse. It is a Stage on which Dramas, serious or tragical, are every day performed; the interest of which is created by no tricks of the author or machinist, but in which the performers play their parts according to nature, always touching the most sensitive chords of the heart. No spectator ever came away from one of these houses without having his feelings wrought up by actors of all ages, who far outstrip our Siddonses, Kembles, Bettys, Youngs, or Keans, and whose petit dramas excel those of Shakspeare, Rowe, or Otway, in the degree in which suffering and unsophisticated Nature is superior to the trappings and blandishments of Art.

Wandsworth having engaged me above an hour, I endeavoured to recover my loitering, by a rapid pace towards PUTNEY HEATH, where a crowd of objects presented themselves for description and observation.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,  
SIR,

HAVE naturalists observed the hereditary attachments of the goat species? So long as several generations continue in the same vicinity, the progenitors recognise their offspring, and the family distinguish each other. Every tribe herds together, whether they browse on the mountains, rest on the plains, or seek shelter in the cot.

By an association of ideas, let me next mention that a strong decoction of the common heath, before it comes to flower, answers all the purposes of bark for tanning leather.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONCLUSION OF THE ACCOUNT OF A  
recent TOUR through the NORTH OF  
FRANCE TO PARIS.

HAVING seen as much of Paris as our time would admit, we devoted the remainder of our stay to the neighbourhood of this celebrated city, particularly to the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, though the former is called by the French by the more humble appellation of *Chateau*. We hired a cabriolet near the Tuilleries, where numbers of this kind of carriage are always in waiting. Cabriolets are constructed for one or two horses, according to the number of seats. Some of them exhibit very rude workmanship; but those we saw in Paris, as well as the Fiacles, were in general as neat, and the horses in as good condition as those seen in London.

In this excursion we were accompanied by a young man from London, who had taken apartments at our hotel, and whose company was very agreeable.

*St. Cloud.*—The Chateau of St. Cloud, the favorite residence of the Emperor Napoleon, is six miles from Paris, and the same number from Versailles. The road to it lies through a flat country, with little variety of scenery to interest the traveller. This noble building stands on the declivity of a hill; the centre is one hundred and fifty feet long, ornamented with statues representing *Strength, Prudence, Riches, and War*. During the revolution this magnificent palace was abandoned. The tapestry and all the furniture were sold to pay the commissioners for supplying the armies with provisions, clothes, &c. Its recent decorations are all in a style

of grandeur that, if equalled, can never be surpassed; the furniture, in particular, is superbly elegant. Where every apartment is so richly fitted up, it is difficult to give any one the pre-eminence; but the *Salle de l'Empereur* struck us as being the most brilliant. The walls are hung with scarlet velvet; and the chairs, sofas, &c. covered with the same materials. The stands for the chandeliers, and slabs for the tables, &c. are of green marble, a present from the Emperor of Russia to Bonaparte after the peace of Tilsit. In a glass case, at one end of the room, is a model of the Harbour of Cherbourg, which was so much improved by the late emperor. The inscription on the case was, *Rade Cherbourg, Batterie Napoléonne*. The last word is now nearly erased! Surely it would have been better to remove the model altogether! The park and the wood are about twelve miles in extent; they were planted by the celebrated *Le Notre*, who has taken advantage of the inequality of the ground to produce the most picturesque effects. The pieces of water are extremely beautiful, and the great cascade in particular merits attention. In the spacious walks at the lower end of the wood, is held a fair every year, which lasts three weeks; and yet we were told that neither the walks nor trees suffer any material damage from the concourse of people that attend the fair!

*Sèvres*.—This is a small town a little distance from St. Cloud, celebrated for its extensive manufactory of porcelain; which, like the gobelines, is the property of the government; the china, however, is sold, and is well known in every part of Europe. The building is very large, and resembles an ancient palace. We were not, of course, admitted to any of the workshops; but the public rooms, filled with the most beautiful specimens the art can produce, amply repay the traveller for stepping a little out of the direct road to Versailles. We were shown a service of china, a single plate of which was valued at 1500 livres. We were also gratified with some curious imitations of flowers, lace, &c. made of the same ware. This little town contains also a glass and crystal manufactory.

*Versailles*.—It would require a small volume to describe this immense palace, with the gardens, pleasure grounds, fountains, and parks; and I have hesitated whether to attempt any account of it in a paper like the present; but who goes

to Paris without visiting Versailles? This query determined me to proceed.

The time of our being at Versailles was not favorable to seeing the place; nearly two thousand workmen being employed in fitting up this noble residence for the reception of Louis the XVIIIth. The façade, which looks towards the gardens, was beautified by the late emperor, who seems to have been at work in every part of France at the same time. It would occupy several columns of the *Monthly Magazine* to enumerate the apartments and different offices of this ancient and magnificent palace. The richness of the rooms, the superb ornaments which decorate them, and the beauty of the ceilings, are striking proofs of the perfection to which the arts attained in the reign of Louis the XIVth. Being almost saturated with beholding such a succession of costly furniture, fine paintings, (particularly those in the chapel,) statues, busts, &c. we were eager to pass as much time as possible in the gardens and parks. The orangery came first under our notice. Here we counted above two hundred and fifty orange trees; two of which were pointed out to us as being more than four hundred years old. When the trees are in bloom, the flowers are carefully picked off, and sold at an immense price. The flowers of the orange trees at the Tuilleries are said to produce annually a sum sufficient to defray the expence of keeping up the grounds. The park at Versailles is divided into the great and little park; the former comprehends in its circuit several villages: the latter includes the gardens, groves, fountains, parterres, &c. and is between two or three miles long, and one and a half broad. The gardens are decorated with numerous statues, bas-reliefs, &c.; and the fountains, which are only suffered to be played once a month, are said to be the largest and most curious in the world. I omitted to mention the library, which contains about sixty thousand volumes. The ornaments of the rooms, maps, and many other valuable appendages to the library, were carried away during the troubles of the revolution. At one end of the library is a small museum, or cabinet, containing various models of ships; the civil and warlike instruments that have been brought from the islands of the Pacific Ocean and other uncivilized parts, exhibiting altogether a history of the manners, customs, and arts, of the inhabitants of those parts of the world.

These, we were told, formed the amusement of Louis the XVIth in his youth.

*Le Grand et Petit Trianon* are two palaces at the extremity of the park. The latter was the summer residence of Marie Antoinette. The grounds are laid out in the most enchanting manner; rocks, caverns, grottos, all the work of art, render it one of the most romantic spots that can be imagined. Both palaces received many improvements under the orders of the late emperor. The grand Trianon, in particular, is furnished in the most costly style. Simple in his dress and diet, rigidly temperate, and with a contempt for every personal indulgence, it is matter of surprise that this extraordinary man should have bestowed so much attention, and expended so much money, upon the repairing and embellishment of palaces. Was it from a love of the arts, or the pleasure of captivating his subjects?

*Montmartre*.—We took a walk, on a fine afternoon, to the heights of this village, situated to the north of Paris. On one of the heights is a windmill, whence there is a fine view of the city, an extensive landscape, and the plain occupied by the allied troops, previous to the engagement which preceded their entry into Paris. This plain was already covered with corn, and exhibited no traces of having ever been the theatre of war; but, in other places more elevated, and even close to the windmill, the ground was quite bare, and the *bivouacs* could be easily traced. A woman, who lived at the mill, entertained us with many particulars relative to the dreadful scene she had so lately witnessed: she complained bitterly of the allied troops, who, she said, pillaged the villages and every house they came near, carried off the horses, cattle, and poultry, with all the clothes and linen they could find. She insisted that the French were *betrayed* by Marmont, in conjunction with Talleyrand and others; and instanced, as a proof of it, that there were not above half a dozen pieces of cannon brought out to defend the whole heights. She execrated the Cossacks, and, laughing, pointed to a neighbouring house, on which was a red, headed with a gilt ball; this was seized by a party of Cossacks, who mistook it for gold, and carried it off with great exultation.

*Mulmaison*.—This castle is about six miles from Paris, on the road to St. Germain. It is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful gardens, enriched with an

extensive collection of the rarest shrubs and plants. It was the residence of the Ex-Empress Josephine, who died here on the 29th of May last, respected by every body for her amiable and benevolent mind. The major part of her fortune was devoted to charitable purposes. Such was the estimation in which she was held, that the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia paid her a visit a few days before her death. It was currently reported when we were in France, (we heard it in Flanders as well as at Paris,) that she died of a broken heart, occasioned by the great and sudden turn in the fortune of the emperor, to whom she was greatly attached. "*Ah! Monsieur,*" said a female we accidentally met with, while walking in the neighbourhood, "*L'Empereur n'a pas eu un seul moment de bonheur après le divorce avec Josephine!*"

The day being fixed for our leaving Paris, we attended at the Police Office, with our passports, when they were countersigned, and directed to the Office of Foreign Affairs. On presenting them at this latter office, we were charged ten francs for each passport, and were informed they would be ready on the following day, when we might either send for them, or fetch them ourselves: we received them accordingly, with the additional signature of the Prince de Benevente. Our guide engaged to take four places in the diligence to Rouen; on paying the fare, he received a receipt for the money. We had several times to remark the punctuality and attention observed at the coach-offices.

We felt some regret at leaving a place that had afforded us so much amusement and instruction. The whole time was spent in a rapid tour from one curiosity to another; and the pleasure arising from the visits to museums, public buildings, &c. was lightened by the politeness and urbanity we every where experienced. The facility of seeing every useful institution and collection is such as to leave nothing to wish for in this respect; and there is never any danger of being stopped by a surly door-keeper, whose good manners, so far from being gratuitous, you cannot even purchase. Paris, considered merely as a city, is inferior to London. The streets are narrow, and, in wet weather, very dirty; and there being no pavement for foot passengers, walking is not only very unpleasant, but even dangerous. The cabriolets are driven at a great

great rate, and, the middle of the streets being most thronged, persons on foot are in danger of being run over; at least it requires great precaution to avoid accidents.

The Seine is shallow, and of no great width, and, not being navigable higher than Rouen, nothing is to be seen on it but a few boats laden with wood, &c. a striking contrast to the scene every day exhibited on the Thames. On the other hand, Paris must be allowed greatly to surpass the British capital in the size and magnificence of its palaces and public buildings, its beautiful promenades, the museums of natural history and the arts, its extensive public libraries; in a word, for every institution that can interest the virtuoso or man of science; and to which may be added, the elegant coffee-houses, especially those at the Palais Royal, the ample and commodious restaurateurs, where the bill of fare contains sometimes above two hundred dishes, and, having the price of every article affixed, the stranger runs no risk of being imposed upon.

We one day dined at a restaurateur's, in the *Boulevards*, where we were shewn into a small garden, or shubbery, behind the house. In one corner was an arbour, with a table ready laid for dinner. The weather being very warm, we were much pleased with this cool and retired spot. We had been seated but a few minutes, when a waiter appeared with a bill of fare, or *carte du jour*, printed, ornamented around the border, and about the size of a sheet Almanack. It contained; including the dessert, two hundred and twenty-four different dishes, under the various heads of—*potages, hors d'œuvre, deufs, entrées de pâtisseries, entrées de mouton, entrées d'agneau, entrées de veau, entrées de volaille, entrées de gibier, entrées de poisson, rotis, entremets, suite des entremets, dessert*; with between fifty and sixty sorts of wines, *vins de liqueurs, liqueurs, &c.* Being at a loss what to choose from so great a variety, we desired the guide to order a plain dinner; and, in a short time, we had served up in our little arbour, soup, mutton-chops, fish, fowls, vegetables, and a dessert, one dish only appearing on the table at a time, as is the common practice: even the vegetables form a distinct course. But, if you order them otherwise, they will readily accommodate you; and we could always have pease, cauliflowers, and potatoes, dressed plain in the English manner; the latter vegetable seems not yet in much esteem in France, and, I un-

derstood, was not used prior to the revolution. For the above dinner, including wine, we were only charged three francs, or half-a-crown English, a head. The quantity of vegetables, fruits, and eggs, to be seen on a market-day, is astonishing. A French gentleman told us, that it had been computed, that there was, at the least, 20,000*l.* worth of eggs exposed for sale every week in Paris. This profusion of eggs seems common in France; for at one inn, where we stopped to breakfast on the road to Paris, there were eight eggs brought to table, wrapped up in a large warm napkin; and yet this great provision was made for two persons only. It is almost impossible to draw a comparison between the manner of living in France, and that in our own country; for it is totally different, as different as the customs and habits of the two people. An Englishman, in France, is surprised at never seeing a joint of meat brought to table, and apparently makes little account of the numerous dishes which rapidly succeed each other. He is as little pleased with the small blunt knife which is brought him, forgetting, that there is neither a leg of mutton nor a round of beef to be carved; and, as for the poultry, it is so young, and so thoroughly cooked, that a fowl, or a duck, is separated with the greatest ease. Fish is always served with a spoon, and eaten with a fork. A Frenchman is never seen to touch fish with a knife; hence, it is less necessary to change the knife at every course, a practice our neighbours are thought to be very deficient in. A large four-pronged silver fork is used upon almost all occasions at dinner; and we remarked, that, even at the inferior inns on the road, *plate, especially silver forks and spoons, was in common use.* It is also a general custom in France, to use napkins at table; we never breakfasted or dined without them; they are sometimes very large, and we observed some elderly people tied them under their chin, or at a button-hole; but modern politeness has banished this mode of using them. Wine is drunk during the meal, and with the dessert; the *vin ordinaire*, about 1*s.* 3*d.* a bottle, is mostly placed on the table, unless another sort is ordered; and, as it is usual to dilute the wine, large decanters of water are put on the table, and tumblers, instead of wine-glasses. As the *vin ordinaire* is often tart, some prefer *macon*, or *beaune*, both very agreeable, and only about 2*s.* a bottle.

The great advantage of the French which is their lightness; and, indeed, this is characteristic of their fond in general; for, after taking a good dinner, we mostly found ourselves as lively and active as before.

The police is said to be on the best scale at Paris, and disturbances or broils very rarely occur; but this may be in some measure owing to the manners and dispositions of the people themselves—the evenings being passed either at places of public amusements, on the boulevards, or in other public walks and places of resort; added to this, a person intoxicated is seldom or ever seen. A few regulations which we remarked may deserve attention. The cabriolets and fiacres are numbered both in the inside and on the outside; on the latter the number is painted. The fiacres are hired either by the horse, or the hour—every time the coach is stopped or detained by the person who hires it, is considered one course; thus the distance from one end of Paris to the other is charged no more than the length of a street would be. This regulation prevents all dispute.—It being the middle of summer, we had little opportunity of observing the effects of the mode adopted at Paris for lighting the streets. The lamps are hung in the middle of the streets, suspended from a rope, which is fastened on each side. They are set up and down by means of a pulley in the wall, which is fixed in a box that is kept locked. This method, when adopted on bridges, is calculated to prevent accidents. I remember reading in the papers, about two years ago, of a poor lamp-lighter's being blown over the balustrades of London-bridge and lost. Now the plan of lowering and raising the lamps by a rope and pulley would prevent a similar catastrophe, and, in my opinion, merits the serious attention of the magistrates.

There is a small building in Paris, close to the Seine, called *La Morgue*, or *Bas Geôle*; its use is to receive the bodies of persons who have been drowned, or who may be found dead. Here they are exposed for three days to the examination of their relations or others, and, if not claimed within that time, they are taken away and buried by the police. There is no manner of doubt, that the practice adopted in England on such occasions, is both more decent, and more consistent with that care which the magistrates should always evince for the lives and safety of the people.

Our journey from Paris to Dieppe was not attended with any remarkable occurrences. The road lies through Malmaison, St. Germain, and Rouen. St. Germain is a pretty town. The chateau is considered to be one of the finest old mansions in France. The terrace is particularly beautiful, and is said to be twelve hundred toises in length. James the Second died here in 1701. Rouen is a large and ancient city. The boulevards, though not extensive, give the town an air of grandeur. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for being a *witch*! As our road, most of the way from Paris, ran near the Seine, the landscape was often beautiful and romantic; and particularly so a few miles before we reached Rouen, where a number of islands, formed in the river, render the scene enchanting. The country at large, however, is more monotonous than is the case in the same extent in England; and this sameness is increased by the straightness of the roads, which are lined on each side with fruit trees for many miles without interruption. The crops of corn were as heavy as those we had seen from Dunkirk to Paris; and this land, smiling with plenty, wore a very different appearance from what might be expected after so many wars. The English newspapers for some years had informed their readers, that, the conscription had so thinned the population, the business of husbandry had devolved entirely upon the women. If this be a fact, it must be allowed that the French women make excellent farmers! All kinds of provisions are extremely cheap in France, so much so that a person may live in a very genteel way upon one third of the income that is required in England. A gentleman from London, whose company we accidentally fell into on our return, informed us that he had been spending a month at Paris, at the house of an intimate friend, whose income did not exceed three hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and yet his housekeeping was upon a more liberal scale than his own, though he never expended less than a thousand a year. His friend, he informed us, had the best wine that could be bought, both claret and champagne, which he laid in from the wine merchant at less than two shillings a bottle. The same wine, however, is charged at the restaurateurs at the rate of five and six shillings the bottle! So requisite it is, in order to live cheap

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at Paris, to know how to market upon the best terms. Upon the whole, however, we had no reason to complain of imposition; the articles of dress, &c. which we bought at the shops, being very moderately charged. Books, and prints in particular, are remarkably cheap. One bookseller asked only one hundred and twenty francs for a small octavo edition of Beffon, comprising nearly sixty volumes; and, at another shop, a copy of Voltaire's works, royal octavo edition, seventy volumes, handsomely bound, was offered at the low price of eighteen pounds. How can this cheapness be accounted for? France no doubt suffered severely from the late war, (indeed every country must be ultimately a loser by war,) but she has been greatly benefited by the revolution; and this is no where more visible than in the high state of cultivation apparent in every part of the country. By the revolution she got rid of tithes\*—no inconsiderable bar to agriculture; a more equal division of property ensued; the taxes, from which the nobles and clergy were heretofore exempt, were made more equal, all classes of the community being assessed according to their situation in life; and, finally, a new code of legislation was introduced by the late emperor, which rendered the administration of justice more prompt and impartial. This code alone was sufficient to regenerate France. To what a height of prosperity, then, would she not have attained, had she been allowed, after the revolution, to enjoy an uninterrupted peace!

But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,  
Kings would not play at. Nations would do well

\* Tithes, however, were not the only grievance the cultivators of the soil had to complain of. They were subject, under the old regime, to numerous and strange vexations, which nothing but a blind tyranny could inflict, or the most abject slavery submit to. "A l'Hermitage, à Montmorency j'ai vu de près et avec indignation les vexations qu'un soin jaloux des plaisirs des princes fait exercer sur les malheureux paysans, forcés de souffrir le dégât que le gibier fait dans leurs champs, sans oser se défendre qu'à force de bruit; et forcés de passer les nuits dans leurs fêtes et leurs poils avec des chandons, des tambours, des sonnettes pour écarter les sangliers."—Rousseau, *Confessions*, liv. xi.

To extort their truncheons from the puny hands

Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds  
Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil,  
Because men suffer it, their toy—the world.  
COWPER.

There are some men in England, who rejoice that the war has had the effect of checking the growing prosperity of France; and, blinded by a selfish and vulgar patriotism, cannot perceive that the prosperity of nations is reciprocal, and that, in proportion as the riches of France and other neighbouring nations increase, the demand for British manufactures and commodities will increase also. For what is the complaint of the English merchant at this moment? The want of money on the continent.

We travelled from Rouen in the mail cart, a rough but expeditious conveyance. In the company were a Dutch merchant from London, and two gentlemen of his acquaintance from Paris, who were accompanying their friend to the coast. They were agreeable intelligent men, and, from their conversation, we learned many particulars respecting the state of France, which tended very much to confirm the reports we had previously received. We arrived at Dieppe late in the evening, and found most of the inns quite full; we at length met with good accommodations at the packet boat, and the charges were very reasonable. After spending the following day at Dieppe, we set sail for Brighton, much pleased with our excursion, and without any other regret than its having been so short.

December 2, 1814.

P.S. It is always pleasant to find one's own remarks and observations confirmed by the statements of enlightened and intelligent writers. A work, entitled, "*Notes on a Journey through France*," by M. Birkbeck, one of the most distinguished agriculturists in this country, has appeared since the above article was written; and, as far as my own observation warrants my forming an opinion, I have no doubt that it is by far the most correct and interesting work of the kind that has been published in England since the peace. The limits usually allowed to writers in the Monthly Magazine will not allow more than one or two extracts.

"The approach to Rouen is noble; every object denotes prosperity and comfort. Since I entered the country I have been looking in all directions for the ruins of France; for the horrible effects of the revolution, of which so much is said on our side of the water; but, instead of a ruined country, I see fields highly

highly cultivated, and towns full of inhabitants. No houses tumbling down, or empty; no ragged, wretched-looking, people. On my landing I was struck with the respectable appearance of the labouring class. I see the same marks of comfort and plenty every where as I proceed (p. 11).—The decorum of manners in both sexes, which prevails universally, surprised and delighted me beyond expression. Here are none of those exhibitions of profligacy which disgust you at every step even in our country villages (p. 101).—I was at the *Jardin des Plantes* on a public day; it was amusing to see the crowd, most of which is called the lower order, which thronged the room; and edifying to observe their decorum, and the interest they took in examining every thing. (p. 88).—Visited a small farm a few miles from Rouen; labourer's wages 20d. a day, without board. As all provisions, every article of expenditure, may be taken at something under *half the English price*, by doubling their wages we may find the proportion they bear to ours. (p. 13).—From Dieppe to this place (Montpellier) we have seen scarcely a working animal *whose condition was not excellent*. I could not easily point out an acre of waste, a spot of land, that is not *industriously* cultivated, though not always well, according to our notions. (p. 52.)"

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
SHOULD the following observations on some late proceedings of the county magistrates, in this part of the United Kingdom, respecting the right of the poor to glean during the time of harvest, be deemed worthy of notice or insertion in the *Monthly Magazine*, they are much at your service.

An earnest wish to see the encroaching evil complained of checked in its early stages (if it cannot be strangled in the birth), before it attain to any material degree of consolidation and maturity, which it is apprehended will be the inevitable consequence in succeeding years, unless some decided demonstration of public remonstrance be opposed to its further progress, and which perhaps can only be effectually counteracted through the powerful medium of a free press, have induced me to offer the few following reflections, which I take the liberty of communicating, with a humble hope that they may prove of some little avail in promoting the desirable object in view.

It may be observed, by the way, that the subject which has occasioned these remarks is intimately connected with the late scandalous attempts of government (happily frustrated by the timely and de-

termined appeal of the people to the wisdom and justice of the legislature,) to obtain a fundamental alteration in the Corn Laws, and which subject will probably experience a full and ample discussion when the proper period shall arrive; and be conducted with the same united spirit of perseverance and moderation which, in the late applications to parliament, led to so successful an issue.

In case no other correspondent should come forward to advocate the neglected cause of the industrious poor, permit me to hope that the present suggestion of the subject will induce some other writer of superior ability and consideration in the literary world to institute a proper inquiry into the real circumstances of the case, and to communicate the information he may receive through the channel of your useful and respectable miscellany. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
IT is not unworthy of remark, that Commodore Owen, than whom a more distinguished officer for professional skill, bravery, and perseverance, the entire British navy does not produce, scarcely ever (if at all) inflicts corporeal punishments. The very same circumstance was universally remarked with respect to the lamented Lord Nelson, and various others of our most transcendent naval characters. There cannot surely exist stronger proofs than those exhibited by such high and respectable ornaments of their country, that a system of terror is not precisely the most eligible to command success. P. S. F.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
LORD GRENVILLE and other distinguished persons, who disapprove of the continuance of the American war, for the objects avowed at Ghent, alledge, however, that they approve of its continuance in defence of our MARTIME RIGHTS.

Now, Sir, I have not been an indifferent spectator of the progress of the disputes with the United States, but I never ascertained, by any act of diplomacy, that we had any Maritime Rights at issue. In truth, also, I have to learn, and I solicit to be taught, what those maritime rights are, the defence of which, it is alledged, render this destructive war just and necessary.

It surely will not be contended, because we pretended this and that, as the grounds of a war against France, that



that therefore we had a right to coerce all neutral nations into a subserviency to our belligerent policy. It cannot be said, that, if we have a right to impress British seamen, we have also a right to impress those of America; or that one belligerent has a right to interrupt the free intercourse of a Neutral with another Belligerent, except in the case of carrying ammunition and provisions to a town under siege. Nor, I should suppose, will it be said, that the rights of one free nation on the high seas, are greater than those of any other free nation.

What then are the assailed rights which the advocates of the American War consider it necessary to defend, regardless of all its consequences and horrors?

AN ENQUIRER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*  
SIR,

**I**N two former letters I endeavoured to shew how far consumption and asthma prevailed in hot and in mild climates. I am now to prove,

III. That they are very prevalent in this island. I might easily demonstrate that they are extremely frequent, not merely in England, but in other countries whose temperature does not materially differ from our own. Whether we go to the old or to the new continent, to Berlin or to Boston, the registers of diseases and deaths would shew that these complaints destroy nearly, or quite, as great a number of inhabitants as they do in England. It will, however, be sufficient for my purpose to notice that the proposition is true with regard to our island. The variations of the wind, the temperature, the atmospherical pressure, and the moisture, are in this country extremely great. In examining a register of the weather no regular breezes will be found at certain times of the day, or of the year; but the changes will be observed to occur with as great uncertainty as can be conceived. The same circumstance may be noticed respecting the moisture. It is not necessary to cite a register to prove these points. That the atmospherical pressure varies very considerably has been evidenced this year; during which the mercury in the barometer has risen to 30.42 inches, viz. on the 10th of May; and has fallen as low as 28.38, viz. on the 29th of January; making a difference of more than two inches. The register of the barometer is scarcely ever similar during twelve hours in succession; and in one day it will occasion-

ally vary more than half an inch. Nor is the thermometer less changeable. The highest point of the thermometer in the present year was 85°; this occurred on the 28th of July. The lowest point was 18°; which took place on the 9th of January. Hence we observe a difference of 67°. (See a register of the weather by Cary, in Nicholson and Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.) The difference of the temperature between the night and the day is very frequently 10°; in some instances it is 20°, or even more. But this is not usual. The thermometer often varies from 20° to 30° during a month.

In former passages I have frequently been under the necessity of being contented with general assertions, because those were all which I could procure. In the present letter, I shall bring forward exact numbers. This will occasion what is written to appear dry; but the conclusion drawn from statements of this kind, will be more particular and satisfactory than can otherwise be obtained. The total number of patients, of whom I took a register in 1811, was 2,692, of whom 71 had consumption, 473 asthma, = 544, about one-fifth of the whole. The total number, in 1812, was 3,110: of these, 67 were considered as cases of consumption, 572 of asthma, = 639; about one-fifth of the total. Catarrh, and other complaints of the lungs, were also numerous, so that when added to consumption and asthma, they formed one-fifth of the total number of diseases.

Dr. Bateman has given a register of the patients of the Carey-street Dispensary, in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. In the first volume, it is observed, that the total number of patients, between the 31st of August 1804, and 31st August 1805, was 1,820. Of these, 130 are ranged under hæmoptysis and phthisis, (spitting of blood and consumption;) 180 chronic catarrh and dyspnœa, (asthma,) equal together to 310, being nearly one-sixth of the total. I could quote various other registers of diseases to shew, that consumption and asthma form about one-fifth or one-sixth of the complaints treated by the physician. But I apprehend that what I have given is sufficient for the purpose of proving the frequent occurrence of these disorders.

That the number of deaths, from these maladies, bears a full proportion to the frequency of their occurrence, may be demonstrated in a manner equally satisfactory. The bills of mortality form an

an extensive register of deaths in the metropolis; and by them we learn to what an extent mortality, from these complaints, proceeds. The total of deaths, including casualties, was in five years as follows:

1808	total	19699	consumption and asthma	5806	(5220 and 586.)
1809	.....	16354	.....	5058	(4570 and 488.)
1810	.....	19560	.....	6101	(5427 and 674.)
1811	.....	16654	.....	5299	(4754 and 545.)
1812	.....	17959	.....	5581	(4942 and 639.)

The deaths each year by consumption and asthma, are between one-third and one-fourth of the total. Probably a larger number is set down to consumption than really belongs to that disease, and a smaller number to asthma than it might claim. We will therefore suppose, that one-fourth of the total number of deaths arises from these disorders. London and its immediate environs contain, as is shewn by the late returns, more than one million inhabitants. Of these, there is reason to believe, that one in twenty-five dies each year, making an average of 40,000 deaths annually. Now, if one in four is destroyed by the complaints in question, it follows, that 10,000 individuals must annually fall victims to consumption and asthma. That the London bills of mortality, though by no means accurately drawn up, are not very wide of the truth, is shewn by other registers of deaths framed in different parts of the island.

One of these is given by the Rev. Mr. William Gorsuch, respecting the parish of Holy-Cross, Salop. From 1750 to 1760, the number of deaths was 290, of whom 47 died of consumption; equal to about one sixth part of the total number of deaths. From 1760 to 1770, deaths were 365, of whom 106 (101 and 5) died of consumption and asthma; equal to between one-third and one-fourth part of the total. From 1770 to 1780, deaths 311, of whom 67, (62 and 5) died of consumption and asthma; equal to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total. See Phil. Trans. vol. 52, 61, 72.

Dr. Haygarth, in his observations on the Bills of Mortality for Chester, asserts, that it is a remarkably healthy town, and that the bill was compiled with all possible accuracy. He observes, that, under the head of Consumption, particular care was taken to distinguish the weakness of infancy, and the decay of old age, which are generally confounded with pulmonary consumption; and strict injunctions were given, that no disorder, unless attended with a cough, should be called consumption. No marshes are near the city. In the year 1772, there were 379 deaths, of which 38 (62 and

26) were from consumption and asthma, which is rather more than one-quarter part of the total. In 1773, deaths were 352, of which 89 (73 and 16) were from consumption and asthma, equal to one-quarter of the total. In 1774, deaths were 546, of which 70, (54 and 16) were from consumption and asthma, equal to between one-seventh and one-eighth of the total. The reason of this great difference in that year was, that there were 302 deaths from the small-pox, which then raged as an epidemic. As this was an accidental circumstance, which scarcely can occur again, I think we might leave this year out of consideration, and regard the first two as the average deaths of Chester.—See Phil. Transact. vol. 64, 65, 68.

The bills of mortality give the number of deaths from consumption and asthma as equalling between one-third and one-fourth of the total deaths. Mr. Gorsuch's and Dr. Haygarth's lists, added together, including the year of the small-pox epidemic, make the deaths from consumption and asthma, equal to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total deaths.

It will probably be observed, that in the lists of diseases asthma predominates over consumption; whereas, in the lists of deaths, consumption predominates very much over asthma. This circumstance may be accounted for in the following manner:—

1. Asthma is not nearly so fatal as consumption.

2. Very few patients are placed in my list of consumption, excepting such as had the disorder in a confirmed state. Where there was the slightest doubt I placed them under some other head of disease.

3. All who die of consumption are set down to that complaint; whereas, those who die after being afflicted by asthma, are generally destroyed in consequence of some other disorder being induced, as dropsy, consumption, &c.; and then, in the bills of mortality, the deaths are imputed, not to asthma, but to those other complaints.

New Broad-street, ISAAC BUXTON.  
Dec. 5, 1814.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
**M**R. C. LUFFT, at page 314, objects to the argument offered, vol. 38, page 35, in favour of the original consciousness of the Decalogue, that, in his Hebrew Bible, it occupies but a few square inches.

It is not usual, on national monuments, to employ such very minute letters, as serve the purposes of private intercourse. From Habakkuk's testimony it appears, (c. ii. v. 2.) that the Jewish oracles were usually exhibited on tables so large, that he who runs might read. In order to express a given sentiment, the Hebrews employ one-third fewer letters than we do; but these letters, being all capitals, occupy nearly as much space as the corresponding English phrase. Hence the decalogue, as it is printed in our churches, is a fair specimen of the probable expanse, which the same matter in Hebrew would occupy in a Jewish tabernacle. Granting that altars in Palestine were usually made larger than those of the Greek and Roman pagans; yet no altar has been found large enough to contain such tables on its face.

A stronger argument exists for believing the original decalogue to have been expanded, or paraphrased, by the author of Exodus. It is this. The book of Leviticus is of uncontested antiquity; a part of the canon of the ark. It is quoted in Joshua and Judges, and contains no allusion to the existence of a temple, which it would have done, if those newer laws of the priests had been added, which were enacted under the kings. On the contrary, it describes the Israelites, (c. iv. v. 22.) as still under the sway of rulers. Now the book of Leviticus quotes repeatedly the precepts in the decalogue, (see chapter xix, and c. xxiv, and c. xxvi,) and always in a shorter form than they there occur.

In one instance, this fact is curiously striking. The commandment of Moses, as preserved in Leviticus, (xix, 3,) was "Ye shall fear every man his mother, and his father." But the commandment, as corrected by the author of Exodus, stands: "Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon their land."

Ages of progressive civilization had plainly intervened, between these two reductions of the precept for filial piety. In the camp of a strolling military horde, paternity is necessarily uncertain, and the power to disinherit, null. Of course, Moses very naturally, directs the atten-

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tion of the child principally to the mother. But, when the author of Exodus wrote, agriculture was acquired; individual property in land established; the separation of families, and the power of bequest, introduced; and now, the father was become more important to the offspring than the mother.

THE ARCHEOLOGIST.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
**I**F your correspondent, Mr. Kidson, and his chemical friend, Mr. Bower, of Hunslet, had canvassed the matter a little more deeply, I presume they would have found a different, and in my mind a more rational, theory, than that of *latent heat*, for the great produce of the burnt soil: indeed, from their own statement it appears, that latent heat was not the cause, for Mr. Kidson observes, that it "is worthy of remark, that while the other part of the field was dry and parched, by the heat of the summer, this burnt earth seemed moist, and that tenacity of water which it possessed, might possibly contribute to the extreme fertility." Mr. Bower, I have no doubt, is well acquainted with the manufacture of pearl-ashes. The soil of a field, or garden, is composed in different proportions of vegetable matter and other materials; in burning that soil for a foot deep, in a reverberatory furnace, to a red heat, a mass would be produced containing a large portion of pearl-ash, though in a very impure state; this, spread upon the ground, would naturally enough attract moisture from the atmosphere; a property so well known of pearl-ash, that a sponge prepared with it, forms a very useful hygrometer; and one of no expense. This then will account for the tenacity of water which the burnt earth possessed superior to that which was only dried and parched from the heat of the summer, a much inferior heat to that to which he had submitted the earth in the reverberatory furnace. Two principles in the manufacture of pot-ashes seem in point with the present part of this subject; in the soil he burnt, there would doubtless be a large proportion of roots and weeds, as well as decayed leaves and other vegetable recrements; now, it is well known, that pot-ashes may be extracted, in greater or less quantities, from the roots of almost all vegetables; and that, in general, weeds yield more ashes, and those ashes more salt, than woods. In short, Mr. B. had begun a manufactory of

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rough

rough pot-ash; if he is not acquainted with the subsequent part of the business, I shall inform him, and I sincerely wish him success: it is, however, for me at present to view his experiment, not as applicable to a manufacture, but to agriculture; in that view, little more is necessary than to observe, that Mr. B. produced an alkali by burning the soil; that it is the presence of an alkali which makes soapers's waste and soap-suds, such excellent manures; and that it was that alkali deliquescent, which caused the tenacity of the soil for water mentioned in Mr. Kidson's letter: thus, Sir, I presume, from the formation of the rough pot-ash, the extreme fertility of the crop, and the degree of wet mentioned by that gentleman, may to be fully accounted for, without the intervention of latent heat, which your correspondent's statement itself, I think, proves to be *non causa pro causa*.

I have mentioned soap-suds as a manure; I would urgently recommend those families, where much of that article is produced, not to throw it away, as is too often the case, but to pour it on vacant spaces in their gardens, and on the roots of their trees and bushes; if they have no gardens, they might give it to those who have; indeed, I wonder public gardeners do not collect it as farmers do street or town manure.

JOHN CLENNELL.

Homerton, Middlessex; July 2, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
NOT being aware that there has ever been made into English, a translation of the *Port Royal Spanish Grammar*, although the other grammatical treatises of that celebrated society have long been familiar to the literary world; allow me, through the medium of your respectable Magazine, to suggest, to those of your correspondents who may be disposed to such kind of studies, to undertake and favour the public with a translation of the Spanish Grammar; a work which, I think, would be peculiarly acceptable at the present moment, when our recent connections with Spain have given an impulse to Spanish literature.

By my own experience, in regard both to the Italian and Spanish, I can safely affirm, that more solid and valuable information is to be derived from the *Port Royal Grammars*, in the attainment of those languages, than can be procured from any of the numerous grammars that

have, within these few years past, been published for that purpose: on which account, as well as for the very valuable and learned preface, (wherein a history of the rise and progress of the Spanish language is given,) I am of opinion, a translation of the *Port Royal Spanish Grammar*, well executed, would be received favourably by the public.

Paddington.

GRAMMATICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IT is not my wish to occupy much space in your valuable miscellany, to the exclusion of more important and amusing communications; but I request your insertion of a few remarks on the subject of the copper coinage, which I am enabled to offer with the greater confidence from having, in conjunction with other tradesmen, who were much oppressed by the great circulation thereof about fifteen months since, been an active promoter of the measures which have lately been adopted for calling in the old Tower halfpence, and suppressing, as much as possible, the great quantity of counterfeits which were intermixed with them.

The difficulty of disposing of this species of the circulating medium had become so great to those tradesmen who were the principal receivers, and who were compelled to suffer great loss by allowing a heavy discount to pawnbrokers and other dealers in the article, that a representation thereof was made from the principal merchants, brewers, distillers, and other traders, to the Lords of the Privy Council, for coin, who, in the most handsome manner, held various conferences on the subject with a committee of gentlemen deputed for that purpose: when it was at length determined to withdraw the old Tower halfpence from circulation, under certain regulations, which were agreed upon; the particulars whereof may be obtained at the Mint, by any persons who may have a quantity of the coin in their possession.

I am not aware that there has at present been such an exchange of *new* for *old* halfpence, as that stated by P. P. page 420, in your last number; on the contrary, I am at the present period in the practice of sending to the Mint small quantities, (viz. five bags, containing fifty-six pound weight in each bag, reckoning fifty-five halfpence to the pound,) and constantly receive a bill, or order, for the amount at a month's date.

The

The adoption of the measures above alluded to, was the means of calling in the old halfpence to a very considerable amount, although not to the full extent estimated by the Lords of the Council, who were led to believe that the principal proportion of such coin would be found in the metropolis, and its immediate vicinity. For a time such appeared to be the case: but, it has lately been discovered, indeed it has come within my own knowledge, that there is yet a great circulation of it in the eastern counties; and, in consequence thereof, the regulations, which at the first were dispersed to a limited extent, and under the discretion of some of the largest receivers, have been promulgated from the Mint, and I hope will prove effectual to the complete calling-in of the old Tower halfpence.

Your correspondent W.N. page 231, is mistaken in his supposition, that the old coin has not been much counterfeited: on the contrary, the quantity of base pieces, chiefly of the reign of George II. has been found to be enormous.

The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the question put to him respecting a new issue of copper coin, appears either to have been erroneously stated in the newspapers, or to have been misinterpreted by the public; for I have the strongest ground for believing that it was not, *at that time*, the intention of government to order a new coinage: neither do I think that *any will take place*, until the effect of withdrawing the old Tower halfpence, and the suppression of their counterfeiters, is fully ascertained.

It may also be a satisfaction to the public to know, that the coin carried into the Mint, has been melted down, and a part thereof recoined, from a new die, for the peculiar use of the Settlements of Demary and Issequibo.

I have always held the opinion, that, notwithstanding a temporary inconvenience might result from the suppression of the provincial copper tokens, which have been circulated in large quantities in particular districts of the kingdom; yet, when the superabundant amount of Boulton and Watts' coinage, which had lain, for years, a dead capital in the warehouses of retail and other tradesmen, should be properly distributed, it would be found adequate to the purposes of change without a fresh issue; and I am confirmed in the sentiment, from knowing that there are still amongst the large traders many who, in spite of all

their endeavours, are so inundated with copper, in payment from their customers, that they can supply a considerable sum weekly, whenever it may be called for.

I trust it will not be very long before the Lords of the Council will direct their particular attention to the silver currency, and suppress the circulation of those *blanks* and *buttons*, which are a disgrace to the country. I shall not presume to determine what may be the measures proper to be adopted for the attainment of this desirable object, being aware that the difficulty of distinguishing between the *true* and the *base*, in silver coin, is so much greater than in copper, by reason of the impressions of the die being generally defaced, that, unless government consent to bear a great loss, it seems to be next to impossible to call it in, under regulations similar to those laid down for the old halfpence.

I must apologize for trespassing so much upon the patience of your readers, but my motive is, that the views of government, with regard to the copper coinage, may be rightly understood. I shall therefore only add, that, if such persons as are in the receipt of old Tower halfpence, will withhold them from farther circulation, and carry them into the Mint, they will render an essential service to the country, and afford an effectual remedy for an evil which, although long grievously felt, has but recently become the subject of serious and availing complaint.

Montague-place,

M.B.

Dec. 10, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH much to be informed if it be generally known, that, when it is high water at the Mull of Kintyre, it is within fifty minutes of low water in the Sound of Isla, only thirty miles distant. The fact is unquestionable, and known to all seamen in the west of Scotland. If any of your scientific correspondents will favor the public with an explanation of this phenomenon, many will be grateful for it. X.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of a TOUR on DISCOVERY among the MOUNTAINS WEST of SIDNEY, in NEW SOUTH WALES, by G. W. EVANS, Deputy Surveyor, Van Diemen's Land.

THE track over the mountains is on one continued ridge, with ravines on each side, forming immense precipices

pieces; they appear as bluffs of land at sea, projecting one before the other. The journey over them was exceedingly fatiguing; as the ridgways were very barren, and much incumbered with underwood, and trees of various denomination and growth. In places there is sufficient water and herbage for cattle. I think twelve men in three months would make a good road, and render it so passable, that carts might be driven in safety to the newly discovered country, which I named *Westmoreland*.

On my descent I came upon a stream that emptied itself into the Nepean. At seven miles further, the hills were exceedingly steep, which much impeded my travelling; but, by perseverance, I found a tolerably safe and easy passage to the main range of them, which commences about a mile to the eastward of a mount called "*Mount Blaxland*:" this part is pleasing to the eye, and there is fine sheep-pasture. I travelled along the range twelve miles, which carried me down to a good run of water; following its stream I was gratified in finding it led me the course I wished. From numerous rivulets falling into it, it increased in size, winding, till it formed a more considerable river, which, from the quantity of fish we caught, I named "*Fish River*." These were remarkably fine, and of one species, resembling a salmon trout, weighing from five to fifteen pounds; the avidity with which they seized the bait was such as to surprize me beyond measure.

I traced this river thirty-five miles, continually in a westwardly direction, till I came upon a stream, which I named "*Campbell's River*:" this I was compelled to traverse some miles, before I could find a fordable passage, and at length was obliged to have recourse to a temporary bridge. The rapidity with which this river runs from the south-eastward, leaves no doubt but that it takes its rise in some distant lofty mountains in that direction. At the junction of it with the "*Fish River*," I found the latter extend so as to be worthy of a more distinguished title, and thence named it "*Macquarrie's River*."

Farther onward, I passed a high sterile hill, covered with pines, rising out of immense rocks, which appeared to be the only barren spot, since leaving the mountains, from the period of coming first upon the fish stream, till the termination of my survey, fifty miles further down "*Macquarrie's River*." The whole country may be truly called picturesque

and beautiful; chiefly abounding in fertile plains, the richness of whose soil and verdure cannot be exceeded: no parts of Van Diemen's Land, or of New South Wales, that I have seen, in my opinion, bear a comparison with it; the trees are thin and light, here and there giving the appearance of a park, with enclosures and laid-out grounds. Occasionally, I surprized flocks of Emu, geese, and kangaroos; also numerous wild ducks.

The most remarkable circumstance during my journey was, my suddenly coming upon two native women and four children, whose terror and surprize exceeded all belief; violently trembling, they fell down before me; and it was some considerable time before they would venture to look up; at length, somewhat appeased, they took a tomahawk each, some fish hooks, and twine, which I offered them, and ran away; never once daring to look behind them. Both women had their right eye destroyed, as if purposely. I saw no men; but, I have reason to think, from the many distant columns of smoke I occasionally beheld, that the inhabitants were numerous; besides, I frequently came upon their deserted camp grounds.

I collected several specimens of minerals, which I had the honour of presenting to his Excellency Governor Macquarrie. I arrived back at the Hawkesbury settlement, after an absence of seven weeks.

*Sydney, New South Wales;*

*March 20, 1814.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT seems extremely absurd that steam-boats are not constructed with a flue either from the furnace or boiler, to convey heat to the cabin. At this season of the year, most of those on the Clyde are uninhabitable from intense cold. I hope, in those under your patronage, care will be taken to obviate this at once great and trifling fault.

Y.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents inform me, who was the author of "*The Reflector*, representing human affairs as they are, and may be improved?"—Published in 8vo. in the year 1750, and printed for T. Longman, Paternoster row.

*Alfred, Dec. 13.*

F. L.

LANSDOWNIANA.

## LANSDOWNIANA.

[It is well known that the late William Marquis of Lansdowne employed part of his active life in collecting MSS. and Papers illustrative of English History, and that after his death they were brought to the hammer, and the greater part of them purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of upwards of 6000*l*. We again present our readers with some specimens of their contents, and purpose to repeat at a similar article two or three times per annum, till we have extracted the essence of the 1000 volumes of which they consist.

### XXVIII. THE REFORMATION.

*The Names of such Princes as are of the Religion as withdrew themselves from the Masse at our Ladies Church in Augsberg, July 3, 1582, before the Beginning of the Diett.*

**T**HE P. Elector of Saxe.

John Frederick, administrator of the Bishoprick of Meydenberg, who was come thither for his father, the P. Elector of Brandenburg.

Philip Lodowicq, Count Palatine of the Rhine at Nuberg.

Otho, Henry, and John, brothers of the said Count Palatine of the Rhine.

The Count Ulric, of Mecklenberg.

The Count Chretien, sonne of P. Elector of Saxe.

Frederick Guilled, sonne of the late Count Guilled, of Saxe.

John and his brother, Sigismond and Augustus, Counts of Mecklenberg.

John Adebertus, and manie other princes, lordes, &c. not named.

*The Names of such Princes, &c. as stayed with the Emperour.*

The P. Elector of Maience.

The Wolfong.

The two deputies of Treves and Cologne.

The two Dukes of Baviere.

The Count Guillan and Ferdinand.

The deputie of George Ludowicq, landgrave of Leuchtenberg.

The Archduke Charles.

The Bishop of Sessaules, legat for the Bishop of Salisbury.

The deputies of Julius B. of Wirtzberg, and of Martin B. of ———.

### XXIX. KNIGHTS.

*The Articles that every Knight shuld observe and kepe by the dignity of his Order.*

He shall not tourne his backe to his enemye to flye.

He shall truly hold his promise to his friend and also to his foe.

He shall be free of meate and drink to all his men about him.

He shall uphold maydens right and the right of wydowes.

He shall be mercyfull and do no harme to the poore.

He shall hold with the true worship of Almighty God.

### XXXII. UNION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

The monarch of Great Britain hath in actual possession nineteen ancient kingdoms and principalities; England anciently contained seven, Scotland three, Ireland five, Wales three, and the Isle of Man one. The inhabitants speak nine several languages, English, Scotch, Welsh, Cornish, Irish, Mansk, Galsish in the Orcade Isles, French in Jersey and Guernsey, and Dutch in several places where Netherlands dwell, having churches, and the service in their own tongue.

### XXX. ROMAN SOLDIERY.

*Account of the Allowance made to the Ancient Roman Soldiers for their Pay and Diet.*

The Roman footman had 2 *ob.* by the day to the value of 14 *denarii*.

The centurion had 4 *oboli*, or *duo soldi & mezo*.

The horseman had *una drachma*, or 3 *soldi & mezo*.

A footman had every month 3 *pts* of a *mina attica* of wheat.

A horseman had 6 *minas* of barley for his horse, and 2 *minas* of wheat.

By this appeareth that the footman had every moneth *quatro quarto bignano par nutrirsi*, which is un *quarto* every week.

In Augustus' time the footman had by the day un *denario* of sylver, which was worth 3 souses in French.

It appeareth in Thucidydes that the footman had by the day 2 *drachme*, that is, 8 *Sestertii Romani*, or *duo denarii* of sylver, worth 6 souses French.

Note—that *Capo di Squadra* had double pay to a footman.

A horseman treble.

A legion of Romans containned 6000 footmen and 732 horsemen.

In every legion were ten cohorts, in the first whereof were 1105 footmen and 132 horses, and this cohort had the *aquila*, and had the antigard. The other were of 555 footmen and 68 horsemen.

Note—every footman had by the moneth 3 *scudi*, and the twisenan 9.

The *Capi di Squadra* had double to the footmen,

footmen, viz. 6 scudi daily, scudi being 35 souses.

### XXXIII. TITLE OF CONQUEROR.

The title of Conqueror to King William, our first Norman king, came in long after the time of Edward III. to avoid an inconvenience in his title, for there were three Edwards before the Conquest. The Confessor being called Edward III. and the Third Edward afterwards; therefore, to avoid a mistake in the stile, he caused himself to be writ, *Edwardus post conquest tertius*.  
Sir Roger Owen.

### XXXI. ANCIENT REVENUES.

*An Estimate of the whole certain likely Yearly Revenues and Issues of England, and the difference thereof. Sept. 23, 1606, by Sir Julius Caesar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.*

	£	s.	d.
Revenues yearly . . .	315,384	7	10
Issues yearly . . .	367,700	2	11

So that issues exceed }  
the revenue by . . . } 52,315 15 1

This cannot last, but will bring a dearth! Now, therefore, let our most wise, sacred, and religious Pharaoh provide for a man of understanding and wisdom, some religiously wise, improveably honest, uncorrupt, stout, and chaste-minded Joseph, &c.—Genesis, chap. 42, verse 33.

### XXXIV. DEAFNESS.

*Remedy for Deafness, recommended by Mr. John Evelyn (whom it had cured,) to Mr. (afterwards Sir Michael) Hicks. Dec. 9, 1594.*

First make a lofe, of the quantitie of a two-pennye lofe, of rye meale, and bake it on oven, and then keep yt hott untill you goe to bedd; and then, when you are in bedd, cutt itt asunder in the middle, and put the one halfe of the lofe to one of your eares, and the other halfe to the other, as hott as you can suffer it, and lett them lye untill they be coide, and keepe your bedd with double the warmth you weare accustomed before; and when you have taken the lofes off, warm the oyle, and droppe two or three droppes thereof into your eares lukewarm, and make two tentes of fine lynte, and wette them well in the oyle, and tente your eares with them all nyght. The oyle I know not the name of, but the apothecary who, by desire from the doctor, maketh yt for me, shall make the more, and if it please you to make triall thereof, he shall make as much more for me, and I will, God willing, send it unto you.

JOHN EVELYN.

### XXXV. PAPAL USURPATIONS.

The court of Rome, in the time of one

hundred years, usurped upon the crown of England four points of jurisdiction. 1st. Sending of legates into England in the time of William the Conqueror. 2d. Drawing appeals to Rome in the time of King Stephen. 3d. Donation of bishopricks in the time of Henry the First. 4th. Exemption of clerks from secular power in the time of Henry the Second.

### XXXVI. KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Richard the First granted by charter to William king of Scotland, and his heirs, that, when by summons they should come to the court of England, the Bishop of Durham and the sheriff of Northumberland should receive them at the river of Tweed, and bring them under safe conduct to the river of Tees, and there the archbishop of York and the sheriff of Yorkshire should receive and conduct them to the bounds of that county, and so the bishop and sheriff of other counties, till they came to the court of the king of England; and, from the time of his first entrance he should have one hundred shillings a day allowed him for his charges.

### XXXVII. WEALTH IN JAMES THE FIRST'S TIME.

It was a common opinion, and so affirmed in the star-chamber by the lords there assembled, Term Paschall. 20 James the First, (in an information against Bradshaw) that all the riches of the realm would not pay the interest of the debts of the nobility and gentry; and yet, from the 1st of Elizabeth to the 13th of King James, no less than nine millions of ore had been coyned in the mint of this realme.

### XXXVIII. CHURCH YARDS.

Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 750, obtained from the Pope a dispensation for making of church-yards within towns and cities; whereas, until his time, within the walls none were buried.

### XXXIX. EPISCOPAL POVERTY.

The anioient election of bishops was not lawfull, unless it were with the consent of the people, and then alst there was not that wary limitation of diocess in those times, nor such great revenues allowed with them. Our British bishops being called to the council of Ariminum, anno 359, they had not wherewithall to defray the charges of the journey, but were ferd and lodged upon the emperor's cost; and there also were the presbiters and deacons, fellow counsellors and fellow benchers with the bishops, without whose consent the bishops would not doe any thing. There remains a glimpse of this



this truth even in the centre of Rome itself, for the Pope himself performeth all ecclesiastical jurisdiction as in consistory among his cardinals, which were originally but the parish priests of Rome.

XL. ANCIENT TITHES.

No tithe was anciently paid for any wood by our common law, until the constitution of Winchelsea; and then the clergy and other ecclesiastical persons persuaded the laity to the payment of them, alledging that the great plague that then infected them was inflicted by God on this nation for their neglect in the payment of those tithes.

XLI. KING JOHN.

*The Words of Fealty made by King John to the Pope, anno Domini 1213. Johani regni 14.*

John, by the grace of God, King of England, and Lord of Ireland, from this hour forwards, shall be faithful to God and to St. Peter, and to the church of Rome, and to my lord Pope Innocentius, and to his successors lawfully entering; it shall not be in word nor deed, in consent or counsell, that they should loose life, or member, or be apprehended in evil manner. Their losse, if I may know it, I shall prevent and stay, soe far as I shall be able; or else soe shortly as I can, I shall signify unto them, and declare to such person, the which I shall believe will declare the same unto them. The counsell which they shall commit to me by themselves, their messenger, or letters, I shall keepe secret, and not utter to any man to their hurt, to my knowledge. The patrimonie of St. Peter, and especially the kingdom of England and Ireland, I shall endeavour myselfe to defende against all men to my power. Soe help me God, and his holy evangelists, Amen.

These things were done on the eve of the Ascension of our Lord in the year 1213.

XLII. EDICT AGAINST FEASTING.

*The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen to the Lord Treasurer, for Reformation of Feasting, Tavern Disorders, &c. in London.*

Our duty to your lordship humbly done. It may please the same to be advertised, that for avoyding the excessive spending of venison and other vitall in the halles of this citie, which we understand to have been offensive to her majestie and the nobilitie, we have by act of *Comon Council* forbidden suche festes hereafter to be kept, and have restrayned the same only to necessarie meetings, in which also no venison is permitted, as by the copie of

the act herewith sent unto your lordship may appear. And further, for that we finde not only great expence of venison to have been in taverns and alehouses, both also very many and greate enormities both of drunkennesse, seditious rumours, unthrifty assemblies, incontinenencie, and other evilles, to growe of inordinate resorting to tavernes and tippling houses, specially by the meaner sort; we have sort meanes to redresse such disorders by restrayning the drinking and eating in such howses. The form of this act, which we herewith send to your lordship, hath been considered by me, the mayor, and all my brethren, the aldermen, and by a great number of the discretet commoners, to whom the same hath been committed, and in our and their opinions, and generally of good citizens, verie well thought of; so, as we intend to procede with offering it to the Comon Council, if your lordship have liking thereof, which your allowance we thoughte meete herein to have respect unto, not only for your lordship's good advice, which we humbly beseeche you to give us; but also for that without your good meanes for some like order in St. Martin's and Westminster, and other exempt and adjoining places, it is by many citizens thought that our proceeding here will lack a great part of the fruite that is hoped to ensue thereby. For which cause we have both sent your lordship the bill, and this bearer, our officer, entrusted in that mater to attend upon your lordship, for your good pleasure, how your wisdom will advise us for direction in this behalfe, which we beseech you that it will please you to impart unto us when we shall be redy to follow the same. And so we comit your good lordship to the tuition of Almighty God. Your lordship's humble

LIONEL DUCKETT, mayor.

THOMAS OSLEY, } aldermen.  
RAW. HAYWARD, }

At London, this 5th of August. 1573.

XLIII. GUY'S SWORD.

*Title of the Grant of an Earl of Warwick for the Keeping of Guy's Sword. 22d of May. anno 27th of her Majesty's (Elizabeth's) Reign.*

A graunte of Ambrose Erle of Warwick, to Thomas Atkinson, gent. of the office of Keeper of the Sworde called Guie of Warwick's Sworde, during his life, with a yearlie annuities; 3l. 10s. yearly to be paid at or Lady Day and Michmas, issuing out of landes and revenues in the countie of Warwick.

XLIV. ANCIENT TENURES.

Before the conquest, the king's tenants, who

who held their lands of the crown, paid only victuals, wheat, beefs, muttons, hay, oats, &c. and a just note of the quality and quantity of every man's ratement was taken through all the shires of the kingdom, and levied ever certain for the maintenance of the king's household; other ordinary incomes of ready money was there none, but what was raised by mulcts out of cities and castles, where agriculture was not used: these provisions in kind were after, in the time of Henry I. rated to certain prices, and received in money by the consent of the state, because of the king's long being in Normandy.

Our ancestors had only two kinds of tenures, Boke-land and Folk-land; the one was a possession by writing, the other without. That by writing was as freehold, and by charter hereditary, with all immunities, and for the free and nobler sort: that without writing was to hold at the will of the lord, bound to rents and services, and was for the rural people. The inheritances descended not alone, but after the German manner, equally divided amongst all the children which they called Landskiftan, or Parta-land, a custom yet continued in some places in Kent, by the name of Gavelkin, or Griseal Kin. Such as were tenants at the will of their lords, (their number being grown greater by the Norman conquest,) the conqueror, upon their petitioning, relieved. Their case was this, all such as were discovered to have had a hand in any rebellion, & were pardoned only to enjoy the benefit of life, having all their livelihood taken from them, became vassals unto these lords, to whom the possessions were given of all such lands forfeited by attainders; and, if by their diligent services they could attain any portion of ground, they held it so long as it pleased their lords, and were often times violently cast out upon any small displeasure; whereupon it was ordained, that whatsoever they had obtained of their lords, by their obsequious service, or agreed for by any lawful pact, they should hold by an inviolable law during their lives.

XLV. SIR W. CECIL.

*Sir William Cecil's Directions to his Lady, while in Prison on Lady Jane Grey's Account, and he expected to suffer Death June 13, 1558.*

Firste, That she fear and love God, spend hir tyme as muche as she may in studying and redinge the Scripture.

Item, That she help my son (as she may) to some learninge, and to be a schol-

lar in some place of the universitie untill he be 17 or 18 years old, and then to be a common lawyer, or brought up with a common lawyer.

Item, That she mourns not for me, although, to respect of the world, I dye with adversity, for, in the grace of God my trust is to dye in the faith of the gospel, like a chastened child of Almighty God; and therefore during my adversity before my death, let hir earnestly pray for me that I may have patience in God's visitation, and so shall we mete in the day of the Lord, when our joy shall be greater then thought of my creatio<sup>n</sup> can co<sup>n</sup>ceave.

Item, If she meane to marrye, let hir marry with such a one as hath a true judgment in religion.

Item, Let her assure all my friends that my renouncing of all the world's fortunes is to save my conscience cleare, which hath in public service suffered many torments; and to be a freeman before the sight of God, I am content to be a bondman to the world.

These things, my good wife, do I utter, being well strengthened in mynd by Christ, after long consultation betwixt God and my conscience, and seeing greate perills threatened uppon us by the lyknes of the tyme, I do make choise to avoyd the perill of God's displeasure.

XLVI. LISTS OF SCOTCH AND LANCASHIRE REBELS IN 1745.

*English Rebel Officers in the Manchester Regiment, taken at Carlisle.*

Colonel Francis Townley, of Lancashire.

Captains John Sanderson, of Northumberland.

Peter Moss, of Lancashire.

James Dawson, of ditto.

George Fletcher, of ditto.

Andrew Blood, of Yorkshire.

Lieutenants Thomas Deacon, of Lancashire.

John Barwick, of ditto.

Robert Deacon, of ditto.

John Holker, of ditto.

Thomas Chadwick, of Staffordshire.

Thomas Furnise, of Cheshire.

Ensigns Charles Deacon, of Lancashire.

Charles Gaylor, of ditto.

James Wilding, of ditto.

John Betts, of ditto.

Wm. Bradshaw, of ditto.

John Hurter, of Northumberland.

Samuel Maddock, of Cheshire.

Adjutant Thomas Syddall, of Lancashire.

And 93 non-commissioned rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

James Cappock, of Lancashire, made by the Pretender Bishop of Carlisle.

*Scotch Rebel Officers taken at Carlisle.*

Governor John Hamilton, of Aberdeenshire, late Governor of Carlisle.

Captains

**Captains** Robert Forbes, of Aberdeenshire, of Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment.

John Burnett, of ditto, in Colonel Grant's.

Geo. Abernethie, of Bamfshire, in Lord Ogilvie's.

Alex. Abernethie, of ditto, in the Duke of Perth's.

Donald M'Donald, of Invernesshire, in Kappock's.

John Camerie, of the Braes, in the Duke of Athol's.

**Lieutenants** Charles Gordon, of Aberdeenshire, in Lord Ogilvie's.

James Gordon, of ditto, in Colonel Grant's.

Walter Ogilvie, of Bamfshire, in Lord Lewis Gordon's.

Wm. Stuart, of ditto, in Col. Roy Stewart's.

Alex. M'Grouther, of Perthshire, in the Duke of Perth's.

Alex. M'Groutner, of ditto, in ditto.

**Ensigns** Walter Mitchel, of Aberdeenshire, in ditto.

George Ramsay, of ditto, in ditto.

**Surgeon** James Stratton, of Berwickshire, surgeon to the garrison.

**Lieutenant** James Nicholson, in the Duke of Perth's, who broke the capitulation by endeavouring to make his escape.

And 256 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men.

**Captain** Sir John Arbuthnot, in Lord John Drummond's regiment.

*Persons executed on Account of the Rebellion in 1745.*

*At Kennington Common.*

July 30, Colonel Townley, head on Temple 1746.

*Bar.*

Counseller David Morgan.

James Dawson.

George Fletcher, head on Temple

*Bar.*

Andrew Blood.

Thomas Deacon, } Heads up at

Thomas Syddall, } Manchester.

Thomas Chadwick.

John Barwick.

*Beheaded on Tower-Hill.*

Aug. 18. William Earl of Kilmarnock.

Arthur Lord Balfour.

*Kennington Common.*

22. Daniel M'Donald.

James Nicholson.

Walter Ogilvie.

*Gallow Hill, Carlisle.*

Oct. 18. Thomas Kappock.

John Henderson.

John M'Naughton.

James Brand.

Donald M'Donald, of Kinlock.

Donald M'Donald, of Tendrish.

Francis Buchanan.

Hugh Cameron.

Edward Roper.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 263.

*At Bampton, near Carlisle.*

21. Quarter-master Harvey.

John Robottom.

Philip Hunt.

Valentine Holi.

Alexander Anderson.

Michael Dillard.

Peter Taylor.

*At York.*

30. George Hamilton.

Edward Clavering.

Daniel Frazier.

William Conolly.

James Sparks.

Charles Gordon.

Angus M'Donald.

James Maine.

Benjamin Mason.

William Dempsey.

*At Penrith.*

Nov. 2. Andrew Swan.

Thomas Park.

Peter Lindsay.

James Innes.

David Hume.

Robert Lyon.

Lawrence Mercer.

*At Carlisle.*

4. Sir Archibald Primrose.

Moleneaux Eaton.

Patrick Murray.

Patrick Kier.

Charles Gordon.

James Mitchell.

John Wallace.

Robert Reid.

Barabas Matthews.

Alexander Stephenson.

Thomas Hays.

*At York.*

8. David Row.

William Hunter.

John Endsworth.

John M'Clean.

John M'Gregor.

Simon M'Kenzie.

Alexander Parker.

Thomas M'Genes.

Archibald Kennedy.

James Thompson.

Michael Brady.

15. James Ried.

*At Kennington Common.*

28. \*Sir JOHN WEDDERBURN.

Colonel Hamilton.

Alexander Leith.

James Bradshaw.

Andrew Wood.

\* Sentence of death being passed upon this rebel, the Judges all agreed he was by far the most audacious villain they ever saw since they had sat upon the bench. Twenty-one other rebels received sentence at the same time with this convict, out of whom the above five only were executed.

3 U

*Beheaded*

*Beheaded on Tower-Hill.*

Dec. 8. Charles Ratcliffe.

April 9, 1747. Simon Lord Lovat.

*Other Scotch Rebels in 1745, who either escaped, were taken, pardoned without, or after conviction, or attainted.*

Duke of Perth died at sea, on his passage to France.

Marquis of Tullibardine died in the Tower.

Lord George Murray, commander of the Rebel army, escaped to Cologne, where he died some years ago.

Earl Cromartie received sentence of death, but was pardoned.

Earl of Kellie.

Lord Strathallan.

Lord Pittligo.

Lord Elcho.

Lord Nairn.

Lord Ogilvie.

Lord John Drummond.

Lord Lewis Gordon.

J. Graham, Viscount Dundee.

Sir William Gordon, of Park.

Sir David Murray.

Sir James Kinloch.

\*Hon. WILLIAM MURRAY.

John Drummond, son to Lord Strathallan.

†Simon Fraser, eldest son to Lord Lovat.

‡JOHN MURRAY.

Robert Murray.

James Murray, surgeon.

David Hume.

Andrew Johnstone.

Patrick Stewart.

Robert Stuart.

Charles Douglas, Lord Mordington, pleaded his peerage.

David Ogilvie.

Roy Stuart.

\* This rebel was father to the present Earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia, and was in both rebellions of 1715 and 1745, in the last of which he was taken, brought by sea to Woolwich, and thence removed to the Tower, and had certainly lost his life, but for the intercession of his brother, the then Earl, who was a general officer of high rank, and obtained the King's pardon. He lived to succeed to his brother's title.

† This rebel, though young, was very active in the rebellion, was taken, and confined in Edinburgh castle, but was pardoned, and has since had great part of his father's estate restored.

‡ This rebel was own brother to the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; he was secretary to the Pretender, but obtained his pardon. He is supposed to be still alive, and to enjoy a handsome pension.

N.B. Ninety-one rebels received sentence of death at Carlisle, 70 at York, and between 40 and 50 at St. Margaret's-Hill.

## XLVII. ROYAL CASUISTRY.

Odo, bishop of Bayeux, was Earl of Kent; he, upon some discontentment given to his brother, William the Conqueror, was imprisoned by him; the king excused it to the church, that he imprisoned not a Bishop of Bayeux, but an Earl of Kent. So Hugh, Bishop of Durham, purchased the manor of Sadborough, with the dignity, pallitinate of this whole province, of Richard the First, and was by him made an Earl, the King jocosely boasting what a cunning workman he was, that could make of an old Bishop a new Earl.

## XLVIII. ALICE PIERCE.

Alice Pierce, concubine to Edward III. was, in the latter end of his reign, so impudent, presuming upon his favour whose weakness she had subdued, that she herself would sit in courts of justice to effect her own desires; and, at a parliament held the 50th year of his reign, at her suit, she caused Sir Peter de la Mare, (late speaker in a parliament, and who then exhibited complaints against her,) to be committed to perpetual imprisonment at Nottingham.

## XLIX. PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

The Saxons had a law, that, whoever had committed theft, and the goods found in his house, all the family were made *band*, even to the child in the cradle. This Canute the Dane abrogated, ordaining, that only the malefactor, and such as aided him, should endure the punishment; and that the wife (unless the things stolen were found under her lock,) should not be guilty of her husband's offence.

## L. HATRED OF THE NORMANS.

In the beginning of the Conqueror's reign, the rantour of the English towards the new-come Normans was such, that finding them single in woods, or remote places, they secretly murdered them, and the deed-doers could never be discovered; whereupon it was ordained that the hundred wherein a Norman was found slain, and the murderer not taken, should be condemned to pay to the king 36l. or 28l. according to the quantity of the hundred.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## MORNING.

**O**LD Night retreats, and leaves the earth  
 To sun and morn and smiling mirth ;  
 Retreats with sullen steps and sad,  
 In funeral dress right mournful clad.  
 On he travels to the West,  
 Where he takes his gloomy rest.  
 Sweet Morn, with roses on her cheek,  
 So still, so gentle, mild and meek,  
 Smiles where the East unlocks his gate  
 With golden key ; in splendid state,  
 And gorgeous pride, the King of Day  
 Majestic rolls along his way ;  
 Pours a flood of silvery light  
 Dazzling, warming, generous, bright.  
 Loud crows the cock, and shakes his coat ;  
 The blackbird sings his sweetest note ;  
 The lark, heaven's bird, aspiring high,  
 Climbs to the ceiling of the sky.  
 Sweet hour of health, which unto mirth  
 And cheerfulness will aye give birth !  
 Rise man, and woo the virgin morn,  
 With vigour walk the dewy lawn ;  
 Inhale the breath that heaven hath sent—  
 The source of health and merriment.

B. WORDSMAN.

## EVENING.

**T**HERE is an hour, when in the glowing  
 west  
 The sun descending quits the busy world,  
 When Nature veil'd in soberness is hush'd  
 And silent—in imagination throng'd  
 With all the sable imag'ry of gloom,  
 And therefore by the gay and heedless shunn'd :  
 But valued by the wiser few, as rich  
 In thoughts and sentiments of better worth  
 Than all the gaudy trappings of the day :  
 That turbulence of passion and of will,  
 The daily offspring of the mind, is lull'd ;  
 Our eye pursues the sun's departing ray,  
 The sounds of labour fade upon the breeze,  
 And fall with less'n'g cadence on the ear.  
 At such a moment—say—who does not feel  
 A kindred silence breathing in his soul,  
 To calm the bustling tumult of the world ;  
 By day we live for man alone,—by night  
 We live for Nature, and for Nature's God.  
 The hum of men has ceas'd—the globe is hid—  
 Night's sable canopy involving all.  
 It is an hour fitted, as 't would seem  
 By him who made us, to suppress the throb  
 Of passion's ardent and tumultuous reign,  
 Concealing for a time the crafty world—  
 And rouse divine affections in the heart.  
 At such a moment too—when Ev'ning spreads  
 Her dusky mantle o'er the world—we see  
 The splendors of the firmament approach—  
 Celestial glories, bursting on the view,  
 Excite the finer feelings of the soul,  
 And tell us—“ There are greater things than  
 these.” S. Y.

## RETROSPECTION.

**A**LAS, how chang'd the scene! once on  
 this spot  
 Safe shelter'd by the deep embowesing wood,  
 Contentment's blest abode, the rustic's cot,  
 Pure seat of undisguis'd Nature, stood,

There groups of elms, that thickest umbrage  
 spread,  
 The modest straw-built roof obscur'd from  
 view;  
 While o'er the lattice of the lowly shed,  
 The rose, the jessamine, and woodbine  
 grew.  
 And, where yon column'd piles their high heads  
 rear,  
 Where maddening Pleasure leads the votive  
 hours,  
 Cultur'd by village swains with nicest care,  
 The cottage-garden teem'd with fairest  
 flow'rs.  
 There, at the hour when Toil has ceas'd to  
 reign,  
 And “ Evening draws her crimson curtains  
 round,”  
 The rustics oft, unto the pipe's soft strain,  
 In merry dance have trod the grassy ground.  
 While, from the hawthorn thicket in the vale,  
 Responsive to the noise of rural mirth,  
 In sweetly plaintive song the nightingale  
 Has mourn'd the cause that gave her sor-  
 rows birth.

And, from the rude remains that mark'd the  
 site,  
 Where monkish rites shed erst their splendid  
 gleam,  
 The owl, dull solitary bird of night,  
 Has fill'd each interval with frightful scream.  
 All, all, alas, is chang'd! the daisied green,  
 Where with my Rosabel I oft have rovd ;  
 The moss-grown grotto now no more is seen,  
 Nor the deep grove where first I felt I lov'd !  
 Dear to my soul 's the retrospective view,  
 Recalling scenes to fancy ever dear ;  
 And Memory painting joys that here I knew,  
 O'er the sad change all-sorrowing drops the  
 tear.

Kentish Town.

W. E. JON.

*Ode to the Anniversary of Thomson's Birth-  
 day, held at Ednam, Roxburghshire, the  
 22d of September, 1814.*

By GEORGE NOBLE,  
 A PLOUGHMAN OF JEBURCH.

**B**EYOND the Cheviot mountains high,  
 Behold again the annual morn,  
 Soft dawning o'er th' autumnal sky,  
 When Thomson, Nature's bard, was born !  
 'T was then the Muse with rapture smil'd,  
 And flung her mantle o'er the child,  
 And view'd with joy the lambent ray  
 Of heaven-born genius around him play ;  
 While she the youthful poet led,  
 Along the banks of “ Sylvan Jed ;”  
 Bade Nature's beauties charm his ardent soul,  
 As in succession round the varying seasons roll.  
 When the mild call of genial Spring  
 Bids the fair flowers and leaves expand,  
 And Zephyrs light on playful wing,  
 Breathe soft along the smiling land ;  
 O'er blooming Nature's wide domain,  
 Afar he swell'd the dulcet strain ;

S U S

Fair

Fair in his song, creation round  
Arose, with vernal beauty crown'd;  
While, borne on amber pinions bright,  
Love sheds o'er all his purple light;  
Deludes the youth with soft seductive wile,  
Or on domestic life bestows its happier smile.

Now high in heaven, with fervid heat,  
Refulgent glows the summer sun;  
He, to the woodland's cool retreat,  
Retires, the scorching ray to shun;  
There, the bright season to display,  
Again he wakes the mighty lay,  
In strains sublime, while rolling loud  
The thunder peals from yonder cloud;  
With terror seiz'd, the timid maid  
Close to her lover clings for aid,  
While, wing'd with fate, the quiv'ring light'ning  
flies,  
Struck, in his folding arms the destin'd victim  
dies.

But see, where o'er the fertile plain,  
Kind Autumn spreads his bounteous stores;  
Rich wave the fields with golden grain,  
And plenty round profusely pours.  
Now, busy o'er the teeming lands,  
Behold the jovial reaping bands  
Cut down the yellow treasure fair,  
Behind the gleaners pick their spare;  
With vivid tints, to Nature true,  
The joyous scene his fancy drew,  
Poured forth his song, soft as the western gale,  
And charm'd each feeling heart with young  
Lavinia's tale.

Erewhile majestic on the storm  
He with sublime sensations saw  
Stern Winter's dark terrific form,  
On clouds condensed round Rubenslaw.  
While the careering tempest flies  
Impetuous through the murky skies,  
On high his notes resounding soar,  
Responsive of the whirlwind's roar.  
Anon—borne on the northern gale,  
In mournful accents now they sail,  
And bear along with plaintive wail  
O'er the wild heath the hapless traveller's woe,  
Who, far from home, expires beneath the  
drifted snow.

And now, by sacred Liberty  
Inspir'd, he swells the exalted strain,  
Or bids Britannia's heroes fly  
To arms, her honour to maintain!  
Then, borne on philosophic wing,  
To Newton's memory strikes the string;  
While his lov'd patron claims the tear,  
Sacred to worth and friendship dear;  
Now hark! his magic numbers swell,  
'Mid bowers where Indolence doth dwell;  
While round in soothing murmurs fly  
The breeze-waked harp's soft symphony.  
And now the Tragic Muse inspires his song,  
With scenes of soft distress, to melt the list'ning  
throng.

Sweet poet of the circling year!  
Sad for thy death did Scotia mourn;  
And still for thee the filial tear  
She sheds o'er thy respected urn,  
And bids her generous sons éntwine,  
The verdant laurel round thy shrine!  
Meanwhile thy chaste and moral page  
Shall be rever'd through every age,  
And point the radiant path you trod,

"Through Nature up to Nature's God;"  
This is the noblest monument of Fame,  
And stamp'd with Virtue's seal eternal to thy  
name.

SONNET WRITTEN IN 1791,  
TO THE AUTHOR OF THE VINDICLÆ  
GALLICÆ.

"BRAVE youth, thou foremost of the pa-  
triot throng,  
Kneel yet awhile and scoop with deeper shell,  
And boldly quaff, and bathe thy glowing tongue  
In the pure spring-head of my hallow'd  
well—

While yet conceal'd the mould'ring trunks  
among,

Where Error steeps in mist her twilight cell,  
And Superstition's reptiles crawl along,  
But for the chosen few its waters swell.

My name is TRUTH. Soon the blast roars a-  
main,

Fires, lightning-kindled, the tall oaks imblaze,  
Avenging thunders crash, while Freedom's  
fane

Arises radiant from the smoking plain.  
Huge columns thou must rear. Thy future days  
A nation's thank await, the sage's praise."

SONNET WRITTEN IN 1791,  
TO THE PROPRIETOR OF A BIRMING-  
HAM RUIN.

—, if through thy shatter'd fire-swart  
hall

Unbow'd thou wander'st, and with tearless  
eye,

'Tis not that thou hast seen unmov'd it's fall,  
But that thou feel'st it were a crime to sigh.

Remain it so—thy trophy; until all

In its disgrace thy merit shall deserv.  
To suffer well is more than victory.

From such to suffer is the patriot's call.

Soon will Desertion's ivy-wreaths intrude,

Where Hospitality's fresh garlands lay;

But long shall Freedom's awful form be view'd

Amid this mould'ring monument to stray,

Transported kiss each stone, and proudly say—

"Ruin may come, but never Servitude."

ODE WRITTEN IN 1795,  
TO THE THREE JURIES WHO ACQUITTED  
HARDY, TOOKE, &c.

PRAISE, bid the angels, who beside thy  
throne

In shining order stand, and trumpet-tongued  
Rehearse the deeds of those

Whom future time shall bless—

Spread their far-sounding wings, and, from the  
caves

Where Ocean steeps in silvery shells his pearls  
Of purest whitest ray,

The chosen jewels cull,

With thy own fingers string the glittering  
gems,

And coil twelve crowns—and twelve—~~and~~  
twelve again,

And on their noble brows

Th' eternal guerdon bind,

Who now once more the holy gates unbar

Of Freedom's long-forbidden silent fane,

And to loud worship call

Rejoicing Britain's sons.

PATENTS

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Mr. BRUNTON's *Improvements in the Construction of Chain Cables or Moorings.*

THE first who made any attempt to introduce a stronger and better material for anchor cables and moorings, was Capt. Samuel Brown, R.N. He had the merit of adopting good tough wrought iron; and, had he not fallen into an error in principle in the construction, his invention, as applicable to naval purposes, would have almost defied the possibility of any further improvement. Since that time iron cables have been introduced not only into different ships in the Royal Navy, but in the merchant service, and with great success.

A defect, which attached to the construction of Capt. Brown's chain, has been obviated by another mode of construction, for which the inventor, Mr. THOMAS BRUNTON, of the Commercial Road, has likewise obtained a patent. In Mr. Brunton's chain cable, that arrangement which can most effectually resist every solicitation to change the form of any of the links—or, in other words, that form of link which shall present the substance of the iron in the best possible position for bringing the whole mass into equal action when assailed by an external force, has been most successfully adopted.

To convey correct ideas respecting Mr. B.'s improvements in the construction of chain cables or moorings, he points out and illustrates the principles which should guide the workman in his operations, by a variety of plates, for which we refer to the original. The object to be gained is the greatest possible strength from a given quantity of materials, keeping in mind the direction in which the strain is to be borne. If the tendency of a strain, applied to a link of a bad form, be once properly conceived, a great step is gained towards the adoption of a good form.

The broad-headed stay is an improvement of the first importance in chains. Capt. Brown employed sharp-ended pins in the middle of his links, the two ends of which evidently present fulcrums over which the link may be broken; but the broad-headed stay, introduced by Mr. Brunton, and embracing as large a portion as convenience will permit of the sides of the link, tends, as much as any thing can, to give that undisturbable rigidity which is indispensable to the per-

fection of a chain intended to possess the greatest possible strength that can be obtained from a given quantity of material.

The public, we think, have been laid under great obligations both to Capt. Brown and Mr. Brunton—to the former, for introducing the iron cable, and combating the prejudices of the public in favour of hemp—to the latter, for perfecting the cable chain. Were ships generally furnished with a good scope of chain, of proper weight, and of the best construction, not one instance out of a hundred that now occurs of ships being lost on a lee shore, would take place. In a rocky anchorage, hemp is cut to pieces in a short time in rough weather; but chain receives no other injury than that of a little rubbing or polishing, and the weight of the hight of the latter gives amazing ease to the tossing vessel—giving way to the swelling wave that elevates the ship, and then acting by its gravity to keep her as stationary as circumstances will permit.

The following are the proportions of the chain cables on Mr. Brunton's principle, compared with hemp cables.

Iron.	Rope.	
$\frac{7}{8}$ inch diam.	for 9 inch proof	12 tons.
1	..... 10	..... 18
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..... 11	..... 26
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..... 12	..... 32
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	..... 13	..... 35
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..... 14 or 15	..... 38
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	..... 16	..... 45
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..... 17	..... 52
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..... 18	..... 60
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..... 20	..... 70
2	..... 22 or 24	..... 80

The above proofs, to which the respective sizes are subjected, would break the hempen cables for which each is substituted; but the chains would bear twice the strain stated before giving way.

To EDWARD STEERS, of the Inner Temple; for a Method of rendering the Stoppers of Bottles, Jars, &c. Air-tight.—March 12, 1814.

This method consists in the application of a screw, whereby the stopper is so forcibly pressed down, that, if a piece of bladder, or oiled skin, or other fit material, be placed between it and the bottle, the passage of air is completely prevented.

Mr. MICHAEL LARKIN, of Blackwall, for Improvements in Windlasses for Ships and other Vessels.—Aug. 16, 1814.

This improvement consists in fixing to the shaft or barrel of the common wind-

lass

lass, one, two, three, or more circles or cylinders, of wood or metal, generally from three to four feet in diameter, and from six to twelve inches in thickness, but may be more or less. In each of these cylinders are holes for the handspikes or levers, generally eight in number, which, acting at a greater distance from the centre, afford a great increase of power; and, these holes being all sunk a certain distance into the cylinder, the handspikes always abut against the bottom of the hole; they are thereby more easily and certainly fixed and disengaged, than they can be in the common windlass, where the holes are cut quite through the shaft or barrel.

In one or more of these cylinders, the stops are to be cut for the palls, by which the windlass is prevented from recoiling; and here the greater diameter of the cylinder, compared with that of the barrel of the windlass, greatly diminishes the strain on the palls, and gives room for them to catch more frequently than they can be made to do with equal security on a smaller circle.

This windlass possesses the following advantages.—First, an increase of power, obtained by using the handspikes or levers, (which are to be all alike, and such as are in common use, about six feet long) in the holes prepared for them in the circles; this carries the ends of them full eighteen inches farther from the centre than if they were used in the shaft, and will give an increase of one-fourth more power to them at all times. Second: greater security in palling, or stopping, to prevent the windlass from recoiling. In the common windlass, the palls catch into stops cut in the shaft, which is seldom more than twenty inches in diameter, and only affords room for eight stops. In this, the palls catch in stops, cut in one or more of the circles, which, in a ship that has a windlass of twenty inches diameter, will be four feet, and will afford room for sixteen or twenty-four stops. By this increase of diameter, the palls act at a distance of twenty-four inches from the centre, consequently the strain upon them will be as 10 or 24, compared with the common method of palling.

*Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

T. SYKES, of Sheffield; for improvements on fire-arms.—Aug. 4.

J. COLLIER, of Upper Thornhaugh-street; for a machine for combing wool, hemp, flax, cotton, &c.—Aug. 4.

J. THOMSON, of Yarmouth, Norfolk; for making ships governable.—Aug. 4.

T. MICHELL, of Upper Thames-street; for a machine for raising water with less power than hitherto, for the impelling of machinery.—Aug. 4.

T. S. PAULY, of Little Charlotte-street; for improvements in fire-arms.—Aug. 4.

G. COURTAUD, of Braintree; for a spindle for the manufacture of silk thread.—Aug. 4.

S. ERARD, of Great Marlborough-street; for improvements in musical instruments.—Aug. 4.

ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, Bedford, purveyor; for improvements in the construction of machines for making hay.—August 22, 1814.

JOHN DICKENSON and GEORGE DICKENSON, of Nash Mills, Hertford, paper-makers; for improvements in the said John Dickenson's patent machinery for manufacturing paper, and also a certain apparatus for separating the knots or lumps from paper or paper stuff.—August 24, 1814.

J. PENNY and JOSEPH KENDALL, of Lancaster; for making pill and other small boxes.—Sept. 8.

W. LISTER, of Paddington; for improvements in a machine for separating corn or seeds from straw and chaff.—Sept. 21.

J. and P. TAYLOR, of Manchester; for improvements in a loom for weaving.—Sept. 21.

W. E. SHEFFIELD, of Somers Town; for improvements in manufacturing copper and other metallic substances.—Sept. 21.

J. DOBBS, of Birmingham; for improvements in manufacturing machines for cutting and gathering in grain.—Sept. 21.

A. F. DIDOT, of Holborn; for improvement in making printing-types.—Oct. 3.

A. SHAW, of Leicester; for apparatus for the better cutting of window, plate, and sheet glass.—Oct. 3.

W. SAMPSON, of Acorn-street; for improvements for raising water.—Oct. 3.

R. PHILIPS, of Newbury, Berks. for improvements in a plough.—Oct. 3.

J. LONGHURST, of London; for an æolian organ, or barrel organ, with a self-acting well.—Nov. 1.

J. WALTERS, of London; for improvements in the construction and fastening of frame timbers, or binds of ships, whether building or under repair.—Nov. 10.

W. HOWARD, of Old Brentford; for improved apparatus or gear for working ships' pumps, also applicable to churning, &c.—Nov. 10.

L. DIDOT, of Paddington; for improvements in the means for illuminating apartments or places by the combustion of tallow or other inflammable materials.—Nov. 10.

W. BENICKE, of Deptford; for an improved method of manufacturing verdigris.—Nov. 12.



## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

**T**HIS respectable body has recently published one of the most interesting volumes of Transactions that has for a long time been presented to the public by any literary society. The papers are by Dr. MAC CULLOCK, Dr. BERGER, Professor KIDD, Mr. L. HORN-ER, Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Mr. T. WEBSTER, the Hon. H. G. BENNET, Mr. J. PARKINSON, Mr. R. BAKEWELL, Mr. J. TAYLOR, the Rev. W. CONYBEARE, and the Rev. Mr. STEINHÄUER.

Our limits permit us to extract but one, by the President, the Hon. H. G. BENNET, descriptive of his late visit to the Peake of Teneriffe.

*Some Account of the Island of Teneriffe; by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, M. P. F.R.S. Pres. Geological Society.*

The island of Teneriffe is the principal island of the seven in the Western Ocean, that are called generally by the name of the Canaries. It lies north-east by south-west, and is in length from the *Punta del Hidalgo* to the *Montana Roxa*, its northern and southern extremities, about 70 English miles; its greatest breadth not exceeding 30. The superficies may be considered as containing 80 square leagues.

The island narrows at its north-eastern, and widens considerably at its south-western extremity. About the centre of the latter, or perhaps, to describe more accurately, to the westward of the central point, is the mountain called by the Spaniards *el Pico di Tiede*, but better known by the name of the *Peak of Teneriffe*, and which is the highest land, not only in the island, but in all the *Canaries*; the mean of various observations making it 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is visible at a great distance; we saw it perfectly distinct thirty-four leagues off by chronometrical observation, when he appeared rising like a cone from the bed of the ocean; and I have heard that it has been clearly distinguished at a distance of 45 leagues.

The rocks and strata of the Island of Teneriffe are wholly volcanic; a long chain of mountains, which may be termed the central chain, traverses the island from the foot of the second region of the *Peak* sloping down on the eastern, western, and northern sides, to the sea. Towards the south, or more properly the

S.S.W. the mountains are nearly perpendicular, and, though broken into ridges, and occasionally separated by deep ravines that are cut transversely as well as longitudinally, there are none of those plains nor that gradual declination of strata that the south-eastern and north-western sides of the island exhibit.

Having given a general account of the island, I shall now attempt to describe the country of the *Peak*, which mountain I ascended on the 16th of September, 1810. The road from *Puerto Orotava*, to the city of *Orotava*, is a gradual and easy slope for three or four miles, through a highly cultivated country. The soil is composed of volcanic ash and earth, and to the eastward of the town of *Puerto di Orotava*, are the remains of a recent volcano, the crater and cone being distinctly visible. Leaving the town of *Orotava*, after a steep ascent of about an hour through a deep ravine, we quitted the cultivated part of the slope or valley, and entered into a forest of chesnuts; the trees are here of a large size. This forest of chesnuts is mixed with the *ericca arborea*, or tree heath, which shrub rises to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. Some of the stems are as thick as the arm of a man, joined together in bunches or tufts like the common heath. The form of this forest is oblong, it covers the flank of those hills which I have already denominated the central chain, from their summit to half their elevation from the plain. The soil here is deep, and formed of decomposed lava, small ash, and pumice. I examined several channels in the strata or ravines worn by the rains, and there was no appearance of any other rock. Leaving this forest, the tract passes over a series of green hills, which we traversed in about two hours, and at last halted to water our mules at a spot called *el barranco del pino de la merienda*, where there is a small spring of bad and brackish water issuing from a lava rock. The ravine is of considerable depth. After the vegetable earth, which is two or three feet deep, a layer of tufa succeeds, which is followed by a lava of a greyish-blue colour, 30 or 40 feet in depth. It is compact, contains olivine, and the strata lap over each other, but shew no appearance of columnar formation. The range of green hills extends a mile or two further, the soil shallowing by degrees, more lava and scoria

scoria shewing themselves on the surface, the ravines or channels, worn by the rains, becoming more common, the trees and shrubs gradually dwindling in size, and of them all the Spanish broom alone at length covers the ground. Leaving behind us this range of green hills, the track still ascending leads for several hours across a steep and difficult mass of lava rock, broken here and there into strange and fantastic forms, worn into deep ravines, and scantily covered in places by a thin layer of yellow pumice. The surface of the country, for miles and miles around, is one continuous stream of lava; the rents or ravines of which seem to be formed partly by the torrents from the hills flowing for so many ages, and partly from that tendency, characteristic of a lava current, to keep itself up in embankments, and, in its cooling process, to open out into those hollows which I have uniformly found in every eruption of lava that I have had an opportunity of examining. This lava is cellular beyond any I have ever seen, is of a clayey earthy porphyritic composition, and contains few, if any, pieces of olivine, though here and there felspar in a semi-crystallized form. As we proceeded on our road, the hills on our left, though broken at times in deep ravines, gradually rose in height till the summits were lost in those of the central chain, while on our right we were rapidly gaining an elevation above the lower range of the peak. This range forms one flank of the plain or valley of *Orotava*, stretching from south-east to north-west, and is broken into steep precipices, cut down in some places perpendicular to the horizon, and called, *las Horcas*: it joins the central chain at the high elevation of the pumice plains, sweeps down the side of the valley, and forms a headland near two hundred feet high, projecting into the sea, some miles from *Orotava*; we traversed this country an hour or two, till we reached the point of intersection of *las Horcas*, with the plains of pumice. On the road are several small conical hills, or mouths of extinct volcanoes, the decomposed lava on the edges of these craters having a strong red ochreous tint; by degrees, the lava becomes more and more covered by a small ash, and the masses or heaps of pumice gradually increase, till the surface is completely concealed. At length, an immense undulated plain spreads itself like a fan, on all sides, nearly as far as the eye can reach, and this plain is bounded on the west south-west, and south south-west,

by the regions of the Peak; and on the east and north-east, by a range of steep perpendicular precipices and mountains, many leagues in circumference, called by the Spaniards *Las Faldas*. M. Escobar informed me, that the wall could be traced for many leagues, the whole circumference of which evidently formed the side of an immense crater. This tract, called *Las Canales*, contains, according to the same authority, twelve square leagues. As we entered this plain from the south-west, there are to be seen several declivities of lava and strata, broken inwards towards the plain, and evidently a continuation of the above-mentioned line of wall, and the remains of the original crater. There is here no appearance of columnar formation, the lava being earthy and porphyritic; this continuity of wall, at present so easy to be traced, may be considered as forming the sides of one immense crater, from which perhaps originally the lavas of the island flowed, which might have thrown up the cone of the peak, and covered these wide-spreading plains or clauvas with the deep beds of ashes and pumice. On this plain or desert, for we had long left all shew of vegetation, except a few stunted plants of Spanish broom, a sensible change was felt in the atmosphere; the wind was keen and sharp, and the climate like that of England in the months of autumn. All here was sad, silent, and solitary. We saw at a distance the fertile plains on the coast, lying as it were under our feet, and affording a cheerful contrast to the scenes of desolation with which we were surrounded; we were already 7 or 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and had reached the bottom of the second region of the peak. Immense masses of lava, some of them many hundred tons in weight, lie scattered on these pumice plains. Some are broken by their fall, and all wear the appearance of having been projected by volcanic force. Their composition is uniformly porphyritic, with large masses of felspar; the whole compact and heavy, and bearing no resemblance to the earthy lava we had seen in such abundance prior to our entering these pumice plains. Many of these masses are completely vitrified, while others only shew marks of incipient vitrification; but, from their size and fracture, from the insulated state in which they lie, from there being no appearance of lava in a stream, from the pumice bed being very deep, (and in one place I saw it exposed to a depth of between 20 and 30 feet), from all these facts taken

taken together, there can be little doubt that these masses were thrown out of the mountain when that lava flowed, which is of similar substance, and which is called by the Spaniards *El Mal Pais*.

Having reached the end of the plain, we found ourselves at the bottom of a steep hill, at the foot of which is a mass or current of lava, which has flowed from the higher regions of the Peak, and which constitutes the eastern branch of the lava of *Mal Pais*. We began to ascend this steep and rapid part of the mountain, which is composed of a small white or yellowish ash, mixed with masses of pumice and fragments of lava, similar to that found in the plains, of which, several small pieces that I picked up were in a state of vitrification. After a laborious, not to say hazardous, ascent of about an hour, the pumice and ash giving way, and the mule sinking knee deep at each step, we arrived at about five in the afternoon at the other extremity of the stream of lava, which, descending from the summit of the second region of the Peak, divides at the foot of the cone into two branches, the one running to the north-east, and the other to the north-north west; at the extremity of this latter, are several immense blocks or masses of lava, which bear the name of *La Estancia de los Ingleses*, and are rocks, not caves, as has been stated by some writers. It was here we were to pass the night, so, lighting a fire made of the dry branches of the Spanish broom, and stretching part of a sail over a portion of the rock, we ate our dinner and laid ourselves down to sleep. I however passed the best part of the night by the fire, the weather being piercing cold; as I stood by the fire, the view all around me was wild and terrific, the moon rose about ten at night, and, though in her third quarter, gave sufficient light to shew the waste and wilderness by which we were surrounded: the Peak and the upper regions which we had yet to ascend, towered awfully above our heads, while, below, the mountains that had appeared of such a height in the morning, and had cost us a day's labour to climb, lay stretched as plains at our feet; from the uncommon rarity of the atmosphere, the whole vault of heaven appeared studded with innumerable stars, while the valleys of Orotava were hidden from our view by a thin veil of light fleecy clouds, that floated far beneath the elevated spot we had chosen for our resting place; the solemn stillness of the night was only interrupted by the crackling of the fire

round which we stood, and by the whistling of the wind, which, coming in hollow gusts from the mountain, resembled the roar of distant cannon.

Between two and three in the morning we resumed on foot our ascent of the same pumice mountain, the lower part of which we had climbed on horseback the preceding evening; the ascent however became much more rapid and difficult, our feet sinking deep in the ashes at every step. From the uncommon sharpness of the acclivity we were obliged to stop often to take breath; after several halts we at last reached the head of the pumice hill at its point of intersection with the two streams of lava, the direction of which I have before described. This is the commencement of that division of the mountain called *el Mal Pais*. After resting some short time here we began to climb the stream of lava, stepping from mass to mass, the ascent is steep, painful, and hazardous; in some places the stream of lava is heaped up in dykes or embankments, and we were often obliged to clamber over them as one ascends a steep wall. This lava is of the same porphyritic appearance as the masses we found in the plains, it is not covered with a thick scoria, and seems never to have been in a very fluid state, but to have rolled along in large masses. The felspar is crystallized in the lava itself, which is slightly cellular at its surface, yet, though I searched carefully, I was unable to discover any extraneous substance. The whole composition of the stream seems to be felspar imbedded in a brown clayey paste, remarkably hard, of a close texture and heavy; judging from the sharp declivity of the mountain it appears surprising that the lava should have flowed so short a distance; as it does not exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or three miles from the base of the cone to the point of union with the pumice hill; the mass of lava, as well as its depth, is prodigious; M. Escorial told me that its greatest breadth was about two miles, its depth it is not easy to determine, there are however several ravines or valleys in the course of the stream, some of which may be from 60 to 100 feet deep. The fusion of the mass does not appear to have been perfect; it is very earthy, and, though vitrified pieces are found, there is no general appearance of vitrification; there are some pieces that exhibit an union with the pumice and the gradation from the stony structure to the vitrified, and thence to pumice. Immense heaps of this latter lie scattered on the surface of the lava, some

of them containing large crystals of felspar, which abounds in, or more properly forms the constituent part of, the lava of the *Mal Pais*.

We halted several times during the ascent, and at last reached a spot called *La Cueva*, one of the numerous caves that are found on the sides of the mountain; this is the largest of them, and is filled with snow and the most delicious water, which was just at the point of congelation, the descent into it is difficult, it being thirty or forty feet deep. One of our party let himself down by a rope, he could not see the extent of the cave, but the guides declared it to be three hundred feet in length, and to contain thirty or forty feet of water in depth; the roof and sides are composed of a fine stalactitic lava, similar to that found on *Vesuvius*, and it is of the same nature as that which flowed on the surface. We rested here about half an hour, during which we had an opportunity of observing the rising of the sun, and that singular and rapid change of night into day, the consequence of an almost entire absence of twilight. As we ascended the north-east side of the mountain, this view was strikingly beautiful, at first there appeared a bright streak of red on the horizon, which gradually spread itself, lighting up the heavens by degrees, and growing brighter and brighter, till at last the sun burst forth from the bed of the ocean, gilding as it rose the mountains of *Teneriffe* and those of the great *Canary*; in a short time the whole country to the eastward lay spread out as a map, the great *Canary* was easily to be distinguished, and its rugged and mountainous character, similar to that of the other islands, became visible to the naked eye. The cold at this time was intense, the wind keen and strong, and the thermometer sunk to 32 degrees. After a short, though rapid, ascent, we reached the summit of the second stage of the mountain, we passed over a small plain of white pumice, on which were spread masses of lava, and at length arrived at the foot of the cone. This division of the mountain forms what is generally termed the *Peak of Teneriffe*: it represents the present crater of *Vesuvius*, with this difference, however, that, while the surface of that mountain is composed of a black cinder or ash, the superficies of this appears to be a deposit of pumice of a white colour, of scoria and of lava, with here and there considerable masses that were probably thrown out when the volcano was in action. Towards the north west, on the right hand of our

ascent, there is a small current of lava shewing itself above the pumice, the composition of which is similar to that at the bottom, though of a redder tinge; it is broken on the surface, and is in a rapid state of decomposition. Numerous small cavities on the side of the mountain emitted vapour with considerable heat. Here begins, in my opinion, the only fatiguing part of the ascent; the steepness of the cone is excessive, at each step our feet sunk into the ash, and large masses of pumice and lava rolled down from above; we were all bruised, and our feet and legs were cut, but none materially hurt; at last we surmounted all difficulties and seated ourselves on the highest ridge of the mountain. This uppermost region does not appear to contain in superficies more than an acre and an half, it is composed of a lava similar to that on its sides, though decomposed and changed white or grey, by the action of the sulphurous acid; this acre and an half is itself a small crater, the walls of which are the different points on which we sat, and are plainly visible from below. Within, the lava is in the most rapid state of decomposition; losing its brown colour and shade of red, and acquiring a whitish grey, almost the colour of chalk; large masses of sulphur are depositing, which are crystallized in minute, though distinct, forms; there is also a coating of aluin, produced by the union of the sulphurous acid, with the argil of the lava; the surface is hot to the feet, and the guides said it was dangerous to remain long in one spot; as it was, some of us sunk to our knees in the hot deposit of sulphur; upon striking the ground with the feet, the sound is hollow, similar to what is produced by the same impulsion on the craters of *Vesuvius* and *Solfaterra*. I estimate the depth of the crater to be, from the highest ridge to the bottom, about two hundred feet, forming an easy and gradual descent, the whole being in a state of rapid decomposition, and charged with sulphur, large masses of which are every where depositing.

That all the Island of *Teneriffe* was volcanically produced no man who examines it can have any doubt, and though the smallness of the existing crater of the *Peak* may lead one to imagine that it alone could not be the effective cause of all the phenomena, yet the innumerable volcanoes on all sides of the island, the appearance of *Las Canales*, and its elevation, are able to account for the extent of the streams and beds of lava, and of the

the deposits of tufa and pumice, of which the island is composed. Having no data to proceed upon but what is given by the measurement of the eye, it is not easy to determine the magnitude of the cone at its base; one may say at a venture it is about three miles in circumference, though towards the S.S.W. the descent is much more abrupt, and the plain from which the cone springs not perceptible. The view from the summit is stupendous, we could plainly discover the whole form of the island, and we made out distinctly three or four of the islands, which, together are called the *Canaries*; we could not, however, see *Lancerotte*, or *Fuerteventura*, though we were told that other travellers had distinguished them all.

From this spot, the central chain of mountains that runs from south-west to north-east, is easily to be distinguished. These, with the succession of fertile and woody vallies, commencing from *San Ursula*, and ending at *Las Horcas*, with the long line of precipitous lava rocks that lay on the right of our ascent, and which traverse that part of the island, running from east to west, from their point of departure at the *Canales* to where they end in an abrupt headland on the coast, with their forests and villages and vineyards, the port with the shipping in the roads, the towns of *Orotava* with their spires glittering as the morning sun burst upon them, afforded a cheerful contrast to the streams of lava, the mounds of ash and pumice, and the sulphurated rock on which we had taken our seat. The sensation of extreme height was in fact one of the most extraordinary I ever felt; and though I did not find the pain in my chest, arising from the rarity of the atmosphere, near so acute as on the mountains of Switzerland, yet there was a keenness in the air independent of the cold that created no small uneasiness in the lungs. The respiration became short and quick, and repeated halts were found necessary. The idea also of extreme height was to me more determinate and precise than on the mountains of Switzerland; and, though the immediate objects of vision were not so numerous, yet as the ascent is more rapid, the declivity sharper, and there is here no mountain-like *Mont Blanc* towering above you, the 12,000 feet above the level of the sea appeared considerably more than a similar elevation above the lake of Geneva. We remained at the summit about three quarters of an hour, our ascent had cost us a labour of four hours, as we left the *Estancia* at

ten minutes before three, and reached the top of the peak before seven; many indeed of our halts were needless, and *M. Escobar* told me that he had twice ascended to the summit in somewhat less than three hours. Our thermometer, which was graduated to the scale of Fahrenheit, was, during our ascent, as follows; at *Orotava*, at eight in the morning, 74°; at six in the evening, at *La Estancia*, 50°; at one, in the following morning, 42°; at *La Cueva*, at half past four, 32°; at the bottom of the cone 36°; at the top of the Peak, one hour and a half after sunrise, 38°. The descent down the cone is difficult from its extreme rapidity, and from the fall of large stones, which loose themselves from the beds of pumice. Having at last scrambled to the bottom, we pursued our march down the other course of the lava, that is to say, down its westerly side, having ascended its eastern. The ravines and rents in this stream of lava are deeper and formidable; the descent into them was always painful and troublesome, often dangerous; in some places we let ourselves down from rock to rock. I can form no opinion why there should be these strange irregularities in the surface of this lava; in places it resembles what sailors term the trough of the sea, and I can compare it to nothing but as if the sea in a storm had by some force become on a sudden stationary, the waves retaining their swell. As we again approached *La Cueva*, there is a singular steep valley, the depth of which, from its two walls, cannot be less than one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, the lava lying in broken ridges one upon the other, similar to the masses of granite rock that time and decay have tumbled down from the top of the Alps; and, except from the scoria, or what Milton calls "The Fiery Surge," they in no degree bear the marks of having rolled as a stream of liquid matter. This current, like that of the eastward branch, has no resemblance to any lavas I have seen elsewhere; it is hardly at all decomposed, full of laminæ of felspar, the fracture conchoidal, and the texture porphyritic, the colour brown, like that of the other branch; it is but slightly cellular, and contains no extraneous substances.

We descended the pumice hill with great rapidity, almost at a run, and arrived at *La Estancia* in little more than two hours. We then mounted our mules, and following the track by which we had ascended the preceding day, we

reached, about four o'clock, the country-house of our hospitable friend Mr. Barry.

The difficulties of this enterprise have been much exaggerated, the ascent, on foot, is not a labour of more than four hours at most, and the whole undertaking not to be compared in point of fatigue to what the traveller undergoes who visits the Alps. That the ascent

must be hazardous in a storm of hail and snow, there can be no doubt; but to cross Salisbury Plain, may sometimes be dangerous. Yet, stripped of poetical terrors, and divested of the eloquent description of some writers, there is, perhaps, no mountain in Europe, the ascent of which does not furnish more difficulties than the Peak of Teneriffe.

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**A new edition of Dr. Gill's Body of Doctrinal and Practical Divinity,** in one volume, demy 4to. 1l. 15s. in boards; or in seven monthly parts, 5s. each.

**A Summary of the History of the English Church, and of the Sects which have departed from its Communion;** with Answers to each Dissenting Body relative to its pretended grounds of Separation; by Johnson Grant, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

**A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Sudbury St. Peter, July 7, 1814;** by Henry Watts Wilkinson, M. A. 1s.

**Devotional Exercises and Prayers, for the Private Use of Reflecting and Sincere Christians;** from the German of the Rev. G. J. Zoeliker; by the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S. 8vo. 12s. boards.

**A Sermon preached at the Annual Meeting of the Northern Education Society, August 31;** by John Birt, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**A Sermon, delivered September 15, 1814;** at Dr. Collyer's Chapel, Peckham; by W. Chapman. 1s. 6d.

**The Sick Man's Friend,** containing Reflections, Prayers, and Hymns, adapted to the different circumstances of the sick; by the Rev. J. A. B. Fry, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**A Dictionary of Religious Opinions;** by William Jones, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

**Discourses on Subjects chiefly Practical;** by David Paterson, 12mo. 5s.

**A Sermon, never preached, but respectfully addressed to both Houses of Parliament,** 8vo. 2s.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

**The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland;** comprising Specimens of Architecture and Sculpture, and other Vestiges of former Ages; accompanied by descriptions; together with Illustrations of remarkable Incidents in Border History and Tradition; by Walter Scott, esq. in imperial quarto, and medium quarto, nine parts, containing fifty-four plates, and forming the first volume; medium quarto, 4l. 14s. 6d. and imperial 7l. 4s.

#### NEW GERMAN BOOKS, imported by T. BOOSEY.

**Arndt's Political Pamphlets, 1814.**

**Brande's Astronomie, 3 vols. 1813.**

**Buchs Reise durch Norwegen und Lapp-land, 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1810.**

**Deutschland Wiedergeburt ein Politischer Versuch von Schmidt. 8vo. 1814.**

**Engels Schriften. 12 vols. 1806.**

**Goethes Leben. 3 vols. 1808 to 1814.**

**Jacobis Sämmtliche Werke. 7 vols. 8vo. 1813.**

**Klaproth's Reise in Den Kaukasus. 3 vols. 1812 to 1814.**

**Kotzebue's last novels.**

**La Fontaine's last novels.**

**Lamotte Fôuque's last romances.**

**Richters (Jean Paul) Levana. 3 vols. 1814.**

**Mars and Phœbus.**

**1814.**

**Skizzen zu einer Geschichte des Russisch-Französischen Kriegs im Jahr, 1812.**

**8vo. Leipsic, 1814.**

**Taschenbücher. 1814 and 1815.**

**Tieck's Phantasus. 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.**

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Concerto da Camera, for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins, Flute, Viola, and Violoncello; composed and dedicated to Mr. Gledhill, by J. Woelfe. 7s. 6d.*

OF the various species of piano-forte composition, to the cultivation of which the talents of an individual may be

directed, it may, we think, be asserted, that concertos are far from being the least arduous. Productions of this description are principally intended for the more conspicuous exhibition of the manual skill and activity of eminent professors or distinguished amateurs; it is extremely obvious, therefore, that they will generally



generally abound in laborious passages and difficult evolutions; in intricate combinations and eccentric transitions; in melodies whose predominating quality is rapidity, and of which facility is the least characteristic; that the imagination of the author will be perpetually on the alert, seeking extraneous methods of developing itself, and frequently indulging in a series of chromatic complexities. But, notwithstanding, an overweening attention to these particularities will operate as an insuperable bar to the introduction of pleasing conceptions; yet, by judicious management and prudent limitations of the exuberance of fancy, works, of the class now under consideration, may be rendered extremely attractive. Hence a chaste and unambitious style should be studied; and, while a certain latitude is allowed to the fertility of invention, a check should constantly be imposed, to prevent it from wandering in unmeaning flights and insipid excursions. But, at the same time, that the truth of these observations admits not of question, it must without doubt be conceived that it is no very easy task to practically illustrate them; on the contrary, earnest exertion must be made, much contemplation and considerable industry be employed, before the student attains the faculty of discriminating between the ebullitions of an uncoerced, and the suggestions of a disciplined, imagination; before he knows what to reject and what to adopt; before he reaches the felicitous art of mingling, in well-adjusted proportions, brilliant difficulty with tasteful easiness, florid energy with refined grace.

In forming a judgment, therefore, upon the merits or demerits of a concerto, the critic ought ever to keep in view the impediments to success encountered, almost unavoidably, by the composer. With this precept impressed upon our minds have we canvassed the piece before us, and now propose to offer our unprejudiced opinions of it. The first movement displays ability, very respectable in its kind, and elevated many degrees above mediocrity, though it contains few passages that captivate the ear or engage the attention; though it cannot claim commendation for the charms of originality or beauties of style; yet it deserves praise for its general construction, and the judicious manner in which the parts, especially the *tutti* and *solos*, are mutually interwoven. The second movement is a specimen of elegant melody, and may justly be deemed worthy of unqualified eacommium. The subject of the *finale* is

conceived with great spirit; it seems to have been designed for a *polonaise*, although its features scarcely entitle it to that name; they are, however, sufficiently meritorious to constitute a very pleasing theme. On the digressive matter, we might reiterate the remarks passed upon the opening movement; but, saying thus much, to do so would be superfluous.

"*Paddy Carey*," a celebrated Air, composed by Mr. Whitaker, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by M. P. King. 2s.

This air is one of the most interesting ephemeral productions, which have lately fallen under our notice. It possesses sweet simplicity, unblemished with vulgarity; real novelty, unmixed either with crudity or extravagance; and displays a mind conversant with the peculiar features of the national music, upon whose model it is formed, and talents every way qualified to give a striking imitation of them. Mr. King, in his arrangement of this composition, seems to have been fully sensible of its intrinsic worth, and, in consequence, has given but few additions. The general cast of the adventurous matter, however, does not appear to us to be remarkably appropriate; for, besides the deficiency of passages bearing resemblance to the sprightliness of the original melody, it contains too little of new and unexpected ideas, too much of irrelevant and remote modulation. The introduction bespeaks no very extraordinary judgment: it commences with a set of notes, similar in effect to that noisy performance on the drums, known by the appellation of "tattoo;" this might be very pertinent prefixed to a battle-piece, but the reference it may bear to a graceful unwarlike air is not quite so clear. We cannot avoid mentioning a technical error, discoverable in the eleventh bar; that of two perfect consecutive fifths; this we notice merely in conformity with our critical duty; being well aware that, in a musician of Mr. King's science, it could not have been induced by any other cause than that of oversight.

"*The Three Roses*;" elegant Divertimentos, fitted for the use of Juvenile performers; composed by Augustus Reiss. 5s.

It is the universal, as well as the most modest practice, adopted by every description of authors, to present their productions to public notice, with titles simply declaratory of the contents, and unsullied with expressions indicative of personal vanity and panegyric. But Mr. Augustus Reiss, gifted with a certain

tain irresistible propensity to announce his high opinion of the offspring of his lucubrations, scorns this dull well-beaten path, and, with a boldness peculiar to himself, travels into *loca nullius ante trita solo*. He modestly designates the present work, "elegant divertimentos;" whether, by so doing, it was his intention to ensure to them a speedy and extensive sale, among those sufficiently credulous to purchase publications, thus handsomely recommended, we cannot venture to pronounce; but this we will assert, that, upon perusal of the title-page, no person of sense or discrimination can entertain very strong prepossessions in favour either of the author's decency, or the excellence of his compositions. Having stated these observations, which, we trust, will prove not entirely useless, our attention must be directed to a subject more gratifying to us, and more honourable to the composer—the merits of these "elegant divertimentos."

The style adopted by Mr. Reise is extremely well calculated for the object he had in view: the melody is simple, and, in some degree, attractive; neither

languishing into inertness, nor warming into vigour; preserving the even tenor of its way, unenlivened by any distinguished traits of imagination, unretarded by any conspicuous paucity of materials. Considerable pains have been taken to accommodate the passages to the capabilities of juvenile performers, and, certainly, not without ample success. The learner is farther assisted, by a perpetual denotation of the fingering, accurately and judiciously executed. One remark, affecting the theoretical knowledge of Mr. R. must not, however, be held back: in the twenty-sixth bar of the piece, entitled the "White Rose," is introduced the anomalous combination of A flat, and the two sharps of D and F. This incongruity we would gladly attribute to mere inattention, did not its unwelcome re-appearance in the thirtieth bar, absolutely prohibit so favourable a treatment. The chorus, as it now stands, is unquestionably indefensible, upon any legitimate grounds; it should have been composed of A flat, E flat, and F sharp—the notes proper to the equivocal discord, manifestly intended by the author.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SINCE the renewal of intercourse with France, the print-shops of London have astonished the public by their display of French engravings; and, as it has thence been concluded that Napoleon's liberal patronage of the French engravers has rendered them superior to those of England, we feel it proper to make some remarks on the subject. We believe that the effect produced by the display of French engravings arises almost entirely from the novelty of their subjects; at the same time the boldness of their manner dazzles at first sight, and produces, on cursory inspection, the effect that always arises from abrupt contrasts of light and shade. Not so, however, the works of our great English artists. The longer and the more minutely they are examined, the higher will be the admiration which they excite. If they glare less than the French, they excel in all the requisites of the art; and, if they produce less surprise on first inspection, the pleasure which they create increases on a long acquaintance. The best French prints

which we have seen in London, are called—

Serment des Horaces, par MOREL,  
Naissance de Samson, par AVRIL,  
Angelique & Medore, par GUDIN,  
Endymion, par CHATILLON,  
Apollon & les Musés, par MASSAR,  
L'Empereur Napoléon, par DESNOYER.

These are, undoubtedly, among masterpieces of art; yet, if compared with the best productions of our SHARP, HOLLOWAY, HEATH, FITTLER, BURNET, RAINBACH, SCRIVEN, MEYER, AGAË, COOPER, and many others, whom we regret our want of room to mention, no doubt can exist that the palm of superior excellence in this art still belongs to Britain. In *Landscape* no French artist can be named in competition with the English MIDDIMAN, LOWRY, MILTON, SCOTT, PYE, LE KRAUX, BYRNE, GREIG, LEWIS, &c.; and, in proof of the justness of our opinion, we invite a comparison of any of their well-known works, with the "*Voyage de Constantinople*," in which the best French artists in this line have been recently employed,

GODEFROUX,

GODEFROY, the able engraver of the ever-memorable victory of Austerlitz, is an English artist, and was a pupil of Mr. SIMON, till drawn to Paris by the splendid encouragement of an imperial patron. In *Mezzotinto* the works of EARLOM, CHARLES TURNER, MEYER, REYNOLDS, &c. distance every effort of the French school; and, in *aquatinta*, our Messrs. DANIEL have created an art of their own, which is not only without any rival in the world, but is never likely to be surpassed when they shall be no more. In thus vindicating the honor of the English school of engraving, we do not mean in any degree to subtract from the merit of that patronage which has raised the French school to so high a pitch of excellence, and produced, among other great artists, M. DUPLESSIS-BERTAUX, whose etchings outvie all competition; and also many Italian artists, in the ci-devant kingdom of Italy, many of whose works, it must be confessed, rival the best productions even of the English Schöbl. More general patronage than engraving has lately experienced in England, will be requisite to enable our artists to compete with the Italians; and the most obvious means are to open a room for engravings as part of the Royal Exhibition, or to adopt a more tasteful style of decorating the walls of our apartments than has prevailed of late years.

Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE is printing *Memoirs of JOHN Churchill, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH*, chiefly compiled from papers and correspondence preserved at Blenheim.

LORD BYRON'S Poetical Works, collected, and handsomely printed in four volumes, are preparing for publication.

We learn that SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, in the composition of his *History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1788, to the French Revolution in 1689*, has already experienced much facility of access to Original Papers, greater than his confidence in the liberality of the age and nation led him to hope. But, as there are doubtless many proprietors of valuable papers to whom he has not the good fortune to be known, or of whose collections he has not heard, he solicits information concerning papers in their possession.

We think it proper to apprise our journalists that the *New Copy-right Bazar* contains a proviso, "that in the case of publications, reviews, and other periodical publications, it is sufficient to

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make entry at Stationers' Hall within a month next after the publication of the first number or volume;" of course, therefore, the worthy trustees of the British Museum have been ill-advised in applying for the series of old-established journals, newspapers, &c. And booksellers in general should observe, that it is required by the new law to enter but ONE copy only, and not ELEVEN as formerly, and that entry need not be made till one month after publication; and, if they first advertise in a country paper, not till three months. The entry of such single copy in one or three months, is security against the five pounds penalty; and then the other ten copies must be demanded, as wanted, by a month's notice in writing. The copyright, which exists independantly of any entry, is for twenty-eight years to authors and assignees, and to surviving authors for the remainder of their lives. We shall give the act at length when we arrive at Cap. CLVI. in our Law department.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768, to the year 1806; with *Memoirs, Introduction, &c.* will speedily be published, in six volumes octavo.

Mr. BRITTON'S "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey-Church," with eight engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK, of Tenterden-street, Cavendish-square, has just made a most accurate cast of the bust of Shakspeare, from the Stratford monument. On examining this bust, Mr. Bullock is of opinion that it is evidently taken from a cast after nature, and hence we are anxious to see a correct engraving made from it. It is extraordinary that no accurate print has ever yet been published after this bust; but merely the face accompanies Britton's *Essay on the Life, &c. of Shakspeare*, in Whittingham's neat edition. In spite of Mr. Malone's scepticism respecting the authenticity of the bust, there is reason to conclude that this is the best determined likeness of the dramatic bard.

Compositions in Outline, from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days, are engraving by J. Blake, from designs by John Flaxman, R.A. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy, and will be published in the folio size, to correspond with the Outlines from Homer.

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On

On the 14th instant, Mr. G. F. BUSBY delivered an able lecture of nearly five hours' duration to prove that Mons. J. L. DE LOLME, LL.D. and citizen of Geneva, was the author of the famous political Essays of JUNIUS. As far as circumstantial evidence could be enforced by great ingenuity, in support of a fact for which there may exist no positive proofs, Mr. B. must be admitted to have made out a **VERY STRONG CASE**. The objection that a foreigner could not have produced the happiest model of English style, is rendered nugatory by the instances of Barretti, Badini, and Fuseli, and vanishes in this instance, when it is considered that Mr. De Lolme was the unassisted translator of his own elegant Essay on the English Constitution, the author of the History of the Flagellants, of a Comparison of the English and Swedish Constitutions, of a paper called the News Examiner (of which a copy is anxiously sought), and of many pamphlets on political and economical subjects; all written by him in our language, and truly English in their matter, manner, and spirit. It appears, however, that the Letters of Junius, on being examined with reference to this point, contain nearly one hundred palpable gallicisms, and as many phrases, besides whole passages, quoted literally from Mr. De Lolme's translation of the Essay on the Constitution, which did not appear in English till four years after Junius had ceased to write. The chief objection is the discordance of the hand-writing; but it is justly contended that, as Junius desired that his secret should perish with him, he was little likely to entrust his printer with the tangible proof afforded by his genuine autograph. It is probable too that his friend Lord George Sackville; Maclean, or some other of the retainers of Shelburne House; or Boyd, or Boyd's friend, the late Lord Auckland, might co-operate with him. The seals were evidently Swiss; and at the time we had our reported conversation with the late Marquis of Lansdown, who knew all about the composition of these letters, Mr. De L. had never been named or suspected. It appears that Mr. De Lolme lived nearly forty years in England, in which period he suffered all the vicissitudes incident to the struggles of a lofty genius without patrimony or effective patronage, sometimes acquiring sudden wealth from speculations in the funds, and at others being in want of the common necessities of life. His habits, pursuits, and society, during his whole life, were such as indicate a

mind like that of the unknown Junius. He always delighted in mystery, and his most intimate friends seldom knew his residence. In 1794 he took out a patent for an improved rudder of ships; and in 1802, being still in vigorous health, though verging on his 70th year, he left England for Switzerland, where in 1807 he died, under what circumstances are not known. At page 210, of the Monthly Magazine for September, of that year, will be found an interesting account of him, written without any suspicion that he might be the long-sought Junius, an idea for which the world are obliged to Dr. BUSBY, who waded to the conclusion by observing the strong similarity of the style and sentiments of the Essay on the Constitution and the Letters of Junius, and by remarking the mutual references of one to the other. As the Monthly Magazine has many readers at and near Geneva, we invite their attention to the curiosity of the English nation, thus specially excited towards their illustrious countryman, conceiving that, in the bosom of his family, or among the friends of his youth, some traces may yet be found of his employments between the years 1767 and 1771; and perhaps that copy of Junius may be there discovered which he requested Woodfall to put in the *foreign* binding of vellum and gilt edges. His memory at least, as an able advocate of civil liberty, deserves an eulogy from his literary countrymen; and, as he was half English, half Swiss, we shall be happy to employ our pages as the medium of such a tribute to his general merit, whether it finally appear that he, or another, was the true Junius; or, what is more probable, whether he or another constituted the soul of that literary coterie, to whose joint efforts the world are indebted for the inimitable compositions in question.

Mr. DAVID LAING proposes to publish in imperial folio, the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Public and Private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the Plans and Details of the New Custom-House, London: with Descriptions. It will contain not fewer than fifty Plates, engraved by the best artists.

A Translation is printing of the Archduke Charles's Memoirs of the Campaign of 1796.

A Translation is announced of the Travels of Ali Bey, otherwise the Chevalier Badia, in Morocco, Egypt, Arabia, and Turkey, between 1803 and 1807; written by himself. Travelling as a Musselman

Musselman and Prince, Ali Bey has been enabled to give some new and interesting relations, which no Christian ever had an opportunity of recording. He had the privilege of visiting the Temple of Mecca, and of washing and perfuming the Caaba, the most sacred office of the Mahometan religion. Of the ceremonies of the Weehabites he has given a minute account, as well as of the magnificent temple built by the Musselmen on the site of that of Solomon. It will make two handsome vols. quarto, illustrated by about 100 Plates.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, editor of the *Champion*, announces a History of the Public Events of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution, to the Restoration of the Bourbons.

A Translation of the Psalms of David, with Notes, by SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, is announced, in two volumes, octavo.

The *Censura Literaria*, containing Titles, Extracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, especially those which are scarce, by SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K.J. having not only risen to more than four times its original price, but having lately become almost unattainable, the publishers propose to supply the demands for it by reprinting an impression of 100 copies in ten volumes octavo, as soon as that number of subscribers shall be obtained at 12l. 12s. each.

An interesting work is announced under the title of *BIBLIOTHECA ANGL-POETICA*, or a Descriptive Catalogue of a singularly rare and rich Collection of Old English Poetry; illustrated by occasional Extracts, with Notes, critical and biographical. It will be elegantly printed in royal octavo, and ornamented with capitals and about twenty portraits, finely engraved on wood. The impression on royal octavo will be limited, and fifty copies only will be printed on imperial octavo.

A Translation is announced of Secret Memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon, by one who lived fifteen years near his person. We doubt, however, the claims of this work to public attention, because in France, as well as in some other countries, nothing but misrepresentation can be tolerated for a long time, as the only means of keeping past falsehoods in countenance.

Mr. HULBERT, of Shrewsbury, announces a *Salopian Magazine*, or Monthly Observer, in a prospectus, which proves the extent of his views, and his con-

sequent qualifications for the undertaking.

No. III. of "the Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain," by Mr. BRITTON, will be published on the first of February, and will consist of six engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, from drawings by F. Mackenzie, of Salisbury Cathedral church, with a portion of the history of the see. Two more numbers will be devoted to this church, and these will be published on the first of April and on the first of June. The author of this very elegant publication announces an account and illustration of Norwich Cathedral, to follow that of Salisbury; and promises the same to be completed in the course of the present year. Mr. Mackenzie, with his pupil, and Mr. Cattermole, are now at Norwich making the necessary drawings; and Mr. J. A. Repton, architect, has furnished some large and elaborate elevations, sections, &c. of that noble structure.

Messrs. HAVELL announce Picturesque Views and characteristic Scenery of British Villas, in a series of coloured prints in imitation of drawings, of views of the principal palaces, noblemen's mansions, and gentlemen's seats, throughout Great Britain. This work will commence with the principal villas within a hundred miles of London, and to extend the distance till the whole is accomplished; forming a complete illustration of the most interesting villas in Great Britain, and making a set of useful and ornamental volumes for the library.

That unprincipled Morning Paper, by whose slanders we frequently feel ourselves complimented, appears to stand in great need of *the puff oblique*, having through the past month been boasting at great length of the application of a newly constructed machine to produce its daily diminishing impression. It appears, however, that the *Norwich Mercury* has, for many months, been worked by a more simple apparatus, which, instead of the cumbrous agency of steam, is turned by a boy with a windlass, and produces, in like manner, nearly 1,500 copies in an hour. A similar contrivance has long been adopted in working a private press at Plymouth; and the respectable proprietor of *the Morning Chronicle* is, we understand, preparing another machine, which will be a masterpiece of rapid and precise execution. EARL STANHOPE, it is well known, has for years been engaged in bringing to perfection self-moving presses, as well for types as copper-plates.

A volume is preparing for publication

on the Protection required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Food on exportable productions, by W. JACOB, esq. F.R.S. author of "Travels in the South of Spain."

A Course of Lectures on Electricity and Electro-Chemistry, by Mr. GEORGE JOHN SINGER, will commence early in January at the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street, Russell-square. They will be illustrated by a considerable part of Mr. Singer's original and unrivalled apparatus.

Mr. JAMES HOGG, the Etrick Shepherd, has finished a new Poem, entitled the Pilgrims of the Sun.

Many of his friends having recently addressed the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Magazine on the subject of other periodical works, he feels it proper to state that he has no connection, direct or indirect, with any periodical publication besides the Monthly Magazine.

Mr. SURR's long-promised novel will certainly appear in January, under the title of *the Magic of Wealth*.

Mr. A. MAXWELL is preparing a Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery early in the year, comprising a valuable and extensive collection of books, in the various departments of literature, with many curious tracts during the period of the civil war and the reign of Cromwell.

An Essay on the Doctrine of the Trinity, arranged in the form of propositions, is printing, in which it will be attempted to prove the doctrine by demonstration, founded upon the divine perfections, by the Rev. JAMES KIDD, professor of Oriental Languages in the Mareschal-college, Aberdeen.

Lord DUNDONALD, who is as remarkable for his eccentricity as for his genius, has at different times introduced the following discoveries and improvements to the world:

1. A superior ink, that does not run into lumps, and never changes its colour; twenty per cent. cheaper than common ink.

2. A permanent black dye, that never turns brown or rusty.

3. A method of purifying common vinegar, and making cheap vinegar of a superior quality.

4. A new method of preparing verdigrise.

5. To obtain saltpetre from putrid substances.

6. A method of improving coarse cloth.

7. To procure gum from the stag-horned lichen, equal to gum-senegal, for calico printing.

8. A method of curing herrings equal to the Dutch.

9. A method of depriving salted provisions of their salt, by boiling in steam.

10. The use of rock salt, instead of sea salt, in the making of plate glass, and saving one-third of the quantity of pearl-ash.

11. The pyro-ligneous acid purified from all its essential oil and other matters.

12. A cheap method of feeding poultry, which gives them the flavour of game.

13. An expeditious method of preparing and hardening fresh wood, for the immediate use of ships and other purposes.

—Yet, *O tempora! O mores!* this nobleman has long been suffering under all the privations of galling penury.

Proposals have been issued for printing by subscription, *THE MOSIAH*, or Israel Delivered, a sacred poem, in six canticles, with notes, &c. written by an artist, during his detention in France as a prisoner of war for nearly twelve years.

An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, B.A. F.L.S. and WILLIAM SPENCE, esq. F.L.S. It will comprise,—1. A full detail of all the most interesting facts relative to the manners and economy of insects; their noxious and beneficial properties; their food and modes of procuring it; habitations; societies, &c. &c.; bringing into one point of view, on each of these heads, all the discoveries of Reaumur, De Geer, Bonnet, &c. 2. An account of all that is at present known relative to the anatomy and physiology of insects. 3. A full explanation of the technical terms of the science, in which many improvements have been attempted; the whole illustrated by figures drawn under the eye of the authors. And, 4. Practical directions for collecting, preserving, &c. the objects of this department of natural history.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London, Oil of Turpentine was strongly recommended, as being almost a panacea for acute Rheumatism. The formula in which it was administered with so much success is—*Ol. Terebinth. gtt. xx. Decoct. Cinchon, ʒiiss. 4tis. horis.* The use of the lancet and purgatives were generally premised. No sensible operation ensued from the medicine; but the patients were quickly relieved of the complaint.

Mr. ACCUM stated in the House of Lords, on the subject of the Gas Light Bill, that from reiterated experiments he found that a hundred weight of Newcastle coals produces from two hundred and fifty

fifty to three hundred cubic feet of gas; and with regard to the light that is obtained from the combustion of this quantity of gas, nineteen cubic feet of the gas is equal to a pound of tallow candles. A hundred pounds of coal produce also from four to five pounds of tar upon an average; and a chaldron of coals produces sixty pounds of pitch, and thirty-two pounds of essential oil. The quantity of asphaltum from one chaldron of coals is from twenty-eight to thirty-two pounds, and of ammoniacal liquor one hundred and eighty pounds.

It is determined by observation that the mean annual quantity of rain is greatest at the equator, and decreases gradually as we approach the poles. Thus at

Granada . . .	12° N. lat.	126 inches.
Cape François . . .	19° 46'	120
Calcutta . . .	22 23	81
Rome . . .	41 54	39
England . . .	38 00	32
Petersburg . . .	59 16	16

Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS has ready for the press, the Eleventh and Twelfth Books of Euclid, demonstrated in a concise, clear, and perspicuous manner; to which are added, the Principles of Spherical Trigonometry, distinctly demonstrated in all the cases, and the figures raised in perspective.

The same author has likewise ready for the press a Treatise upon the Light and Heat of the Planets, in which he purposes to shew that each of them possess the same degree of light and heat which our earth does. When the planets appear together, Jupiter is but little inferior in brightness to Venus or Mercury, and Venus not inferior to Mercury. The same may be said of Saturn and Mars, which, when each of them are nearest to the earth, are equally bright.

He has likewise ready for the press, an Essay upon the Nature and Effects of the Electric Fluid; pointing out its Use and Effects in the Economy of Nature; and, in considerable forwardness, a Table of Hyperbolic Logarithms, chiefly intended for Fluxionary Calculations; particularly in calculating the area of curves, the superficies and solid contents of curvilinear figures; where, on account of the want of such tables, the result must be expressed by the converging series from which these tables are formed.

Mr. THOMAS MYERS, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has nearly ready for publication, a Practical Treatise on Finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, accompanied by

Tables, designed to facilitate the calculations. The whole will be comprised in one volume octavo, and will contain the most simple and commodious methods of performing *all* the requisite astronomical calculations with the assistance of the Nautical Almanac only.

The COMTE DE LA MORDE, the learned author of *Voyage Pittoresque et Historique de l'Espagne*, in 3 vols. folio, and of other highly interesting works on antiquities, history, &c. is now in London, and has with him a large collection of drawings, engravings, and sketches of the ancient architectural and sculptural monuments of France; and proposes to publish a series of these, classed in chronological order.

Mr. J. B. BROWN, of the Inner Temple, author of an Historical Account of the Laws enacted against the Catholics, announces an Historical Inquiry into the Antient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown; commencing with the period in which Great Britain formed a part of the Roman Empire. The work will be comprised in four or five parts; the first of which, embracing the reign of Constantine the Great, will be published in February. The second will embrace the history of those reigns of which we have no existing statutes; and the third will contain the provisions of the Statute Law to the Parliamentary Recognition of the King's Supremacy, by Henry the VIIIth.

Mr. WM. HEY, surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, is preparing a Treatise on the Puerperal Fever.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, Christian Experience manifested in the Life and Writings of Major-General Andrew Burn, late Commandant of the Royal Marines at Woolwich, author of the Christian Officer's Complete Armour.

Mr. WM. ANDERSON is printing a Description of the Cyclometer, a new-invented Machine for dividing a Circle into any Number of equal Parts, &c.

Mr. BRYDGES, of Tewkesbury, has in the press, Hoyle's Game of Whist Improved, in which the errors of that celebrated Father of the Old School are corrected.

An elegant work will shortly appear under the title of Scripture Genealogy, Chronology, &c. exhibiting, in regular order, the various Families and Tribes mentioned in the Bible, from Adam to the birth of Christ. It will consist of thirty-five Plates, elegantly engraved, embellished with occasional Vignettes.

Sir Wilbert de Waverley, or the Bridal

**Bridal Eve**; a Poem, by ELIZA S. FRANKS, author of the "*Rival Roses*," is preparing for publication.

A new edition of the "*Christian Parent*," by the late Ambrose Serle, esq. is now in the press.

A new edition of Mason's *Christian Communicant* will appear early in January.

A second edition of the *Sailor Boy*, a Poem, in four Cantos, illustrative of the Navy of Great Britain; by the author of the *Fisher Boy*; embellished with five highly-finished Engravings, from original Paintings, will appear early in January.

## GERMANY.

In constructing a causeway in the county of Hont, an enormous skeleton of a Mammoth has been discovered; and at the same time the fossil tooth of an elephant.

## FRANCE.

The precipitate of gold has been extolled by some surgeons in France as a specific for Syphilis. In the most desperate cases, half a grain, exhibited twice a day, has, say they, completely eradicated the disease in four days. It does not disorder the stomach, and, instead of disturbing the general health, seems to improve it.

Miss WILLIAMS, the *ci-devant* champion of liberty, is about to commence a periodical work in France, under the sanction of the Bourbon court, and the special patronage of the Duke of Wellington, whom she flatters in courtly strains in her first number.

M. DE GUIGNES, late French resident in China, has published at Paris his *Chinese, French, and Latin Dictionary*. Chinese writing, says he, is composed of six elementary traces or strokes, which, added to two hundred and eight primitive characters, form two hundred and fourteen keys, under which all the characters are classed. The dictionaries published by the Chinese themselves are composed according to this system, that is, all the characters are placed according to the order of the keys, commencing with the key of one single trace, and finishing with that of seventeen traces, which is the last. Father Basil had also arranged his *Chinese and Latin Dictionary* in this manner; but subsequently changed his plan, and ranged all the words according to the distribution of the Chinese sounds, and according to the order of the letters of our alphabet. The number of characters, including the duplicates, amounts in the table of Father Basil's Dictionary to 9959. M. de Guignes has made them

amount to nearly 14000. All the characters which he has added are from the Chinese Dictionary entitled *Tching-tse-tong*. The publication of the work was ordered by the EMPEROR NAPOLEON at the end of 1809, and terminated in 1813, under the auspices of his Minister of the Interior.

By the law against the Liberty of the Press in France, as published Oct. 21, 1814, every writing of more than twenty sheets of printing, may be published without examination or previous censure, and whatever be the number of sheets, with respect to—1. Writings in dead tongues and foreign languages. 2. Mandates, pastoral letters, catechisms, and books of prayer. 3. Memoirs in law and processes. 4. Memoirs of literary and scientific societies, established or acknowledged by the king. 5. The opinions of members of the two chambers. With respect to writings of twenty sheets and under, if two censors at the least are of opinion that the writing is a defamatory libel, or that it may disturb the public tranquillity, or that it is contrary to the constitutional charter, or that it offends against morality, the director-general may stop the printing; but there is to be formed, at the commencement of each session of the two chambers, a committee formed of three peers, three deputies of the departments, and three commissioners of the king; and if this committee judge that the motives of suspension are insufficient, it shall be removed. No person to be a printer or bookseller without a licence from the king, and without taking the oath; and the licence may be taken from any printer or bookseller who shall have been convicted, by a legal judgment, of violating the laws and regulations. The omission by the printer of his name, and place of abode, to be punished by a fine of three thousand francs. The insertion of a false name, and false place of abode, to be punished with a fine of six thousand francs, without prejudice to the imprisonment decreed by the penal code. Three other ordinances of subsequent dates contain various appointments and regulations. By the 1st, the general direction of the bookselling trade is placed under the superintendence of the Chancellor of France. By the 2d, nineteen ordinary censors, and twenty-two honorary censors are appointed, the former allowed a salary of 1200 francs each, and to have a further remuneration annually, in proportion to the labour they may have performed. By a 3d, none can exercise the trades of printer or bookseller



ler without a licence. The licences heretofore granted are confirmed; the conditions on which licences will in future be issued, will be determined by a new regulation. Printers are to keep a regular register of all the works printed by them, for the inspection of the proper officers, and are to deposit one copy in the Royal Library, a second with the chancellor, a third with the minister of the interior, a fourth with the director-general of the book trade, and to deliver a fifth to the censor appointed to examine the work!! And such is the deliverance of Europe! As a commentary, the Tribunal of Paris have condemned to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of five thousand francs, AUGUISE, FERRA, FROULLE, and MARRE ROGUIN, the two former as editors, and the two latter as printers, of a libel entitled, "*Extrait du Moniteur*."

At Paris, on the 23d of October, a M. Malleville made two experiments in the Seine with a diving bell, upon a new principle, having no communication with the external atmosphere. He remained under water the first time about thirty-two minutes. During the immersion he sent up two swans, and made frequent signals to shew that he was safe. It appeared however on his reascending that he must have experienced considerably uneasiness, as his pulse was at 164. On his second attempt he remained twenty-four minutes under water, and traversed three-fourths of the space between the Pont

Royal and the bridge of Louis XVI. It is supposed that he supported respiration by some new mode of disengaging oxygen gas in the diving bell.

VOLNEY and the other literati in Paris are busily employed in collecting whatever remains of the records destroyed by the fire of Alexandria in the time of Julius Cæsar; also such as escaped the conflagration by order of the Caliph Omar, and, if possible, some of those Greek authors whose works were devoted to oblivion by Pope Gregory. To these may be added, the prodigious number of volumes defaced by the monks, to make way, by erasure of the original text, for their homilies and compositions.

#### SWITZERLAND.

According to a statistic table of Switzerland, lately published at Zurich, the Helvetic Confederation comprises in the whole 1,490,524 inhabitants, which, on 737 square miles, gives 2,024 inhabitants to a square mile.

#### TURKEY.

At Smyrna the ravages of the plague this year (in June) carried off upwards of a thousand in a day. The number of deaths were from 50,000 to 80,000. Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands, &c. experienced a loss of a fourth or fifth of the population. Crops of corn, &c. remain ungathered, for want of hands; and many towns and villages have been entirely abandoned.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CX.** To prevent the Embezzlement of certain Property belonging to the Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, and to amend so much of an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, of the 33d George III. as relates to Payments to out-pensioners of the said Hospital residing in Ireland.

**Cap. CXI.** To continue certain Acts for preventing the Importation of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition, and the making, removing, selling, and keeping of Gunpowder, Arms, and Ammunition, without Licence, in Ireland.

**Cap. CXII.** For the further Encouragement of Fever Hospitals in Ireland.

**Cap. CXIII.** To vest in his Majesty, part of the Ground and Buildings now belonging to the Society of King's Inns,

Dublin, for the erecting thereon a Repository for Public Records in Ireland.

**Cap. CXIV.** To amend an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.

**Cap. CXV.** To amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, for preventing the pernicious Practice of burning Land, and for the effectual destroying of Vermin.

**Cap. CXVI.** To repeal the several Laws for Recovery of small Sums due for Wages in Ireland; and to make other Provisions for Recovery of such Wages.

**Cap. CXVII.** To extend, so far as relates to the building of new Churches, an Act of the Parliament of Ireland passed in the 33d of Geo. II.

**Cap. CXVIII.** To grant to his Majesty

*jecty certain Stamp Duties in Ireland, and to explain and amend an Act made in the fifty-second Year of his Majesty's Reign, for granting Stamp Duties in Ireland.*

Cap. CXIX. *To repeal certain Duties upon Letters and Packets, sent by the Post within Ireland; and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. CXX. *To amend several Acts relating to the Revenue in Ireland.*

Cap. CXXI. *To repeal the additional Duties of Excise on French Wine imported, and on Spirits exported from the Warehouses.*

Cap. CXXII. *To alter the Mode of declaring the Value of Goods imported into or exported from Great Britain.*

So much of any Act as requires the declaration of the value of goods to be made in the presence of the principal officers of the customs repealed, and in future the value of goods subject to the payment of duty shall be specified on the warrant or bill of entry attested by the importer or exporter, &c.—The value of goods duty-free shall, instead of the former declaration before the principal officer, be specified in a separate shipping bill delivered to the searcher or other proper officer.—And if the exporter or proprietor of any such goods, wares, or merchandize, or his known agent or factor, shall not deliver the separate shipping bill so indorsed as aforesaid, or shall not produce the invoice of bills of parcels, or shall knowingly make any false specification or attestation of the value or contents of any such goods, wares, or merchandize, either at the time of the first entry, or after the same have been allowed to be shipped for exportation, every such exporter, agent, or factor, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Cap. CXXIII. *To amend an Act of the 39th and 40th of Geo. III. to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the Trade of Hops.*

Cap. CXXIV. *To permit the Importation of Tobacco and Snuff into the Port of Plymouth.*

Cap. CXXV. *For permitting the Importation of Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, and Timber for Naval Purposes, from the British Colonies in North America.*

Cap. CXXVI. *For Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners and distressed Persons, being his Majesty's Subjects, in Portugal.*

Cap. CXXVII. *To permit the Exportation to Foreign Parts from Scotland and Ireland of Linen Cloth without Stamps.*

Cap. CXXVIII. *To amend the several Acts for regulating the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.*

Cap. CXXIX. *To grant Rates and Duties, and to allow Drawbacks and Bounties from Ireland.*

Cap. CXXX. *To continue, until three months after the ceasing of any Restriction on the Bank of England from issuing Cash, the several Acts for the Bank of Ireland.*

Cap. CXXXI. *To provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables.*

Cap. CXXXII. *To repeal the Duty payable in Ireland on certain Houses or Tenements under the annual Value of Ten Pounds.*

Cap. CXXXIII. *For enabling the Commissioners of Stamps to make Allowances for spoiled Stamps on Policies of Insurance in Great Britain.*

Cap. CXXXIV. *To amend several Acts for allowing Importations from, and Exportations to the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, in Ships not of British built.*

Cap. CXXXV. *For repealing certain Parts of several Acts relating to the limiting the Number of Persons to be carried by Stage Coaches in Ireland.*

Cap. CXXXVI. *For enabling the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses to purchase the Island and Light of May.*

Cap. CXXXVII. *For rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.*

Cap. CXXXVIII. *For the Improvement of the Passage across the Frith of Forth, called The Queensferry.*

Cap. CXXXIX. *To rectify a Mistake in an Act for raising the Sum of Twenty four Millions by way of Annuities.*

Cap. CXL. *To amend several Acts of the Parliament of Ireland, for granting certain Annuities.*

Cap. CXLI. *To alter so much of an Act, made in the 52d Geo. III. as relates to the Duties payable in respect of killing of Game.*

Cap. CXLII. *To permit the Exportation of Tea to the British Colonies in America, Guernsey, Jersey, Europe, and Africa, without Payment of Duty.*

Cap. CXLIII. *For repairing, amending, and supporting the several Harbours and Sea Ports in the Isle of Man.*

Cap. CXLIV. *For better securing the Stamp Duties on Sea Insurances made in London, and for altering the Period for taking out Stamp-Office Certificates by Attornies and others in England.*

Cap.

Cap. CXLV. *To take away Corruption of Blood same in certain Cases.*

No attainder for felony which shall take place from and after the passing of this Act, save and except in cases of the crime of high treason, or of the crimes of petit treason or murder, or of abetting, procuring, or counselling the same, shall extend to the disinheriting of any heir, nor to the prejudice of the right or title of any person or persons,

other than the right or title of the offender or offenders during his, her, or their natural lives only; and that it shall be lawful to every person or persons, to whom the right or interest of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, after the death of any such offender or offenders should, or might have appertained, if no such attainder had been, to enter into the same.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**DR. KENTISH** has explained the effects of climate on vegetables and animals; and, from the numerous interesting facts which he has collected, he concludes,

- "1. That there is a great analogy between plants and animals.
- "2. That plants, and the organic part of animals are, in many instances, influenced by the same agents.
- "3. That plants are entirely dependent upon climate.
- "4. That an artificial climate may be prepared for plants, which will enable us to have any plants we wish, in any climate.
- "5. That animals, as well as plants, are influenced by climate.
- "6. That animals, as well as plants, suffer deterioration, disease, and death, from sudden and great changes of climate.
- "7. That the salutary influence of an artificial climate is proved by our success in keeping exotics.
- "8. That it is probable equal benefit would accrue to animals by an artificial climate; it would secure those who come from a southern zone, and would impart the genial influence of a more southern clime, to the delicate and valetudinary of our own climate, who, from delicacy of structure, may be regarded as exotics."

**DR. BREWSTER** has invented a new micrometer, the principle of which is to have one or more pieces of wire absolutely fixed in the field of the telescope, and to separate them by an optical instead of mechanical contrivance. It is obviously the same thing, whether the wires are opened to embrace the sun's diameter, or the sun's diameter magnified till it fills the space between the wires. This change, however, upon the magnitude of the object must be effected in a part of the telescope anterior to the wires. In order to accomplish this, a second object glass is made to move between the principal object glass and its focus, by which means the magnifying power of the instrument, and consequently the angle subtended by the wires, may be constantly changed. When the object glasses are in contact, the angle subtended by the wires is a maximum; and when they are at their greatest distance, the angle is a minimum, and every intermediate angle between these two is measured by a scale of equal parts, equal to the focal length of the principal object glass. In this construction the imperfections of the screw, the error arising from the uncertainty of the zero, from the bad centering of the lenses, from the want of parallelism in the wires, and from the minuteness of the scale, are completely removed. The principle of the preceding micrometer applies happily to the Gregorian and the Cassegrainian reflecting telescopes; and, what at first sight may appear paradoxical, these instruments may be converted into a very accurate micrometer, almost without the aid of any additional apparatus. A *moveable object glass* is not necessary, as in the former case, for the magnifying power of these reflecting telescopes may be varied, merely by varying the distance between the eye-piece and the great speculum. The same optical principle constitutes the foundation of the new divided object-glass micrometer. In the old micrometer of this construction, invented by Savery, two semi-lenses were made to separate from, and approach to, each other by a fine screw; and, when the two images of the object were in contact, the distance of the centres of the semi-lenses was a measure of the angle which it subtended. In Dr. Brewster's micrometer, however, the semi-lenses, fixed at an invariable distance, are made to move between the object glass and its focus, so that the two images can easily be brought into contact, and the angle measured upon a scale of equal parts, as large as the focal length of the object-glass. The luminous range micrometer, which is entirely a new instrument, is intended to measure the angle subtended by two luminous objects. By pushing in the eye-piece, the two luminous points are swelled into circular images of light; and when these images touch one another, their angular distance is indicated upon a scale of equal parts.

**DR. PARK**, in a recent work on the animal economy, describes SLEEP as the result from two combined causes: 1. *A congestion of blood in the brain*; 2. *A retarded circulation*

lation; and it will be found that every thing inducing these conditions promotes sleep, while circumstances of a different tendency prevent its approach. The horizontal posture of the body facilitates sleep, because, in that state, the heart is relieved from the pressure of some pounds of blood, which, by the feeling of distension, excites the vessels to action. If, however, the congestion be immoderate, it excites the vessels to inordinate action, and produces a contrary effect: hence it is difficult to repose without a pillow, or with the head so placed as to cause a rush of blood on the brain. Men, however, of a corpulent and plethoric habit find the horizontal position not so convenient as a reclining posture in a chair, with the head hanging down.

If the skull be laid open, and the cerebrum gently pressed upon, the animal sleeps from the retarded circulation and congestion induced. Opium and extreme cold, by impairing the sensibility of the vessels, diminish their resistance to the contained fluids, thus retarding circulation, and removing any opposition to congestion. Wine, taken to excess, after a certain period, naturally disposes to sleep; for its primary effect being to increase circulation, and accumulate blood in the head; as soon as relaxation succeeds to inordinate action of vessels, the brain will be under every circumstance requisite for repose. Strong tea, both by its sensible impression on the mouths of the vessels, and by the relaxing effect of warmth, promotes secretion, unloads the vessels, and so far removes congestion, and quickens circulation, as to promote wakefulness. Opium indeed causes relaxation of vessels, by impairing their sensibility; but, instead of increasing, it usually, diminishes secretion, and does not therefore remove congestion, but increases it. Acids, on the contrary, by promoting secretion, unload the vessels, and, like tea, remove the soporific effects of opium.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**A**T Leipzig Michaelmas Fair the most business was done in articles the manufacture of Lyons, as woollen cloths, cassimeres, &c. Merino cloths produced in various Saxon manufacturing towns were in great request. An Armenian merchant in vain offered Persian shawls for sale; it was one of the features of the fair, that the finer and more costly articles found scarcely any sale. The English sent immense quantities of goods; but they did not meet with an advantageous market for their cottons and printed stuffs, the deluge of which surpassed conception. Owing to improvements in taste and neatness on the Continent, and particularly in Switzerland, the patterns of these goods appeared old-fashioned, or not agreeable. The Swiss and Saxon dealers, therefore, obtained a preference over the English.

The manufacture of tobacco into segars for smoking, and into snuff, in the territory of New Spain, which is a royalty strictly maintained by the crown, is extremely productive, the amount being not less than 253,100*l.* sterling.

Net produce of the Revenue in the years ending October 10, 1813, and October 10, 1814:—

	Oct. 10, 1813.	Oct. 10, 1814.
Customs, Consolidated .....	£3,903,936	4,193,319
Ditto, Annual Duties .....	2,731,091	2,636,902
Ditto, War Taxes .....	3,520,194	3,383,953
<b>Total Produce of Customs .....</b>	<b>10,157,221</b>	<b>10,213,174</b>
Excise, Consolidated .....	16,691,167	17,787,192
Ditto, Annual Duties .....	462,789	461,042
Ditto, War Taxes .....	5,406,203	5,903,315
<b>Total Produce of Excise .....</b>	<b>22,550,159</b>	<b>24,154,549</b>
Stamps .....	5,265,064	5,510,666
Post Office .....	1,394,000	1,455,000
Assessed Taxes .....	6,096,633	6,123,312
Property .....	13,814,153	14,169,137
Land Taxes .....	1,165,322	1,105,016
Miscellaneous .....	422,600	383,010
Pensions, &c. Annual Duties .....	1,500	-
<b>Total Net Revenue .....</b>	<b>60,876,652</b>	<b>63,461,864</b>

In South America the important town of Monte Video has yielded, by capitulation, to the arms of the patriots of Buenos Ayres. This conquest decides the fate of that most important colony, and perhaps it may never again belong to Spain. The government of Buenos Ayres is now strong enough to support its independence against any attempts of Ferdinand, and the provinces on the banks of La Plata seem in time likely to become great.

great and powerful nations. Vast regions are therefore likely to be opened to the spirit of commercial enterprise in South America. We may indeed anticipate, that at no very distant period our ships will crowd the free shores of the Maragon, the Plata, and the Oroonoko.

Official account of the **IMPORTS and EXPORTS**, between Great Britain and her colonies in North America.

1800	Imports	2,089,652	Exports	6,384,202
1801		2,706,518		7,517,531
1802		1,923,501		5,319,491
1803		1,914,098		5,272,812
1804		1,651,467		6,398,426
1805		1,766,556		7,146,765
1806		1,999,884		8,613,123
1807		2,847,522		7,521,120
1808		836,742		3,992,060
1809		2,295,331		5,187,615
1810		2,614,405		7,813,317
1811		2,309,415		1,431,829
1812		1,294,152		4,135,592

The amount of bank-notes in circulation on the 1st of November was 27,857,290l.; of which 17,000,000l. were notes of 5l. and upward, 1,250,000l. promissory notes at seven days sight, and 9,500,000l. notes of 1l. and 2l.

Cutlery from Hamburgh is at this moment hawked in England, as Sheffield ware, at 50 per cent. under our prices!

By a survey, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of ship-building in Great Britain, it appears that in March last the tonnage of all the merchant vessels then on the stocks, at the different dock-yards, amounted to 51,511 tons. The tonnage of the ships building in Scotland, amounted, at the period mentioned, to 8957 tons; and of these more than one-seventh were building at Kincardine, in Perth.

The number of persons employed in the different shipbuilders' yards in the River Thames, were, on the 7th of April, 1814, 354; but in 1803, 3,550.

*Prices of Merchandize, Dec. 23.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	16	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
—, —, fine	5	8	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	2	0	—	0	2	1	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	2	6	—	0	2	7½	ditto.
Curtafts	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	5	0	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	56	0	0	—	60	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	10	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	5	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	78	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	4	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	6	0	—	5	5	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	10	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	per lb.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	11	—	0	1	0	ditto.
—, —, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	2	—	0	5	4	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	6	—	0	6	9	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	5	3	0	—	5	5	0	per cwt.
—, —, white	5	16	0	—	6	2	0	ditto.

3Z3

Sugar,

Sugar, East India	5	2	0	—	6	5	0.	per cwt.
—, lump, fine	7	13	0	—	7	16	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	4	7	0	—	4	8	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	1	—	0	6	2	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

**Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.**—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

**Course of Exchange, Dec. 23.**—Amsterdam, 34 4 B 2 U.—Hamburg, 32 2 U.—Paris, 22 30—Leghorn, 53.—Lisbon, 68.—Dublin, 6½.

**At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill: Commercial DOCK shares fetch 140l. per share.**—West India ditto, 154l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 212l. per share.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 65l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 43l.—The Globe 110l.—And the Imperial 50l.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 10½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 26th were 66, 5 per cent. 97, omnium ¼ disc.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, announced during the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazette;

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 110.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

**ALMER T.** Wercham, hay dealer. (Haynes)  
**Abell G.** High Houborn, woollen draper. (Gale and co.)  
**Adam J.** Bath, baker. (Wingate)  
**Adby R.** Pontley, engraver. (Kearsey and Spurr)  
**Brown S.** Newcastle upon Tyne, publican. (Lambert)  
**Brown T.** Bristol, maltster. (Morgan and Livett)  
**Barker A.** and **H. Cawthorn,** Derby street, brewers. (Reardon and co.)  
**Burton J.** Sheffield, cabinet maker. (Tattershall)  
**Bird J. S.** Liverpool, wholesale grocer. (Shepherd and co. London)  
**Bulfin P.** Langport, Somerset, draper. (Blake and co. London)  
**Batham J.** Old-ury, salop, engineer. (Edmunds and co. London)  
**Bentley W.** Mile End Road, victualler. (Allingham)  
**Bird J. St. Martin's Lane,** cheesemonger. (Richardson and Milne)  
**Beale T.** Little Smeaton, York, weld-merchant. (Heaton)  
**Bolton W.** Bury street, St. James, plumber. (Richardson and co.)  
**Baxter R.** Southwark, ironmonger. (Humphreys)  
**Brown J.** Sandridge, Devon farmer. (Fring)  
**Cotton R.** Kilsby, Norfolk, grocer. (Goodwin)  
**Clark T.** Braker Row, cabinet maker. (Richardson)  
**Child R.** Wreton Beck, innholder. (Oakden)  
**Cooke H.** Milland, paper manufacturer. (Rhodes)  
**Cowing and Catesby,** Beaufort Court, woollen drapers. (Batesy)  
**Callow J.** Birmingham, mathematical instrument maker. (Gurd)  
**Cooke W.** Millman's Row, Chelsea, chemist. (Noy)  
**Chapman J.** Axbridge, merchant, linen draper. (Baynton)  
**Dunford T. L. St. Mary Axe,** merchant. (Bendett)  
**Dicken J.** Stafford, banker. (Hicks and co. London)  
**Ducra J.** Bourne, Cambridge, 'poulterer. (Fairbank; London)  
**Dobson S.** Great Driffield, York, cabinet maker. (Breary)  
**Dowdall J.** Hartmouth street, carpenter. (Veal)  
**Edge T.** York street, Westminster, engineer  
**Easton R.** Nottingham, hoder. (Lewells and Croffe)  
**Foreman J.** Sheerness, Kent, carpenter. (Debarry and son)  
**Grant J. F.** Charlotte street, merchant. (Richardson)  
**Green J.** Wood street, merchant. (Harvey)  
**Gill W.** Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. (Wayman)  
**Grimes G.** Burton, efficient merchant. (Martindale)  
**Glover E. jun.** Bitterfield, Leicester, horse dealer. (Grove)  
**Gourney W.** Lower Shadwell, sail cloth manufacturer. (Blunt)  
**Haydon T.** Mitcham, baker. (Debarry and co.)  
**Harris J.** Newgate street, print seller. (Funtun)  
**Higton J.** Ashborne, Derby, grocer. (Barber, London)  
**Holmes R.** Buckland, Monachorum, Devon, miller. (Peers)  
**Hodgkinson J.** and **J. Leigh,** Liverpool, merchants. (Cramp and Lodge)  
**Heap J.** Newport, York, clothier. (Baty)  
**Harrison A.** Parliament street, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes)  
**Hobson T.** Spillbury, Lincoln, shopkeeper. (Walker)  
**Hibbert R.** Wigton, Yeasmaker. (Barn and Ditchfield)  
**Halse S.** Herringham, draper. (Richardson)

**Jones T.** Womborne, Stafford, nail factor. (Whitaker, London)  
**Johnson B.** Norwich, grocer. (Voller and Unthank)  
**Jordan T.** Cheltenham, Stationer. (Whitcombe and co. London)  
**Jackon J.** and **W. Birmingham,** file manufacturers. (Mole)  
**Jones G.** East India Chambers, merchant. (Robins)  
**Krumhaar G. F.** Hammermith, patent vinegar maker. (Gregson)  
**Knowlton C.** Bristol, haberdasher. (Langley)  
**Kelley A.** Fatcham, Southampton, cornfactor. (Briggs)  
**Kempell Z.** Alford, builder. (Mellierth)  
**Lawrence S.** Camden Town, grocer. (Briggs)  
**Lowe J.** Charles Town, Lancaster, shoe maker. (Milne)  
**Gale and son** London  
**Langford J.** jun. Ashborne, Derby, bookfeller. (Johnson and co.)  
**Long C.** York, furgone. (Jackson)  
**Laugher A.** Birmingham, coal merchant. (Benfin)  
**Liter J.** Netherpton, York, merchant. (Baty)  
**Leigh J.** Kurlflem, potter. (Giffin)  
**Lorimer W. P.** coal merchant. (Prothero and Phillips)  
**Mainwaring W.** and **G., and I. Chatteris,** Cornhill, bankers.  
**Gale and son**  
**Malaise J.** and **O. Nevis,** Crown street, working jewellers. (Pekin)  
**Matthews M.** Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Gwyn)  
**Mawson J.** jun. Manchester, grocer. (Duckworth and co.)  
**Macmichael J., T. Getton, and W. Macmichael,** Bridgenorth, salop, bankers. (Pritchard, Brzeley)  
**Morris J.** Unsworth, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Hewitt and Kirk)  
**Newman A.** Woodcock, shopkeeper. (Cecil)  
**Osborne E.** Falmouth, merchant. (Young)  
**Old W. Sun street, Finsbury, haberdasher.** (Hall and Wigley)  
**Peardon J.** Warwick street, merchant. (Nind)  
**Peirson T.** Star Court, factor. (Dennetts, Graves, and Bixendale)  
**Perry J.** Hatfield street, rectifier of spirits. (Charley)  
**Pittard S.** Southampton, shoe maker. (Smith)  
**Pitt D.** Fenchurch street, hofer. (Noy)  
**Povey P.** Chester, victualler. (Faulkner)  
**Robinson J.** Stockport, corn factor. (Walters)  
**Ranscroft J.** Birkdale, Berke, grazier. (Adfield)  
**Rowbotham J.** Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Harrop)  
**Roberts J.** Brackley, Northampton, victualler. (Apliu, Banbury)  
**Row J.** Sunbury, plumber. (Richardson)  
**Salmou T.** Holborn, woollen draper. (Lindley)  
**Squire C.** Farnhals Court, printer. (Ruffell and Son)  
**Spears W.** Upper Thames street, Stationer. (Kearsey and co.)  
**Stanney E.** Gorton, joiner. (Ellis)  
**Smith J.** Chowbent, Lancaster, machine maker. (Duckworth and co.)  
**Somers L.** Hensage Lane, Leadenhall street, wholesale dealer in watches. (Bennett)  
**Stafford S.** Finsbury Place, tailor. (Allison and co.)  
**Still T. H.** Prince's street, Lambeth, dyer. (Wiltshire and Bolton)  
**Sturge J.** Clifton Wood, Bristol, professor of music. (Hartfield)  
**Smith S.** Berwick upon Tweed, meatman. (Willoby)  
**Shepley A.** Newton, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Grundly)  
**Swallow J.** Bix, Oxford, corn dealer. (Vines)  
**Spire** Wreton Beck, Northampton, shopkeeper. (Oakden)

Stacey

Stacey J. Portchester, Southampton, victualler. (Padston Whitehead G. jun. and G. Clarke, Basinghall street, Black-  
Shuttleworth J. Cophall Court, merchant. (Dennetts well Hill, factors. (Tomlinson and co.  
and co. (Pamington M. B. and H. Crown street, Scho, opticians,  
Shands T. Old street, baker. (Millard Tanner E. Hart street, Mark lane, ship agent. (Par. Wildmirth J. Cattle street, Long Acre, cabinet brags foun-  
tride. der. (Tilfon and refton. (Tilfon and Prehon  
Whitehead. Howard, and Hadcock, Cateaton street, Young W. Newton-Nottage, Glamorgan, merchants,  
bankers. (Tomlinfons and co. (Martia.  
Wright M. Uppingham, Rutland, horfe dealer. (Warren

## DIVIDENDS.

Altham W. Tokenhouse Yard  
Amherst S. Market street, Weftmin-  
fter  
Ambrose E. King street  
Abernethy J. Francis street, Bedford  
square  
Adkiss J. Warkworth, Northampton  
Arden J. Blackmore street  
Bowler W. and co. Old Change  
Breray T. Derby  
Beckett J. Aldermanbury  
Brooks J. St. John's street, Weft  
Smithfield  
Buckley W. Delph Seddleworth,  
York  
Bannister J. Newington Butts  
Barker J. Baldeck, Hertford  
Brightly W. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk  
Balfour J. Basinghall street  
Burt C. Duke's Head Passage  
Brooman T. Margate  
Buth R. Norwich  
Beazley S. and co. Parliament street  
Blackburn T. Mount street, White-  
chapel, E. and  
Beech J. Afhe Terrace, Hoxton  
Bowen D. Neath. Glamorgan  
Bald W. and co. Manchester  
Carruthers T. Oakhamhill, Cumber-  
land  
C. Top W. Live pool  
Craig J. and Davies Basinghall street  
Cook S. Basinghall street  
Cocher. Godfree, and Mufgrave,  
Chapfeile  
Cherley W. Hayes  
Coleman C. Madrone  
Corbett W. Tokenhouse Yard, Loth-  
bury  
Cowley G. Brihol  
Collins J. Lew. ham Kent  
Carpenter W. Fins street  
Caterall C. Southampton  
Coe W. Cannon street  
Calrow W. Ande Court  
Cameron M. G. et Yarmouth  
Coufens G. Gray's Inn Lane  
Clapham W. Lawrence Lane  
Champion H. Graveland  
Charles R. St. Albans street. Pall  
Mall  
Clark W. jun. Hereford  
Cook J. and co. Ipswich  
Carter J. Poplar  
Crawford R. Newcalle upon Tyne  
Cramer J. B. Nodhill, Isle of Wight  
Crockett A. and A. Platt, Liverpool  
Davis S. Bradford, Wilts  
De Symons L. Billiter fquare  
Dowling R. Wapping Wall  
Dougal R. Commercial Road  
Dempley J. Coleman street  
Dick Q. and J. Finsbury fquare  
Denman J. Croydon  
Evans J. Tetbury, Gloucester  
Ellis R. Earl street. Blackfriars  
Edwards T. Mincing Lane  
Ewer W. Little Love Lane, Ber-  
mondsey  
Eafman T. Clements Lane  
Englin W. Lewis, Suffex  
Elgar W. Aifchone  
Fenton J. and co. Lincoln  
Fairies N. South Shields  
Fairbairn J. Union street, Southwark  
Foriz T. Bermondsey  
Field W. Hodeigh Park  
Finlayson W. and co. Liver-  
pool  
Gale W. and co. Bradford, Wilts  
Graves J. P. and co. Kings Arms  
Yard, Coleman street  
Gill G. Charles street, Berkeley  
fquare  
Goodwin J. Manchester  
Gordon A. and C. Church street,  
Soho  
Gilbert T. John street, Fitzroy fquare  
Gawthorp J. Kingston upon Hull  
Gay W. Alby, Norfolk  
Goodwin J. Ludlow, Salop  
Carmefon J. Cat. Lombard street  
Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon street  
Gregory J. Glamorgan  
Horsfield J. Edon  
Hearne W. Highbury Hill  
Heath C. Vine street, Lambeth  
Hul J. Lyndhurst, Southampton  
Harris T. Yalding, Kent  
Harritz J. Narrow street, Limehouse  
Harvey J. W. Hadeleigh Hall, Essex  
Haywood J. Cateaton street  
Hefkune S. Nicholas Lane  
Hardy W. Chapfeide  
Harridge W. Chapfeide  
Heather W. Cockspur street  
Roman J. Fenchurch street  
Henderfon J. and co. Mitre Court,  
Mitre street  
Harrifon J. Stoke upon Trent  
Hand J. Wormwood street  
Hind J. and co. Horleydown  
Hayward J. Wood-ridge, Suffolk  
Hind R. Radbridge  
Hampshire G. Sutt Lane, Deptford  
Harrifon J. Fort street, fptalfields  
Holmes S. Thomas street, Southwark  
Hole J. Clifton  
Jackson G. Swan street, Kent Road  
Ifrael J. Bury street  
Ifreal T. Bawtry, York  
Jackson R. M. Liverpool  
Jones H. Northwich, Cheshire  
Jenkins J. Cow Court, Rotherhithe  
Jones M. London Road, St. George's  
Fields  
Jacklin W. Manningtree  
Joseph S. N. and E. Bury street, St.  
Mary Axe  
Joseph J. Cornwall Row  
Knight M. Bagshot, Surrey  
Kemp G. Great Fultney street  
Kightly W. Strand  
Knutton J. Manchester  
Kipling J. High street, Southwark  
Kendall R. Reading, Berks  
Kump R. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk  
Lamb J. Newington Causeway  
Langford G. E. Great Russell street  
Lancefield T. Maidstone, Kent  
Ludington T. Brixton  
Leonard J. Little Hampton  
Lewis W. Southampton Row  
Lande J. Tokenhouse Yard  
Lee S. Birch Lane  
Long C. Cline, York  
McCrath A. Lower Brook street  
Marth W. Denmark street, Soho  
Mobbs W. Southampton  
Malon J. Bradford, Wilts  
Morris J. King street, Greenwich  
Morgan W. Neath, Glamorgan  
Morgan A. and E. Bulth, Brecknock  
Moye R. Joane street, Chelsea  
Nunes J. J. and co. Hackney  
Nott J. and co. Duke street, South-  
wark  
Nowell N. and co. Piccadilly  
Nordblad A. and co. Kingston upon  
Hull  
Needham R. Old Broad street  
Orton C. Honey Lane Market  
Osborne J. Uttrofter, Bedford  
O'Neill T. Abion street, Chrift Church  
Offer J. Bath  
Phillips H. Worthing  
Parker G. Plymouth  
Parker W. R. Heben, York  
Phillips J. Oxford street  
Philcox J. Brighthelmton  
Peachie J. Lucas street  
Peachie S. Little Alif street  
Potter S. Milk street  
Pitman J. M. San street, Bifhopfgate  
street  
Pereira D. L. Artillery Place, Fins-  
bury fquare  
Poluit J. Cockermouth, Cumber-land  
Parry J. Quality Court, Chancery  
Lane  
Phillips W. P. Great James street  
Page W. Kentish Town  
Payne G. Piccadilly  
Robt J. Parliament street  
Robinfon J. Union Place, Blackheath  
Rawlinfon S. fquare  
Richmond G. T. Rotherhithe  
Ryley W. Worcefter  
Renards A. and T. Kingston upon  
Hull  
Richards M. Vauxhall, near Birming-  
ham  
Robuck G. and T. Hunthell, York  
Rye S. Egham  
Rawlinfon R. Kingston upon Hull  
Rockbury J. Wednes Stafford  
Richardfon A. York street  
Robfon J. and co. America fquare  
Smith W. Portfale, Southampton  
Stennett J. Long Alley, Monmouth  
Sheath A. and co. Bolton, Lincoln  
Scott J. W. Grantham  
Saddington J. Kennington Common  
Sedgwick S. T. Clement's Lane  
Shaw W. and G. Lepton York  
Sharp G. and co. Threadneedle street  
Samplin S. Tottenham Court Road  
Short F. Carnaby street  
Smith J. Chelsea  
Squire J. and co. Brihol  
Spencer J. B. Bearbinder Lane  
Sampton J. and co. Old Change  
Selahy T. Leadenhall Market  
Soutter E. Oxford street  
Smith E. Norwich  
Storey T. Bifhopwearmouth, Durham  
Sharp C. Great Yarmouth  
Seaton J. and co. Fourcraff  
Biffen N. T. Buth Lane  
Seabourne G. W. Race fide Crofs  
Shuttleworth H. Lougate Hill  
Shaw J. Greenwich  
Statham S. Nottingham  
Turner W. Ripley, Surrey  
Tapp J. and co. Brihol  
Taylor W. Woolwich  
Thompson F. Fatenhofer Row  
Taylor J. Gloucester Terrace, White-  
chapel  
Thirkel G. Mitre Court  
Tarlok J. Stratham, Surrey  
Tyrrell J. and J. Maidstone  
Thomas E. Denmark Court  
Tudman R. Horleydown Lane  
Thew J. South Shields, Berham  
Thompson B. Peckham  
Vifick W. Medhurst, Suffex  
Warrington A. Shrewsbury  
Williams S. Shrewsbury  
Wide J. Dale Saddleworth, York  
Wylie J. A. Warrford Court, Thro-  
morton street  
Whittenbury W. Bifhopgate street  
Whitworth S. Dewbury Moor, York  
Wheatly T. Wapping Wall  
Wall J. Broad Court, Long Acre  
Wall R. Stratton, Stafford  
Wardle G. Newcalle upon Tyne  
Williams W. Witench, Worcester  
Wainwright J. Waverley, Lancafer  
Williams J. jun. Hadley  
Whiteau J. and co. Liverpool  
Wheeler J. Fleet street.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats upon the ground, on all well-drained lands, look particularly well; the early sown, luxuriant. In all the great wheat counties, the quantity sown is fully equal to that of the two last seasons, probably the most extensive ever before sown in Britain. Rye, tares, and the cattle crops, have a healthy and luxuriant appearance; the latter

latter sown turnips have greatly improved with the mild and showery weather. Considerable breadths of early turnips which had failed, were previously broken up, and the land sown with wheat. Early beans and pease for market, in the London districts, have had a fine seed season, and nitch of them above-ground. The expectation is general, that sheep and cattle food will be short in the spring, and hay is likely to be dear. The late report from Norfolk, of the insalubrity for cows, of that most exuberant root called margel-wurzel, or the root of scarcity, is universally slighted throughout the country. Lean cattle have declined in price, and butchers' meat in the metropolis has lately advanced, but is not expected to maintain its present price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Veal 6s. to 9s.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Pork 6s. to 8s.—Bacon 7s.—Irish ditto 6s.—Fat 5s. 6d.—Skins 20s. to 60s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Oil-cake 17l. 17s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 75s.—Barley 25s. to 38s.—Oats 18s. to 33s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 5l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 12s.—Straw 1l. 5s. to 1l. 16s.

Middlesex, Dec. 24, 1814.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Barometer.*  
Highest 29.76. Dec. 20. Wind N.W.  
Lowest 28.80. — 3. — W.

*Thermometer.*  
Highest 56°. Dec. 12, 16, & 17. Wind S.W.  
Lowest 23°. Nov. 22. Wind N.

Greatest }  
variation in } 4-tenths { This variation  
24 hours, } of an inch. { has occurred se-  
} } veral times du-  
} } ring the month.

Greatest }  
variation in } 20°. { On the 10th, early  
24 hours, } in the morning, the  
} mercury was at 28°,  
} and at the same hour  
} on the 11th it was as  
} high as 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the month is equal to full 4½ inches in depth.

This month there has been more rain and high winds than have been known in the month of December for some years. The accounts from the sea-coast of mischief, are of a very melancholy kind, owing to a long series of tempestuous weather. The average height of the barometer is only 29.338, which will fully account for the large quantity of rain fallen. Although we have had some severe days, yet the last nine days have been unusually warm, and the average height of the thermometer for the whole month, is equal to 41° exactly. The wind has been chiefly in the south and westerly points of the compass. The number of brilliant days, seven; of rainy, seventeen; and three have been very foggy.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

WE entertained the hope that before this page was put to press, we should have received from VIENNA the results of the Congress of Sovereigns and the Representatives of Sovereigns, now assembled in that city. This Congress is said to consist of the DELIVERERS of Europe; but it is by their *fruit*, and not by their *professions*, that they will be known. We have been led to consider and describe some of these potentates as amiable men; but the decisions of sovereigns relative to the affairs of subjects must, in the best sense, be very different from the decisions of subjects on their own affairs. The establishment of the Inquisition, of the Order of the Jesuits, of the Monastic Orders, of the unconstitutional restraints on the press in France, and of a frightful tyranny in Spain, under

the cognizance or connivance of these imperial and royal *deliverers*, proves that sovereigns annex a different sense to the word *deliverance*, from that which is found in our Lexicons. These define a national *deliverance* to mean a relief from oppression; but, if we do not misunderstand this congress, the term is there understood to mean nothing more than the *deliverance* of various nations from one master to another, with little or no reference to the wishes, condition, or happiness of the people. This specimen, therefore, presents the prospect of little gratification to patriots and philanthropists, from the ultimate decisions of that royal congress. To gratify the pride, and to consolidate the power, of sovereigns, are, we fear, the chief objects of its deliberations. Much has been said of



of the crooked policy exhibited by the great powers, of a disposition to aggrandize themselves at the expence of the little ones; but we have to learn the importance of these disputes to the inhabitants of the respective countries, before we can feel any deep interest in the name or quality of the master to whom they may be assigned. Is a great despotism more tolerable than an aggregate of little ones? Is the tyranny of an old dynasty preferable to that of a new one? We do not answer these questions, because we consider them moot points; but it is thence to be inferred that, with whatever language our newspapers may endeavour to stimulate curiosity, the decisions of this famous congress are chiefly of consequence to geographers and map-venders, and of little real interest to the people composing the nations of Europe. Should any practicable means be determined by it of settling the silly disputes of ministers and cabinets without appeals to arms—should all the powers consent to reduce, in a considerable degree, their cumbersome military and naval establishments—should they resolve to place their subjects on a common level, by introducing through Europe trial by jury, religious toleration, and the liberty of the press—should they abrogate by one law those feudal tenures and monopolies which cause the half of Europe to lie uncultivated, while half of its population are starving in cities, or seeking lands in America—should they determine to reduce their complicated and unsettled laws to systematic codes founded on reason and experience, over the administration of which, in both civil and criminal cases, there should exist wholesome restraints on the cupidity of lawyers—*or*, in a word, should they consent to associate with themselves in their governments independent representatives of their people, thereby identifying themselves with their subjects, feeling with them a common interest, and rendering the happiness of the governors and governed mutual and reciprocal—*THEN*—then would the Congress of Vienna be the harbinger of a golden age, and we should be ashamed of our past scepticism in regard to the alleged approach of the long-promised millennium! But we fear that its members will separate without adopting even any one of these enumerated measures, all of which are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the human race, and therefore a part of the bounden duty of these vaunted **DELIBERATORS OF EUROPE!**

## SAXONY.

Prussia,—whose eagerness to enlarge its territory, led, in 1805, to its well-remembered occupation of HANOVER,—and whose resistance to the just wish of the French Emperor in the subsequent negotiations to restore it to its lawful Elector as the price of peace with England, led, in 1806, to the commencement of those wars, which have since covered Europe with desolation,—having now manifested an intention to seize on Saxony to enable it without loss to surrender Prussian Poland to Russia, the King of Saxony has published the following spirited appeal to Europe; and we have the pleasure to find that his cause has excited a degree of universal sympathy, which has reached even the British cabinet. The final issue of a question so deeply involving public morality continues to interest all Europe.

*“Frederic Augustus, by the Grace of God, King of Saxony, Warsaw, &c.*

*“We have just learnt, with lively grief, that our kingdom of Saxony is to be provisionally occupied by the troops of his Prussian Majesty.*

*“Firmly resolved not to separate our fate from that of our people—full of confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the allied monarchs, and intending to enter into their alliance as soon as the means shall be in our power, we resolved after the battle of Leipsic, in that place to await the conquerors, but the Sovereigns refused to listen to us. We were obliged to leave our states and repair to Berlin. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia nevertheless acquainted us that our removal from Saxony was only rendered imperative by military interests, and his Majesty invited us at the same time to place an entire trust in him. We received also from their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, affectionate proofs of interest and sensibility. We were permitted in consequence to abandon ourselves to the hope, that, as soon as military considerations should have ceased, we should be re-instated in our rights, and restored to our beloved subjects. We were so much the more inclined to expect a speedy and happy change in our situation, as we had acquainted the Sovereigns of the coalition with our sincere desire of co-operating in the re-establishment of repose and liberty, and since we had shewn in all the means which had been in our power, our true devotion for their persons, and to the cause which was the object of their efforts. Peace being concluded with France, we were infinitely afflicted to learn that our reiterated applications for a speedy re-instatement had not been listened to, that our just hopes were yet deceived, and that the decision in our inter-*

*ests*

rests, and on those of our people, had been adjourned to the Congress at Vienna. Far, however, from giving faith to the reports spread concerning the fate of our states since the epoch of the peace of Paris, we place an entire confidence in the justice of the allied monarchs, although it is impossible for us to penetrate the motives of the steps which have been taken with respect to us.

"The preservation and consolidation of legitimate dynasties has been the grand object of the war which has just been so happily ended. The powers in coalition to this effect, have from time to time declared in the most solemn manner, that, far from entertaining any prospects of aggrandizement, they had only in view the re-establishment of the rights and liberty of Europe. Saxony, in particular, received the most positive assurance that its integrity should be maintained. This integrity essentially comprises the reservation of the dynasty for which the nation has publicly shewn its constant attachment, and the unanimous wish of being reunited to its sovereign.

"We have communicated to the principal powers of Europe a frank and complete statement of the motives which directed our political career in these latter times, and following the unshaken trust which we repose in their information and justice, we are persuaded that they have not only acknowledged the purity of our intentions, but the absolute necessity, resulting from the particular position of our states, and the sway of circumstances which prevents us from taking part in the struggle for Germany. The inviolability of our rights, and those of our house, has been acknowledged. Our speedy restoration should be the consequence.

"We should fail in our sacred duties to our royal house and to our people, by remaining in silence as to the new measures projected against our states, at the moment when we have a right to expect the restitution of them. The intention manifested by the royal court of Prussia to occupy provisionally our states of Saxony, obliges us to guard our well-founded rights from the consequences of such a proceeding, and solemnly to protest against the consequences which may be drawn from this measure.

"It is towards the Congress of Vienna, and in the face of all Europe, that we perform this duty, signing these presents with our hand, and reiterating, at the same time, publicly the declaration which we have some time since communicated to the allied powers, that we will never consent to the cession of the state inherited from our ancestors, and we will accept no indemnity or equivalent which shall be offered for them.

"Given at Fredericksfeld, the 4th of November, 1814.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, (L.S.)  
ITALY.

Edict issued by the POPE, for the re-establishment of the Monastic Orders:

"Among the calamities occasioned by the revolutions which we have witnessed, one of the most severe is, doubtless, the oppression and almost total annihilation of those religious societies, who formed one of the firmest pillars of the church, and were a fruitful source of advantage to education and science in Christian and civil communities. No sooner was the Holy Father restored to his See, than he perceived the pernicious effects which had already resulted, and must continue to result from that destruction, which God, in his impenetrable designs, has permitted impiety to consummate in the capital of the Christian world, and in the Pontifical States. His Holiness, penetrated with the sentiments, which, as head of the church, he must feel for all these sacred institutions; guided by the particular affection which he bears them, as a member of one of the oldest orders which he has ever gloried in belonging to,—deems it worthy of his paternal solicitude to devote all his cares to their restoration from ruin. Many obstacles oppose the accomplishment of his Holiness's wishes; in addition to its being far from easy to collect the religions dispersed in all quarters, their houses and convents are despoiled of every necessary for their accommodation, and the greater part are without revenue.

"The Holy Father is occupied with the means of overcoming these difficulties. His views are principally directed to the great object of giving these communities a new lustre, by repairing past disorders, and bringing them back to the observance and rules suitable to the holiness and excellence of their profession. To attain this object, his Holiness appointed a commission to investigate every thing that relates to the re-establishment of the regular orders. It has now formed and presented a plan to his Holiness, tending to procure for them the requisite means, and to settle regulations which should be observed in those religious communities. But as circumstances for the moment do not permit the re-establishment of these regular societies in all the Pontifical States, it has been proposed to make a commencement at Rome, where all the disposable convents shall be given them, in which the superiors may be lodged, and the greatest possible number of monks assembled. It is hoped, from the religion of the governments, and the zeal of the bishops of the Catholic world, that they will patronize the establishment of these asylums of Christian piety and evangelical perfection."

NOR14

## NORTH AMERICA.

Beneath we hope we subjoin the very last of those murderous and inglorious details which, for many years past, have stained our pages. We thank Heaven for having at length disposed the hearts of our rulers in favour of PEACE; and that, in consequence, GREAT BRITAIN IS ONCE MORE AT PEACE WITH ALL THE WORLD. The experienced costs and calamities of war will, we trust, prevent her from relapsing again into a state so utterly disgraceful to human nature, so inglorious, except when arising from the EVIDENT NECESSITY OF SELF-DEFENCE, and so unworthy of the Christian character. In regard to the terms, which have not yet transpired, we feel little or no anxiety;—our native country is safe—our liberties have not suffered, at least from our foreign antagonist;—and there is no abstract question—no extension of colonial boundaries—nor any colony's equivocal value worth the countless misery of a week's war!

How can a rational result be the consequence of irrational means? The example held up by all history proves the folly of expecting beneficial results from war—yet the English nation has been led away by the maniacal ravings of blood-thirsty politicians, to believe itself exempt from the course of nature—and nothing short of the expenditure of the entire fee-simple of the kingdom, and the waste of millions of lives, has been able to arrest the phrenzy of war! Even at this hour, the promulgation of peace has produced gnashing of teeth among certain Bedlamites, or more truly might we say, among certain knavish politicians, who calculate their own advantages in the difficulties of their country.

The most enlightened, powerful, and free nation on earth, ought to prove the advantages of knowledge, power, and freedom, in cherishing and practising the arts favourable to human happiness; and ought not to suffer itself to be the means of inflicting on the world, the miseries which peculiarly flow from the undisciplined passions of tyrants and savages, and to be hurried into unprovoked wars at the instigation of political falsehood and knavery. History alone can safely expose the true origins of the late wars. We claim the glory of having never ceased to express our conscientious doubts; but, as what has passed cannot now be recalled,—as the twenty-two years which, in regard to the duties of humanity, have been lost or mispent, cannot now be recovered—and as recrimination and

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even repentance would now be useless—we earnestly hope that peace abroad will tend to reconcile discordant parties at home, restore our internal prosperity, and heal those wounds which men have too long been in the habit of inflicting upon each other, in regard to points of difference that can never be reconciled by means of violence or the sword.

## BRITISH ACCOUNT.

*Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost, dated Plattsburgh, Sept. 11.*

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, and in forming them into a division under the command of Major Gen. De Rottenburgh, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Prince Regent's commands, conveyed to me by your Lordship, in your dispatch of 3d June last.

As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain, a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburgh, in two columns on parallel roads; the right column led by Major-Gen. Power's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi-brigade, under Major-Gen. Robinson, the left by Lieut.-Gen. Brisbane's brigade.

The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but they were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburgh. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed—an inconvenience soon surmounted.

Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block-houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla, (the Saratoga, 26; Surprise, 20; Thunder, 16; Preble, 7 guns; and 10 gun-boats, 14 guns,) at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore.

I immediately communicated this circumstance to Capt. Downie, who had been recently

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recently appointed to command the *Confiance*, 36; *Linnet*, 18; *Broke*, 10; *Shannon*, 10 guns; and twelve gun-boats, 16 guns, on Lake Champlain, and requested his co-operation; and in the mean time batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear. On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland-Head with the main land, steering for Plattsburgh bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade under Major-Gen. Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3d batt. 27th and 76th regts. and Major-Gen. Powers's brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 1st batt. 27th and 68th regts. to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling ladders, to escalate the enemy's works upon the heights: this force was placed under the command of Major-Gen. Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged,

It is now with deep concern I inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valour with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the *Confiance* and *Linnet*; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the future prosecution of the service was impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the progress of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing; and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in obtaining possession of them.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may return to Chazy to-morrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain.

GEO. PREVOST.

*A return of the Killed and Wounded on board the late Squadron, 11th Sept. 1814.*

*Confiance*—3 officers, 38 seamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 89 seamen and marines wounded. *Linnet*—2 officers, 8 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 13 seamen and marines, wounded. *Chubb*—6 seamen and mar-

ines, killed; 1 officer, 16 seamen and marines, wounded. *Finch*—2 seamen and marines, wounded. Total 129.

*Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.*

KILLED—*Confiance*—G. Downie, Captain; A. Anderson, Captain of Royal Marines; W. Gunn, Midshipman. *Linnet*—W. Paul, acting Lieutenant; C. Jackson, Boatswain. WOUNDED—*Confiance*—Lee, Midshipman. *Linnet*—J. Sinclair, Midshipman. *Chubb*—J. McGhee, Lieutenant.

#### AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

*Saratoga, Plattsburgh Bay; Sep. 13.*

SIR,—I have the honour to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 11th inst. on this lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburgh by land and water, and it being well understood that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to await at anchor the approach of the latter.

At eight A. M. the look-out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At nine, he anchored in a line a-head, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the *Saratoga*, his brig to the *Eagle*, Capt. Robert Henley, his galleys (thirteen in number) to the schooner, sloop, and a division of our galleys: one of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their galleys. Our remaining galleys with the *Saratoga* and *Eagle*.

In this situation, the whole force on both sides became engaged, the *Saratoga* suffering much from the heavy fire of the *Confiance*. I could perceive, at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The *Ticonderoga*, Lieut. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At half past ten o'clock, the *Eagle*, not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable, and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the *Ticonderoga*, where she very much annoyed the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig.

Our guns on the starboard side being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the bower cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the *Eagle* had struck some time before, and drifted down the line, the sloop which was with their galleys having struck also. Three of their galleys are said to be sunk, the others pulled off. Our galleys were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels were said to be in a sinking state: it then became necessary to annul the signal to the galleys, and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off in a shattered condition, for there was

was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast heads.

The *Saratoga* had 55 round shot in her hull, the *Constance* 105. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, as there were not 20 whole hammocks in the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission two hours and twenty minutes.

T. MACDONOUGH.  
*Return of killed and wounded on board the United States squadron, September 11th.*

*Saratoga*, 28 killed, 29 wounded; *Eagle*, 43 killed, 20 wounded; *Ticonderoga*, 6 killed, 6 wounded; *Preble*, 2 killed; *Borer*, 3 killed, 1 wounded; *Centipede*, 1 wounded; *Wilme*, 1 wounded.—Total, 82 killed, 58 wounded.

## CHINA.

*Proclamation of KEA-KING, Emperor of China; published at Canton, Nov. 3, 1813.*

A Revolution has occurred, for which I blame myself. I, whose virtues are of an inferior class, received, with much veneration, the empire from my imperial father 48 years ago. I have not dared to indulge myself in sloth. When I ascended the throne, the *Pe-leen* sect threw four provinces into rebellion, and the people suffered more than I can bear to express. I ordered my generals to go against them; and, after eight years' conflict, they were reduced to subjection. I hoped thenceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace with the people my children.

Unexpectedly, on the 6th of the 8th moon, the sect of *Teen-le*, a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbance, and caused much injury, from the district *Chang-yuen*, in the province of *Pe-che-le*, to the district *Tsaou* in *Shang-tung*. I hastened to order *Wan*, the Viceroy of *Pekin*, to lead forth an army to exterminate them, and to restore peace. This affair was at the distance of a thousand *Le*. But, suddenly, on the 5th of the moon, the rebellion arose under my own arm. The calamity has arisen in my own house. A banditti of upwards of seventy persons of the sect *Teen-le*, violated the prohibited gate, and entered within side. They wounded the guards, and entered the inner palace. Four rebels were seized and bound. Three others ascended the wall with a flag. My imperial second son seized a musket and shot two of them. My nephew killed the third. After this they retired, and the palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my imperial second son. The princes and chief officers of the *Lung-tsung* gate led forth troops, and after two days and one night's utmost exertion, completely routed the rebels.

My family, (that reigns under the title) *TA-TSING*, has continued to rule the em-

pire one hundred and seventy years. My grandfather and imperial father, in the most affectionate manner, loved the people as children. I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence. Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people; yet I have not oppressed nor ill-used my people. This sudden change I am unable to account for. It must arise from the low state of my virtue, and my accumulated imperfections. I can only reproach myself. Though this rebellion has broken out in a moment, the calamity has long been collecting. Four vices, — CARELESSNESS, INDULGENCE, SLOTH, and CONTEMPT OF BUSINESS, express the source of this great crime. Within and without my family, and abroad, things are in the same state. Though I have again and again given warning, till my tongue is blunted, and my lips parched, yet none of my ministers have been able to comprehend me. They have governed carelessly, and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it occurred during the dynasties of *Han*; of *Tang*; of *Sung*; of *Ming*. The attempt at the close of the dynasty *Ming* did not equal the present by ten degrees. When I think of it, I cannot bear to mention it.

I would examine myself; reform and rectify my heart, to correspond to the gracious conduct of heaven above me, and to do away the resentments of the people below me.

All my ministers who would be faithful to the dynasty *TA-TSING*, must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and to their utmost make amends for my defects, as well as to reform the manners of the people. Those who can be contented to be mean, may hang their caps against the wall, and go home to end their days; not sit inactive as dead bodies in their places, to secure their incomes, and thereby increase my crimes. The tears fall as my pencil writes! I dispatch this to inform the whole empire.

## ARABIA.

It appears that the *Wahabees*, though excluded from *Mecca* and *Medina*, continue in great strength in *Arabia Felix*. They have possession of some of the most fertile districts in that country. Their troops, posted at all the stations where there are wells, on the skirts of the deserts, lay under contribution or cut off the caravans. A mixed caravan of traders and pilgrims, amounting to 1300 persons, having recently made some resistance, or refused to submit to the composition required, were massacred.

## AFRICA.

*Manifesto of the KING of HAYTI.*

Sovereign of a nation too long oppressed, which has suffered the most cruel persecutions, and which, by its energy, con-

stancy, courage, and valour, has succeeded in effecting its liberty and independence; our only end, our unceasing anxiety, has been to give to it a rank among civilized states, by consecrating our labours to the happiness of a good, brave, and generous people, which has entrusted to us the care of its destinies. We shall not attempt to depict the deplorable situation into which we were plunged before the epoch of our emancipation. It is our wish to pass over these times of iniquity, and arrive at the era of liberty which was sanctioned by thirty years' connection with France.

We were worthy of liberty, from our fidelity and attachment to the mother country; we have proved our gratitude to her, when reduced to our own resources, inflexible to menaces, inaccessible to seduction, deaf to proposition, we braved misery, famine, and all kinds of privations, and finally triumphed over both her external and internal enemies. We were then far from foreseeing, that twelve years afterwards, as a reward for so much perseverance, so many sacrifices, and so much blood, France would wish to deprive us, in the most barbarous manner, of the most precious of all possessions—liberty. The conduct of General Toussaint Louverture, promised us a happy future, but the arrival of General Moulouville, and the intrigues of General Rigaud, threw us into discord. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, when a powerful French army landed on our coast, which surprised us in a moment of perfect security, and plunged us into an abyss of misfortune.

The greater part of the people, deceived by fallacious promises, and long accustomed to consider themselves French, submitted without resistance. The governor so little expected to have an enemy to oppose, that he had not even given any orders to his generals in case of an attack. On the appearance of the French squadron in the east of the island, if any generals did resist, it was merely because the hostile manner in which they were summoned to surrender, had obliged them to consult only their duty, their honour, and the circumstances in which they were placed. After resisting some months, the governor yielded to the pressing entreaties and protestations of Leclerc, that liberty should be maintained, and on this basis the peace was negotiated.

The French had scarcely extended their dominion over the whole island, more by cunning and persuasion than by force of arms, when they began to put in execution their horrible system of slavery and destruction. The better to accomplish their plans, a correspondence was fabricated by Machiavelle and mercenary scribes—designs were attributed to Toussaint, which he had never thought of. While quietly reposing in his habitation of Pongaudin,

under the protection of solemn treaties, he was loaded with chains, conveyed to France with his family in a vessel called the *Hero*, and all Europe knows how he terminated his unhappy career, amidst the tortures and horrors of the dungeon of Chateau de Joux, in Franche Comte. Such was the recompence reserved for his attachment to France, and for the eminent services which he had rendered her and the colonists. Then the colonists openly declared that slavery was re-established.

These colonists already decided which should be the first victims of their vengeance. Then arrived the impolitic decree of Bonaparte, which confirmed the re-establishment of our slavery. This decree was brought by a traitor called Hercules, a black officer, who was the adviser of Bonaparte. The proud and libellicious faction of the colonists, and sellers of human flesh, tormented by the recollection of the despotism which it exercised in Hayti, agitated by a crowd of contending passions, employed all possible means to seize again on the prey which had escaped from it. It is to the colonists that France owes the loss of a numerous army, which perished on the plains and mountains of Hayti: to them is attributable that shameful enterprize which has imprinted an indelible stain on the French name. Our voices in council were of no avail, we found there were no hopes of reconciliation, and we unanimously took up arms, resolved to die, or to expel the tyrant from our soil. Leclerc died of despair at our proceedings.

To the government of Leclerc succeeded that of Rochambeau. This monster, the agent of Bonaparte, was polluted by every species of crimes: he spared neither sex, infancy, nor old age; he surpassed in cruelty the most refined villains in ancient or modern times; the gibbet was raised every where, the drowning and burning machines, and all kinds of punishments, were put in practice by his orders. He invented a kind of machine, where victims of both sexes, heaped one upon another, were suffocated by the vapour of sulphur. In his senseless rage, he went to the expense of bringing a pack of blood-hounds from Cuba to this island; they were brought by a Frenchman named Nouriles, of an illustrious family, who, during the revolution, was the first who betrayed his benefactors; and thus was the human race given up to be devoured by dogs; and these animals partook of the horrible propensities of their masters. What then was our crime? What did we do to deserve such a proscription? Is this African origin then to be a cause of eternal opprobrium to us? Is the colour of our skin to be for ever the seal of our reprobation? We have at length expelled the oppressors; on January 1, 1804, we took an oath to die free and independent.

Like other people, our first years were chequered

bequeathed with errors and troubles; like them we partook of the vicissitudes inseparable from revolutions. On our advancement to the throne, our first care was to raise the name and dignity of the Maytlan people, convinced that good faith, frankness, and probity in all transactions, respect for property and the rights of men, could alone effect this object. Convinced that the laws constitute the happiness of men united in society, our first object was to form a code of laws conformable to our usages, our climate, and our manners. After a laborious attention, and with the assistance of the Almighty, we have been enabled to put the finishing stroke to this basis of our social edifice.—We have constantly encouraged agriculture and commerce, which are the channels of public prosperity.—Abundant harvests have been the result of the labour and efforts of our cultivators. Great quantities of products have been carried away from our ports since we proclaimed our independence; and particularly during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, by foreign nations, which have carried on a lucrative commerce with us.

It will be in vain to attempt again, by means of force or seduction, to reduce us under a foreign dominion. The absurd maxim of deceiving men, in order to govern them, is no longer dangerous to us. Taught by experience, we have acquired the aid of truth, of reason, and of force. We shall no longer be the victims of credulity; we cannot forget that attempts have already been made to take away our liberty. The painful recollection of the horrid punishments

which precipitated into the grave our fathers, our mothers, and children, will never be effaced from our minds.

We offer to commercial powers, who shall enter into relations with us, our friendship—security to their property, and our royal protection to their peaceable subjects, who shall come to our country with the intention of carrying on their commercial affairs, and who shall conform to our laws and usages.

The king of a free people, a soldier by habit, we fear no war or enemy. We have already signified our determination not to interfere in any way in the internal government of our neighbours. We wish to enjoy peace and tranquillity among ourselves, and to exert the same prerogatives which other people have, of making laws for themselves. If, after the free exposition of our sentiments, and the justice of our cause, any power should, contrary to the laws of nations, place a hostile fort in our territory, then our first duty will be to repel such an act of aggression by every means in our power.

We solemnly declare, that we will never consent to any treaty, or any condition, that shall compromise the honour, the liberty, and independence of the Maytlan people. Faithful to our oath, we will rather bury ourselves under the ruins of our country, than suffer our political rights to sustain the slightest injury.

Given in our palace of Sans Souci, the 18th of September, 1814, eleventh year of independence, and the fourth of our reign.

(Signed) HENRY.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

VERY spirited sets of resolutions have been passed, unanimously, against the continuance of the Property Tax, at the COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, and COMMON HALL, of the City of London; also at meetings of the several Wards, and in the City of Westminster. The unanimity of the people on this subject will, we should hope, be the means of once more restoring the peace of the agonized world.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was this year fully attended as usual. Prizes were obtained by Messrs JOHN WESTON, JOSEPH HILL, ROBERT MASTERS, JAMES KING, JOHN WILKINSON, THOMAS MOORE, RICHARD HARRISON, jun., JOHN ELLMAN, jun., WILLIAM HAYWARD, and GEORGE DOWNS. New implements were shown by Messrs. WILSON, GARDNER, WOODWARD, PUGH, WENTON, WILSON, and BATHURST. A plan was shown, and much approved,

for removing the balance of Smithfield to Islington, and building a New General Post Office and a square on its site. A subscription was opened for the establishment of a Reading Room, as an appendage of Messrs. COOK and FISHER'S Agricultural Repository. Mr. LEE exhibited beautiful specimens of flax and hemp, prepared without being steeped, in six hours after being cut from the field. On Sir JOHN SEAMICHAEL'S health being drunk, he returned thanks in a speech pregnant with the most important truths on the present alarming state of the farming interests. "It," said Sir John, "our difficulties arose from the actual and unavoidable state of the country, we ought to bear them with firmness and silence; but, when it is apparent, that an undue attention to the interests of particular classes among us, and to those of foreign farmers, who are deluging us with their corn, in the most unfair way to those meritoriously engaged

engaged here in its production; it would seem criminal to ourselves and our families not to complain, and ask redress at the hands of the legislature. While English farmers are, very properly it may be said, compelled by the regulations of the country, to buy all their manufactured articles of the manufacturers of their own country, it seems most unjust to allow those manufacturers, the traders, &c. to purchase their corn abroad, and thus depress the price at home, below what will remunerate the farmer. It has absurdly been attempted to couple the landlords and the farmers in this question, although it is so abundantly plain, that the landlord can draw no greater rent from his land than the farmer can afford to pay, after subsisting his family, and retaining a fair interest on his capital employed; and, as to lowering rents, he was perfectly satisfied that full one-half of the arable acres in England *would not be cultivated if no rent were paid*, and the present prices of corn continued—but they must, in such case, be abandoned, and left to produce the weeds only that are natural to them. During a two months' tour in France, he had been surprized to see the wonderful facilities that the farmers there possess for raising large quantities of corn, owing to the *abolition of tithes*, &c. &c.; and, unless a tax is laid on the importation of French and other foreign corn, the great body of English farmers must suffer, in a considerably greater degree, than the few persons, comparatively, who live by making lace, gloves, &c. possibly can do, by freely admitting these manufactured goods from France, &c. without duty."

The British and Foreign School Society lately held their anniversary meeting. It was numerously attended, and the report presents a satisfactory view of the progress of the system. In one of the West India Islands there is a school of 1000 negroes and their children, built and supported by themselves! There is also a school of 500 Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope! At home, in many places, schools have been established for the instruction of adults, and have been attended with the best results.

From the 10th annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears, that, during the last year it has received an accession of 71 new Auxiliary, or Branch Societies; previous to which period it had 242, making a total of 313 Auxiliary Branch Committees, contributing to the parent fund! It has, during the last year, issued Bibles and Testaments in the English, Welsh, and Gaelic languages, to the amount of 60,864., in foreign languages 8114., making a grand total of Bibles and Testaments, circulated in Great Britain and its dependencies, (not including Ireland) in one year, amounting to 68,978. The sum of 1925l. has also

been transmitted to Bengal, in cash and printing paper, to aid the translating and printing the Scriptures into the Oriental languages. Large donations have also been transmitted to numerous foreign societies. Since the establishment of the society in 1804, it has issued upwards of ONE MILLION of Bibles and Testaments.

A steam boat has been launched in the Thames, and another is building to navigate between London and Margate.

On the 10th instant, damages of 15,000l. were awarded against Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, for *crim. con.* with the Countess of Roseberry.

At the late Old Bailey Sessions, sentences of death was passed on the following prisoners:—John Murphy, for stealing bank notes and other monies; John Leary, only eleven years of age, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Charlotte Stanley, Mary Ruscomb, and Mary Russell, for uttering counterfeit coin, this being their third conviction; Patrick Nolan, for a burglary; Wm. Green, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Catharine Freer and Elizabeth Denham, for privately stealing in a shop; John Hedger, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Elizabeth Phillips, for stealing a 10l. note; Jas. Seagrim, for a highway robbery; George Macmannus, for privately stealing; Thomas James, for a like offence; John Heugler, for a burglary; Thomas Castle, for a similar offence; Geo. White, for forging a bill of exchange; Robert Roberts, for cutting and maiming; Robert Turnbull, for stealing from a wharf; Mary Cooley, for stealing in a dwelling-house; and Joseph Moore, alias Waters, for a burglary.

It appears from the report printed by order of the House of Commons, that the expence of paving and lighting the City of London, during the last twelve months, ending at Michaelmas, was 27,543l. MARKIED.

The Hon. Thos. Erskine, third son of Lord E. to Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Henry Trail, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

At Colney Hatch, the Rev. G. S. Compton, to Miss Down, of Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Thos. Jefferson, of Watling-street, to Mrs. Pibert, of Jersey.

Major Patrick Campbell, to Mary, daughter of George Mackintosh, esq. of Charterhouse-square.

Sir Philip Francis, K.B. to Miss Emma Watkins, daughter of the Rev. Henry W. prebendary of York, &c.

J. P. Morier, esq. to Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of the late Lord Hugh S. Lieut. Col. West, of Sloane-street, to Miss Preston, of Norwich.

James Haig, esq. to Maria, only daughter of John Swiney, esq.

Edw. Lawford, esq. of Drapers' Hall, to Miss Maria Bowring, of Hackney.

Richard Paul Juddrell, jun. esq. of Salt House,



House, Norfolk, to Miss A. C. King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

Joseph Fletcher, esq. of Chiswick, to Miss Mary Hill, of Great Marlborough-street.

The Rev. J. N. McEvoy, to Miss Hewlet.

Mr. James Waddington, of Croydon, to Miss Mary Ann Eden, of Staplegrave.

At Islington, Joseph Evan Thomas, esq. to Miss Hester White.

John Morgan, esq. to Miss Mary Nichols, daughter of John N. esq. both of Highbury-place.

Wm. Baker, esq. of the East India House, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of Thos. Stanger Leather, esq. of Bedford-place.

W. J. Charlton, esq. of Park-street, to Miss Mary Ann Webb.

Capt. J. Warburton, to Amelia, second daughter of C. Brown, esq. of Long Acre. — J. Willows, esq. of Vauxhall, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the said C. Brown, esq.

Mr. Rich. Wells, of Denmark-hill, to Dorothea, eldest daughter of Mr. Wells, of Bread-street.

Rear-Admiral George Johnstone Hope, to the Hon. Georgiana Kinnard, second daughter of the late Lord K.

The Right Hon. John Thomas Henry Somerset, to Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Mountmorris.

Joseph Foot, esq. to Miss Sophia Paris Wilkinson.

The Rev. George Robson, of Erbistock, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Nathaniel Conant, of Portland-place.

#### DIED.

In New Ormond-street, 70, Mrs. Appleyard, widow of the late Robert A. esq.

In Bolton-street, suddenly, 77, Mrs. Mary Black.

At Brixton-hill, 68, Mrs. Gillyatts.

At Islington, Francis Edwards, esq.

At Churchill-house, Walthamstow, 70, John Sims, esq.

At Buff Cottage, Waltham-green, Enlham, 39, Mrs. Ann Cooke.

In Lower Seymour-street, Mrs. Brassey, widow of Nathaniel B. esq.

In the King's-road, Anne, the wife of Joseph Sladen, esq.

In Nelson square, 33, Thomas Wallis, esq.

At Clapton, Wm. Bowman, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

Mrs. G. Royde, of Newgate-street.

At Stoke Newington, 56, Sarah, the wife of John Forbes, esq.

In Queen Anne-street West, the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne.

In George-street, Tottenham Court-road, 72, Mr. Hogard.

At Hadley, 73, Mrs. Wilson.

In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Mary Ford.

Aged 40, Mr. Francis Tossy, solicitor.

In the Strand, Mr. Isaac Bignold.

At Clapham, Mrs. Hannah Bennett, of Cheapside.

Near Manchester-square, 66, the celebrated prophetess Joanna Southcott, an ignorant and deluded creature, who fancied she was endowed with the power of foretelling future events, by immediate intercourse with the sublime Creator of the Universe; and who, by too broad an analogy, inferred, from the symptoms of an internal disease which killed her, that she was pregnant through the agency of an angel, or the Holy Ghost!

In Brownlow street, 44, Alexander Wm. Grant, esq. chief secretary to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

In Newman-street, 74, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin West, esq. President of the Royal Academy; a woman who filled all the duties of her station with exemplary virtue, and who is deeply lamented by all that knew her.

In Guildford-street, 49, John Blewett, esq. Aged 60, Mr. Benjamin Marshall, com-

factor, and late of His Majesty's Customs.

Aged 71, Mr. John Sisson, of the late firm of Walpole, Clarke, and Sisson, bankers, of Lombard-street; in which house he had been twenty-four years a clerk, and twenty-five years a partner.

In Upper Seymour-street, 20, Mr. James Roper Chambers, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, 21, Miss Mary Easley, an amiable and interesting young lady.

In King-street, Southwark, 73, Mrs. Furg, wife of Mr. William F. an old non-commissioned officer of artillery. About twelve years ago she passed a gall-stone, which measured  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in circumference, and has since suffered a series of infirmity with exemplary patience.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Meynell, widow of Hugo M. esq.

At Cann Hall, Wanstead, Jane, third daughter of Charles Newton, esq. of Haydon-square.

In Berkeley-square, 69, Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, eldest daughter of the late Cosmo, Duke of Gordon.

At Turnham Green, Mrs. A. Smith.

At Kennington, Mr. John Brady, many years of the Victualling-office; author of the *Clavis Callendaria*, &c.

At Bath, Sir William Gibbons, bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

At Blandford, James Brine, esq. Admiral of the White.

In Milbank-street, Westminster, Mrs. Jane Guillod.

Aged 83, Mrs. Biddy Clarke, widow of the late John C. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Holsdon-green, Mr. John Scott, late Purser of H.M.S. Crescent.

At Edmonton, 55, William Laver, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Catherine Isabella, wife of John Stephenson, esq. of the 6th dragoon guards.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Francis Dudley Fitzmaurice, esq.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, *Thomas Wilson, esq.* deservedly lamented.

At Paddington, *John Hardman, esq.* late of Manchester.

*Mr. John White, of Long Acre.*

In Craig's-court, 59, James's-street, *esq.* the army agent for hospitals.

In Lower Brook-street, *Lady Margaret Burgin*, sister to the Earl of Balcarras.

At Englefield-green, *Mrs. Pocock.*

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, 63, *William Riggs, esq.*

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Manson*, relict of *James M. esq.* late of Rotterdam.

In Stepney Causeway, *Sir Charles Corbet, bart.* who held a low appointment in the India House, and has left a son and a daughter in indigent circumstances.

At Kensington, *Captain Francis Hale*, 17th dragoons, seventh son of the late *Gen. John Hale*. He had been resident in the East Indies eight years, and was severely wounded in the island of Java. The baneful effects of the Eastern climate compelled him to return to England.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the *Rev. John Cholmeley*, brother of *Sir Montague C. bart.*

At Fimble, *Joseph Bramah, esq.* the celebrated engineer and mechanist; a man of rare genius, to whom the civilized world will for ages be under great obligations for many important discoveries, some of which have been recorded in our pages. To an extremely fertile imagination, he added sufficient perseverance to mature his numerous inventions, nearly twenty of which were the objects of as many patents; and some of which form a new era in the applications of machinery, and will probably give birth to still more extensive improvements. In private life the most affectionate attachment to his family, and the strictest moral rectitude, governed his conduct; and strong impressions of religion, acting on a mind of constitutional sensibility, gave a peculiar benevolence to his train of thinking. At his table he was, notwithstanding, remarkably cheerful, and all who shared those moments of leisure, found he could relax into the utmost affability and kindness. Some further account of so meritorious a man, and of his inventions, would doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

At his seat at Ilindon, *James Anthony, Earl of Newburgh*, last of the noble race of Radclyffe, one of the most illustrious and ancient houses in Great Britain. His Lordship was great grandson of *James Radclyffe*, second Earl of Derwentwater, by *Lady Mary Tudor*, natural daughter of *King Charles II.* by whom he left issue, two sons, *James* and *Charles*, both of whom fell victims to their attachment to the exiled house of Stuart. *Charles Radclyffe* (title Earl of Derwentwater) left issue by his wife *Charlotte Livingston*, in

her own right Countess of Newburgh, an only son, who succeeded to his mother's peerage, as Earl of Newburgh. Of the immense possession of this family in Cumberland and Northumberland, amounting to a rent of one hundred thousand a year, (now appropriated to Greenwich Hospital) the late noble heir was allowed by government an annual income of twenty-five hundred pounds! He married *Miss Kemp*, heiress of Ilindon, which was the only landed property possessed by their son.

At Geneva, the *Most Noble John Marquis of Bute*, Earl of Windsor, &c. &c. He was born June 30, 1744, succeeded to his father's titles in 1792, and was created *Baron Cardiff*, in England, in 1766. He succeeded to his father's titles in 1794, and in 1796 was created *Viscount Mountjoy*, Earl of Windsor, and *Marquess of Bute*. He married first the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Earl of Windsor, by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom the eldest son, *Lord Montagu*, married the daughter of the Earl of Dunfries, and their son, *John*, the present Earl of Dunfries, as grandson of the Marquess, succeeds to his titles and estates. He married, secondly, *Frances*, daughter of *Thomas Courtis, esq.* the eminent banker, by whom he has left a son and daughter. The late noble Marquess filled, for some time, the situation of Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, with great credit. His mother was daughter of the celebrated *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*, and he inherited much of the literary taste of his family. In politics he was an independent nobleman, often voting with the opposition to the late policy of the British Cabinet. Among Peers he was accounted the proudest man in England; but, towards his inferiors, his manners were remarkably affable and obliging.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, 49, *John Hinckley, esq. F.S.A.* The latter part of his life was principally devoted to literary pursuits. He was an active member of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, and of many of the societies and institutions in the metropolis for the encouragement of literature and the arts. He was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*. *Mr. Hinckley* had no regular servant or attendant; and, not having been seen for several weeks, it was supposed that he was gone into Scotland, as he had frequently expressed his intention of visiting that country. As no letters had been received from him, his absence began to excite some alarm among his friends, who frequently sent to his chambers to see whether the doors continued closed; but, his brother being on the continent at the time, it was thought proper to defer the examination of the chambers till his return. The porters of the Inn, however, without any communication with the family, entered the rooms

by

by a window, and, on undrawing the bed-curtains, they discovered the body of Mr. H. Iyng, undressed, in the bed, but much shrivelled and decayed. It is supposed he had been seized with a fit, which terminated his life. A coroner's inquest sat on the body—verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God.*

In Brook-street, 38, William Thomas Stretton, esq. a considerable pale beer brewer, of Broad-street, Golden-square.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. EDWARD MORGAN, M.A. of Jesus College, to the vicarage of Syston; vacant by the death of the Rev. John Dawes Ross.

The Rev. WILLIAM YONGE, M.A. Archdeacon of Norwich. is to be the Chancellor; and the Rev. H. BATHURST, LL.B. is to be the Archdeacon of Norwich.

The Rev. R. CARRUTHERS, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Master of the Free Grammar School at Holbeach.

The Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM HENRY BEAUCHAMP, B.A. to the rectory of Buckenham, with Hassingham annexed.

The Rev. J. FEARON, to the vicarage of Portisham, near Dorchester.

The Rev. M. PILKINGTON, vicar of Northbourn, Kent, to the perpetual curacy of Deal Chapel.

The Rev. JAMES WILLIAM NEWTON, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Hemblington.

The Rev. J. C. PALMER, LL.D. to the rectories of Compton Pauncefoot, Sutton Montis, and Stowell; vacant by the death of his father.

The Rev. R. BIRCH, M.A. to the rectory of Bradwell, near the sea, in Essex.

The Rev. R. HOYLE, B.A. to the vicarage of Granby, Notts.

The Rev. W. GWINNET HORNBIDGE, M.A. to the vicarage of Ministerworth; void by the death of the Rev. William Gyllett.

The Rev. OZIAS THURSTON LINLEY, B.A. to the vicarage of Trowse, with Lakenham.

The Rev. WM. FITT DRAKE, B.A. to the vicarage of Stoke Holy Cross.

The Rev. JOHN SURTEES, M.A. to the rectory of Taverham-two-Meddleties, in Norfolk.

The Rev. WILLIAM DIGBY, to the rectory of Harvington.

The Rev. M. LUNN, and the Rev. THOS. PRICE, to be Minor Canons of Worcester Cathedral.

The Rev. FRANCIS HOWES, M.A. Curate of Acle, to be one of the Minor Canons of Norwich.

The Rev. THOMAS TALBOT, M.A. to the rectory of Carlton St. Peter, Norwich.

The Rev. WILLIAM MAUNSELL, to be Archdeacon of the diocese of Limerick.

•• We shall be glad to receive Communications to this List.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN the late report of the British and Foreign School Society, there is the following reference to those at Newcastle.—

“The Royal Jubilee Schools at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merit particular notice: they are excellent models of the system for the education of children of both sexes. The public spirit of this town is a striking example to the kingdom at large. Their schools were established in commemoration of the fiftieth year of his Majesty's reign. A lad who was qualified in the Newcastle school about a twelvemonth ago, was employed by one of the proprietors of a very extensive colliery to organize a school for the children of the work people. At first, the efforts of this gentleman did not meet with the countenance of the other proprietors, and he took the whole expense of fitting up and carrying on the school upon himself; but before the year was expired, the beneficial effects of the school were so apparent, in the improved manners of the parents as well as the children, that the other proprietors insisted upon defraying all the expenses, leaving to the benevolent

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founder of the school the gratification of having introduced a plan which had been found so beneficial to their general interest.”

*Married.*] Mr. Henry Ding, of Bridlington, to the second daughter of the late Mr. Heward, of Sunderland.

Mr. James Davidson, of South Shields, to Miss S. Brown, of Durham.

Mr. Charles Scott, of Nisbet-mill, to the daughter of Mr. Elliott, architect, Kelso.

Mr. William Stobbs, of Prospect Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Bell, of Backworth.

At Durham, Mr. John Thompson Meggeson, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Easington.—Thomas Imeson, esq. of Berkeley-square, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alsop, surgeon, Nottingham.

Mr. H. Johnson, to Miss Laidler, both of Newcastle.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 78, Mrs. Liddell, of the Spital Walls.—89, Mr. G. Douglas, of the Custom House.—73, Mr. J. Ridley, joiner.—Mr. James Stephenson, late of Glanton.—75, Mr. John Wilkinson, of St. Nicholas C. Yard, much regretted.—Mr.

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Thomas

Thomas Rutherford, ship owner.—56, Mrs. J. Sedgwick.—82, Mr. Edward Cook.—Mrs. Hannah Hunter.—39, Mr. John Rowell, grocer.—42, Mrs. Jane Forster, of Gateshead.—45, suddenly, Mrs. Js. Munro, of Ouseburn.—Mr. Beck, grocer.—Miss E. Murray.—In Mosley-street, Mr. Edw. Dyer.—Quayside, 66, Mr. G. Neish.—St. Nicholas Ch. Yard, 35, Mrs. J. Weatherstone.—89, Mrs. Mary Doun.—61, Mr. David Tullock.—61, Mr. R. Stawpert, of Percy-street.—Mrs. E. Young, of Wall Knoll.—87, Mrs. M. Wind.

At Durham, 25, Mr. John Clarke.—77, Mr. F. Moor.—31, Mr. John Kendle.—19, Miss Ja. Sanderson.—39, Mrs. Ann Elliott.—74, Mr. Robert Hare.—Alderman J. D. Bainbridge, father of the city and four times mayor.—78, Mrs. C. Walker, of Sandgate.—Mrs. Burrell, of Hallgarth-street.

At North Shields, Mr. George Brown, S. F. and respected for his intellectual attainments.—80, Capt. Thomas Rogers, one in the foolish expedition against St. Cas Bay.—55, Mr. John Ord.—90, Mrs. Mary Riddell.—65, Mrs. Js. Gilroy.—20, Miss Houl.—58, Mr. John Logan.—Captain George Stronack.—Toll-square, 84, Mr. David Watson.

At South Shields, Mrs. Gibson.—Mrs. Hutton.

At Sunderland, 77, Mrs. Huntley.—84, Mrs. Jane Rippon.—18, Miss Wiggan.—Mr. Robert Sides.

At Barnardcastle, 78, Mr. John Storey.—66, Mr. J. Addison.—32, Mr. H. Hutchinson.—60, Mr. Robert Stubbs.

At Bishopwearmouth, 26, Miss A. M. Hutton.—Mr. Allen, grocer.—67, Mr. T. Puaehon.

At Hexham, 100, *Mary Porch*.

At Stockton, 68, Mrs. Gowland.—70, Vice-Admiral Brunton.—Mrs. Dobing.

At Newlands, near Belford, Mrs. Dining.—At Morrick, 68, Charles Grey, esq.

At Wolsingham, Mr. T. Greenwell.—At Swinhoe, 32, Mr. R. O. Colvill.—At Parkhead, 95, Mr. W. Reaveley.—At Walwick Hall, 28, Mrs. Clarke.—At Benwell, Mr. John Hall.—At Norton, Mr. George Marshall, bookseller.—At Winlaton, Mr. John Smith.—At Gilsbide, 69, Mr. W. Stephenson.—At Molesdon, 25, Miss E. Potts.—At Newbrough, Mr. John Watson.—At Tynemouth, 47, Mr. Joshua Milburn.—At Eighton Banks, 80, Mrs. M. Southern.—At Weardall, 78, Mr. A. Walton.—At Sedgfield, Mrs. Clark.—At Hamsterley, 67, Mr. A. Gill, by a kick from a horse.—At Light Birks, 91, Mrs. A. Brown.—At Morpeth, 59, Mr. George Wright, schoolmaster.—At Rothbury, 93, Mr. W. Turner.—At Thropton, 24, Mr. J. Forster.—48, Mr. E. Donkin.—At Darlington, 49, Mrs. Wood.—At Percy-Main, 100, *Mrs. Mary Tulip*.—At Seakam, Mr. A. Douglas.—At Unsworth, 23, Mr. J. Mattison.

—At Walwick Grange, 23, Miss J. Reed.—At Jarrow, 79, Mr. George Jamieson.—At Grange House, 49, Mrs. Fenwick.—At Whitburn, 80, Mr. George Mallabarr.—At Blythe, 66, Mr. John Elliott.—At Albrough, Mr. F. Todd, brewer.—At Winlaton, 74, Mr. John Smith.—At Southwick, 82, Mr. Burn.—At Stainsby, 59, Mr. C. Jordison.—At Wylam, 71, Mr. R. Brown.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

As some workmen were lately making a road near Kendal, they cut through a small artificial hillock, which covered the ruins of an ancient pottery. In a pit five feet long, which was divided from the kiln by a narrow wall, two skeletons were discovered, that had been deposited there after the pottery fell into disuse, and were covered with the rubbish of the kiln.

In the middle of November there were full-blown in the garden of Mrs. Dinah Hudson, of Water End, in Lowes-water, a profusion of flowers of various denominations, such as violets, polyanthuses, scabious, chinasters, common and sea pinks, gilly flowers, holly oaks, poppies, &c. &c. besides a great variety of other flowers, agreeing in the progressive succession of the spring and summer months.

In consequence of the frequent robberies recently committed, the mayor of Carlisle lately convened a meeting of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the best mode of protection during the winter, when a nightly watch of the inhabitants was agreed to be adopted.

*Married.*] In Carlisle, John, eldest son of Peter Dixon, esq. to Mary Tivah, daughter of Robt. Sturdy, esq.

At Springfield, Mr. Geo. Thompson, of Cockspar-street, London, to Miss Blamire, of Suttle-house, near Carlisle.

Thomas Whyte, esq. jun. of Newmains, to Emily, youngest daughter of Wm. Douglas, esq.

Mr. James Towers, surgeon, to Miss Ann Goff, both of Kendal.

At Orton, Mr. John Atherton, of Preston, to Miss Ion.

At Wigton, Mr. Jos. Strong, wine-merchant, London, to Miss Bell.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 54, Mrs. Mary Dixon, much lamented.—30, Mr. J. Graham.—37, Mr. David Duckett.—63, Mr. John Irving.—44, Mrs. Jane Atkinson.—42, Mr. Turner.—78, Dr. Carlyle Nevison.—28, Mrs. M'Dowall.—Mr. James Nixon.—71, Mrs. E. Bateman.—37, Mr. D. Duckett.—62, Mrs. E. Welsh.

At Whitehaven, 49, Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. John Grindal.

At Kennal, Mr. E. Ridley.—73, Mrs. Symonds, relict of the Rev. Dr. S.—82, Mrs. D. Dixon.—71, Mr. W. Maskew.

At Penrith, 44, Mrs. M. Thompson.—30, Mrs. Mary Southby, wife of Mr. M. S. bookseller.—50, Mr. Thos. Forster.—67, Mrs.

Mrs. Sarah Tendall.—61, Mrs. Jane Wilkinson.—91, Mr. W. Boak.—Miss E. Banks.

At Wigton, Mrs. Ann Skelton.—Mr. T. Bushby.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.—Mr. Barnes.—Mrs. Monkhouse.—Mr. Hugh M'Garry.

At Sedburgh, Mr. John Herd.—Mr. Robert Backhouse.

At Keswick, 73, Mr. Jos. Bowe, slate merchant.—Mrs. Mawson.

At North Meals, the Rev. J. Mawdsley, forty years curate.—At Beicliff, 64, Mr. T. Goad, S.F.—At Pennington, 79, Mr. J. Green.—At Swarthmoor, 80, Mr. James Shaw.—At Kirkby Stephen, 29, Mrs. Gough.—At Houghton-le-Spring, 73, Mr. Hugh Pearson.—At Ellergill, 49, Mrs. Hewetson.—At Sprintgill, 84, Mr. M. Wilson.—At Beaumont, 64, Mrs. M. Graham.—At Howgill, 94, Mr. J. Thompson.—At High Pow, 36, Mrs. M. Carrick.—At Cumwhinton, 62, Mr. John Hetherington.—At Brampton, Mrs. M. Thompson.—At Maryport, Mr. D. Wilson, S.F.—At Kirkandrews, 94, Mr. Robert Robson; and 89, Mrs. Cartner.—At Boothe, 23, Mr. John Smith.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Hull Subscription Library, it appeared that the sum of 333l. 6s. 8d. had been expended in books during the past year, under the following classes:—

Theology and Metaphysics . . .	12	0	11
Philosophy and Mathematics . . .	24	14	0
History and Chronology . . .	20	13	0
Antiquities and Topography . . .	40	8	6
Natural History . . .	17	0	6
Chemistry and Mineralogy . . .	7	10	6
Geography, Voyages, &c. . .	44	14	0
Law and Politics . . .	36	16	6
Agriculture and Gardening . . .	19	12	6
Poetry and Drama . . .	10	3	0
Novels and Romances . . .	12	12	6
Biography and Memoirs . . .	20	11	0
Fine Arts . . .	1	13	0
Criticism, Polite Literature, &c. . .	12	12	0
Magazines and Reviews . . .	42	10	3
Pamphlets . . .	5	17	6
Foreign Books . . .	3	7	6

Total . 333 6 8

An agreement has been entered into by the grocers and druggists of Leeds, to shut up their shops at ten o'clock every Saturday night, and at eight o'clock every other evening.

A meeting of the magistrates appointed to superintend the erection of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield, has been held at Wakefield, when it was agreed to purchase nineteen acres of land, about a mile on the Aberford road, and that rewards should be immediately offered, by advertisement, to architects, to deliver in plans for the building. Mr. Samuel Tuke, the principal manager of the Retreat at

York, gave his attendance to assist in selecting the most eligible piece of ground.

The committee of the Hull Botanic Garden made a report at the annual general meeting of the subscribers, Dec. 2.—1st. of the general progress of the garden during the past year. 2d. of the state of its finances. And 3d. of the result of the alteration made in the 22d law at the last annual meeting allowing the sale of plants.—It appears that the ground behind the green house has been laid out as a quarter for the reception of the grasses, and the walks leading to it have been all stoned and gravelled. Seventy species of trees and shrubs, many of them very rare and valuable, which on account of the slowness of their growth it was highly desirable no time should be lost in procuring, have been purchased in London, and very little remains to be done towards rendering this department of the garden as complete as possible. To the hardy perennials about 250 species; to the green house plants about 80 species; and to the annuals about the same number, chiefly furnished by the liberality of different botanists and cultivators of plants, have been added. And lastly, the road leading to the garden has been partly, and will soon be wholly, covered with stone and gravel, in a very substantial manner. With the exception of hot-houses, which must be postponed *sine die*, the general plan of the garden may now be considered as filled up, wanting only the accession of such plants as are yet amongst its desiderata, which it is impossible at once to procure, but the number of which will every year sensibly lessen. With the acite and soil of the garden the experience of every new year gives new ground for satisfaction; as it is impossible that plants could any where have thriven better, or trees and shrubs made more vigorous shoots. Foremost amongst those to whom the garden has been indebted during the past year for donations of plants and seeds, must again be mentioned Lord Viscount Milton, from whose rich collection of hardy plants at Wentworth House Mr. Donn has recently returned with 200 species, besides 80 sorts of seeds. In the next place thanks are due to the celebrated Professor Thonin, of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, who, having learnt the establishment of the Hull garden from our townsman John Crosse, esq. during his late visit to that city, very liberally transmitted by him 145 packets of seeds, which, though sent under the disadvantage of not knowing what the garden already possessed, are many of them of species highly acceptable. To Mr. J. G. Parker the garden is indebted for 65 different plants and 48 packets of seeds; to Capt. Arnold for 70 valuable bulbs, &c. from Guernsey; to Capt. Acklom for 50 packets of West India seeds; to Mrs. Newbald for 50 packets of seeds from Russia;

and to Mr. Falla, nurseryman, Newcastle, for 54 healths and succulents.

The committee appointed to consider the best means of carrying into effect the design of improving the communication over the river Ouse, within the city of York, have reported;—That they have employed Mr. Watson, architect, and Mr. Rennie, engineer. By Mr. WATSON's report it appears that the distance from Micklegate Bar to the Mansion House, by the present Ouse bridge, is 1012 yards, and by the line above referred to 664 yards; consequently that this line of road will form a communication nearer by 348 yards to the Great North Road through Bootham-Bar, to the Mansion-House, the Judges-House, the Minster, the Assembly-Rooms, the Theatre, and to a great part of the city. It also appears that the probable expence of completing this line of road, including the proposed improvements in St. Helen's square, but exclusive of the cost of a new bridge, would amount to 23,107l. By the report of Mr. RENNIE, which was printed and laid upon the table, it appears that he has examined both the old bridge over the Ouse, the works carried on for building a new bridge in the old scite, and the several scites pointed out to him by Mr. Watson for erecting a new bridge in a new situation. And it appears that the old Ouse bridge may be repaired at a moderate expence to last many years. It also appears that in the design for the new bridge now building, the approaches proposed to be made to it are as easy as the nature of the situation will admit—that the probable expence of completing the works already begun will amount to 50,451l. to which must be added 8,024l. for property still to be purchased, and the expence of taking down the old bridge, deducting the value of land and materials to be sold, making a total of 58,475l. for the completion of the present bridge and approaches, exclusive of the debt now owing on the concern.

At the late statutes for hiring servants throughout the different parts of the country, the rate of wages was lowered nearly one-fourth, (!), in consequence of the present prices of corn. The wages of labourers was lowered in the same proportion!

The doors of the goal of the city of York, for three weeks previous to the 26th of November, were daily thrown open, there not being a prisoner, either debtor or felon.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hull, to Miss Jane Greenfield, both of the Theatres Royal Hull and York.

At Malton, Mr. Alfred Simpson, solicitor, to Sarah, only daughter of John Walker, esq.

Mr. William Burton, to Jane Elizabeth Wray, youngest daughter of the late Capt. W. of Hull.

Mr. J. Mountain, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Hutchinson, of Scarbro'.

At North Cave, Mr. John Constable, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Tho. Walker.

Mr. Wm. Biglin, to Miss West, of Summergangs.

The Rev. John Cracoft, of Hackthorne, to Miss Jane Brown, of Lincoln.

Mr. Woodcock, of Wilsthorp, to Miss Thompson, of Bridlington.

Mr. Henry Dring, of Bridlington, to Miss Heward, of Sunderland.

T. A. Ward, esq. of Park House, near Sheffield, to Miss Anne Lewin, of Hackney. J. Searancke, esq. of the Dragoon Guards, to Miss Lucy Newbald, of Bridgfield, near Sheffield.

At Whithy, Mr. Tho. Simpson, son of Henry S. esq. to Miss Ann Brodrick, second daughter of Major B.

Mr. Joseph Rusher, of Wakefield, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Richard Turnbull, of Thorney Fen.

Capt. Smale, of London, to Miss Clough, of Selby.

Mr. Schofield, of Southowram, to Miss Wood, of Longroyd-Bridge.

At Scarborough, Colonel Ellis, to Miss Courtney.

At Thorne, Mr. Geo. Staniland, to Mrs. Pearson.

Mr. Joshua Dawson, of Leeds, to Miss G. Ripley, of Esholt.

Mr. Barret, to Mrs. Turner, of Wharley. *Died.*] At York, at the Mansion-house, 55, very deservedly lamented, the Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress, only daughter of the late Francis Saunders, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—67, Mrs. Spencer.—Miss Jane Phoebe, fourth daughter of Mr. Alderman Wilson, of York; an interesting young lady, of the most amiable disposition, and very promising abilities.—76, G. C. Wedemeyer, an Hanoverian, who served George II. and III. in the war from 1756 to 1763.

At Leeds, Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. John D. bookseller.—93, Widow Jackson, mother of 13, grandmother of 66, and great-grandmother of 25 children.—34, Anna, wife of Mr. Tho. Cragg, S.F.—Suddenly, 63, Mrs. Denison, late of Howley-Hall.—Miss Hannah Lawrence, in the prime of life.—Mrs. Teale, wife of Mr. Henry T. boat-builder.—32, Mrs. Reader, wife of Mr. Henry R. formerly a woollen-draper.—Mr. Joseph Riden, of Horsforth, auctioneer.—In Park-row, Mr. John Kendell, formerly a timber-merchant.—73, Mrs. Pickard, widow of the late Mr. Joseph P. of Woodhouse.—Mr. William Leathley, grocer.—Miss Paicy.—Mr. Robt. Taylor, liquor-merchant.—Deeply regretted, Mr. Wm. Winn, formerly an eminent merchant, of Halifax.

At Hull, 37, Mrs. Livingston.—59, Mr. Henry Dring, cork-cutter.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Thompson.—In St. Mark's square,

square, Pottery, 48, Mr. Barrowby.—77, Letitia, widow of the late Peter Peasgood.—45, Mrs. Mitchinson, wife of Capt. John M.—35, Mr. Robt. Nicholson, engraver.—71, Mrs. Margaret Field, wife of Mr. Tho. F.; and 68, the said Mr. Tho. Field, many years captain in the Hamburgh trade.

At Sheffield, 55, Mr. Jonathan Green.—63, Mrs. Waters, relict of the late Mr. G. W.—Mrs. Shippam, flour-dealer.—Much regretted, Mr. R. Bingham, of Woodseats, scythe manufacturer.—Mr. Joseph Stocks, shoemaker.—Mrs. Anne Bramhall, of Holly-street.—78, Mr. F. Smith, of Greenhill.—Much regretted, 34, Mr. H. Shepton, jun. of Barker pool.—Mr. Appleby, of Remishaw.

At Whitby, 70, Mrs. E. Rowland.—70, Mr. R. Davison.—69, Mr. John Burrell.

At Thirsk, 53, Mrs. Wasse.—40, Mr. Jas. Sadler, of Thornton-le-Moor.

At Sudbury, 71, Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, bart. of Winstead, in Holderness.—52, Mrs. Bingham, of Hornsea, grocer, &c.—At Batley Hall, 63, Mrs. Denison, of Adwalton.—At Knaresbro', 64, Mrs. Mitchell.—Mrs. Burton, wife of Robt. Christie B. of Hotham, near Beverley.—37, John Broderick, esq. of the Levels, near Thorne; occasioned by a fall from his horse.—At Osberton, 65, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, esq.—61, Mr. Geo. Cass, of Knaresbro', linen manufacturer.—In the prime of life, Mr. Joseph Bradley, of New House, near Huddersfield.—Deservedly respected, Joshua Haigh, esq. of Long Lanes, near Ossett.—28, Hannah, the wife of Mr. William Braithwaite, of Aberford.—Mrs. Bowes, of Masham.—69, deservedly regretted, John Haxby, esq. of Brotherton, near Ferrybridge.—At Burnt-Wood-Lodge, W. H. Marsden, esq. of Pontefract.—At Dodworth, near Barnsley, Wm. Parker, esq.

At West-House, near Ripon, 73, James Lucas, esq. fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. From its first institution to the year 1794, he was one of the surgeons to the Leeds General Infirmary, and contributed to lay the foundation of its great and increasing fame; while the talents and station of many of his pupils furnish his highest panegyric.—Mrs. Brown, of Sherburn.

In Ingbirchworth, near Penistone, 86, Mr. John Camm; he left 100l. to the Girl's Charity School of Sheffield. The following instances of lengthened servitude, which occurred in his employ, are creditable to the employer and the employed:

Edw. Greaves 49 yrs.	John Moor 31 yrs.
Joseph Moor 42	John Reynor 29
Benj. Downing 33	Benj. Moor 25

Mr. Wm. Clayton, of Dewsbury, broker. At Everthorpe, near South Cave, 72, Mrs. Jane Turner.—At Beverley, Mr. James Langshaw.—At Huntingdon, 62, Mr. John Lund, late of York; he was appointed by a society of gentlemen, in the year 1777, to

inspect the turnery manufactories at Nuremberg, in Germany, and on his return was presented with the freedom of York, in a full court, being allowed to be one of the most ingenious men that city ever produced.—At Barnsley, 76, Mrs. Cass, relict of Mr. C. of London, and mother of Chas. Palmer, esq. of Thurney Hall, near Doncaster.—At Market Weighton, Mrs. Cath. Staveley, late of Beverley.—Universally lamented, Mrs. Boud, wife of Mr. Tho. B. of Settle, cotton manufacturer, and late of Marton Hall, near Skipton, in Craven.—At Wadworth, near Doncaster, 93, Mrs. Wordsworth.—The Rev. John Sutcliffe, dissenting minister, of Stooly, near Halifax.—At North Cowton, 68, Mrs. Kelso.

## LANCASHIRE.

On its being announced that a funeral sermon would be preached at the Methodist Chapel, in Oldham-street, Manchester, to the memory of the late *Rev. Dr. Coke*, an immense concourse of people assembled, and soon after the doors were opened the chapel was filled. The entrance and avenues were literally choked, and a very heavy pressure took place in those parts of the chapel nearest the door. As it became more violent, some persons broke the windows, for the free admission of air, when the crash of the broken glass, joined to the exclamations of those suffering under the pressure, induced the persons in the farther part of the chapel to believe that part of it had given way, and a general and instant rush was made towards the door. In a few seconds a pile of bodies extended many yards, of such height as to bar all egress from the chapel. Two were taken out, one completely dead, and the other expired on reaching the infirmary; five others are also in the infirmary, one of them not expected to recover; and some were taken home by their friends more or less disabled.

A Welsh church is intended to be established at Liverpool, where it is ascertained there are at least 20,000 persons of the principality, many of whom are unable to understand the services in the English tongue.

A poor woman of Manchester, being in great distress and unable to obtain a lodging, lately stole an apron, for the express purpose of being lodged and fed in the New Bailey prison. The magistrates recommended the poor creature to the notice and care of the overseers.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Adams, of Manchester, to Miss Hannah Baron, of Cheetam-hill.

Mr. John Fairbrother, cotton-mannufacturer at Kenyon's, to Miss Meadowcroft, of Croichley.

Jas. Touchet, jun. esq. to Miss Buckley, of Manchester.

Mr. John Smith, of Stockport, to Miss Dodge.

Mr.

Mr. Francis Johnston, to Miss Mary Jones, both of Manchester.

Mr. Dixon, of Preston, to Miss Bains.

Mr. John Newton, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Salford.

At Astbury, Mr. John Craig, of Salford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Booth, esq. of Belle Vue, near Congleton.

Mr. James Mort, jun. of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Bowie.

Mr. J. Mountain, of Manchester, to Miss Francis Hutchinson, of Scarbro'.

Mr. Watkin Williams, of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Brett, of Hnll.

Mr. Wm. Browne, of Crossfield Lodge, to Miss A. Morley, of Liverpool.

Edward Pritchard, esq. of Ross, in Herefordshire, banker, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Roger Merrick, esq. Faulkner-street, Manchester.

At Bolton, Mr. Brian Coulthard, to Miss Morris.

Mr. John Owen, to Mrs. Evans, Scotland-road, Liverpool.

Mr. John Maginnis, to Miss Eliza Roberts, Fazakerley-street, Liverpool.

Mr. Richards, to Miss Bragg, of Liverpool.

At Torr, near Castle Douglas, Jas. Chapman, esq. of Liverpool, to Ann Isabella, eldest daughter of R. Cairns, esq.

Mr. Samuel Moxon, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Blair, esq. of the Polygon, Ardwick.

Mr. John Booth, of Audenshaw, to Mrs. Ann Bertenshaw, of Droylsden.

Mr. Wm. Spencer, of Manchester, to Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. Longworth Wilding, Blackrod.

Mr. John Barnes, of Manchester, to Mrs. Eliz. Dawson, of Ulverstone.

Mr. John Chorlton, of Ardwick, to Miss Eliz. White, of West Derby.

At Rochdale, Jas. Hargreaves, esq. of Bank Hall, to Miss Anne Vavasour.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 37, Mr. Peter Bell, of the Customs.

At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Rushton, an eminent bookseller, and a man of considerable literary talents; for many years he had the misfortune to be blind, but by the skill of the late Mr. Gibson he so far recovered his sight as to be able to distinguish passing objects, and to walk through the crowded streets of Liverpool. He was the author of the well-known song, "*Then O! protect the hardy Tar*," and an undaunted advocate of liberty, truth, and humanity. In his works we are irresistably led to sympathise with the sorrows of the wretched African, or the impressed victim of our own wars. His sentiments were never better supported than by his own private conduct, and it was in his domestic circle and friendly relations that the sincerity of them was exemplified.—72, Mr. Wm. Woods, Johnson-street, many years

export officer, and greatly respected.—64, Major McKenzie.—Capt. Jas. Davidson, of the Dart.—Mr. John Lewis, of the Dart.—40, Mrs. Alice Barrow, Scotland-road.—28, Mr. Peter Clarkson, Ranclagh-street.—At Leipsic-house, 61, Wm. Pownall, esq. for some years partner in a manufacturing house in the Potteries.

At Manchester, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wiggins, of St. Mary's-gate.—Mrs. Bayley, wife of Mr. Jas. B. of Broughton, calico-printer.—Mr. W. B. Smith, partner in the firm of Say and Smith.—54, Mrs. Barlow, Long Mill-gate.—Miss Caroline Worsley, youngest daughter of Col. Silvester.—Deeply lamented, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Pendleton.—Deservedly respected, 74, Mr. Geo. Hall, Old Mill-gate.—46, Mrs. Sarah Stockton, of York-street, Salford.—28, Mr. Joseph Radford, of Salford.

At Witton Stocks, at an advanced age, Mr. Jonathan Woods, formerly of Blackburn.—At Burry, Mrs. Goodlad, wife of Mr. G. surgeon.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Prestbury, John Brocklehurst, jun. esq. to Miss M. Coare, of Islington.—Mr. Jas. Plant, of Macclesfield, to Miss Anne Stavelay.

Mr. Snelson, of Nantwich, to Abey, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Browne.

Mr. Lloyd, of Malpas, to Miss Ann Ashton, of Cholmondeley Park, near Malpas.

At Corell, Mr. John Oseland, of Tenbury, to Miss Frances Baldwin Jones.

Mr. Dean, of Chester, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Leigh, of Middlewich.

Mr. John Allen, to Miss Ashcroft, both of Saubach.

Major Egerton, youngest son of the late Philip E. esq. of Oulton Park, to Arabella, youngest daughter of Henry Tomkins, esq. of Dorfold Hall.

At Stockport, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Mrs. Wardle.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Sparks, wife of Mr. R. Sparks, of Dee Bank.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bevan, Watergate-street.—92, Ellen Foden.—In Nicholas-street, Mrs. Crewe, relict of the late Randolph Crewe, rector of Hawarden and Warrington.

—Mr. Orme, of the Grove Inn, Chester-gate, Macclesfield; as he was descending the steps of his cellar, he received a fall, which occasioned his death.—Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. T. R. Smith, of Stockport.—At Lower Peover, near Knutsford, Mr. George Steel.—75, Mr. Matthew Mayer, of Cale Green, near Stockport; in 1760 he became acquainted with the late Rev. John Wesley, with whom, in early life, he travelled through many parts of the kingdom; becoming in consequence the father of most of the methodist societies in his neighbourhood.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John James Iddins, of Birmingham



Birmingham, to Miss Ewbank, of Burton-on-Trent.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Young, of Crich, to Miss Tatham, of Temple Normanton.

Mr. Henry Grundy, of Stanley, to Miss Davis, of the Lodge Farm, near Broughton.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Francis Shaw, surgeon, to Miss Tomlinson.

Mr. Samuel Parr, of Heage, to Miss Alice Slack, late of Southwinding Park.

Mr. Thomas Ford, of Hazlewood, to Miss Hannah Jackson, of Belper.

Mr. W. Door, of Stanton-by-Dale, to Miss Ann Smith.

*Died.*] At Derby, 62, Charles Upton, esq.—53, Mr. George Haynes.—77, Mr. William Wells.

At Ashborne, 22, Miss Anne Day.—At Croxall, 58, Thomas Princep, esq. of the true school of the English yeoman; a nimrod at the sports of the field; a prince at the head of his table; and an agriculturalist who spared neither labour nor expence, following the suggestions of improvement and enquiry. His live stock was for many years among the best in the kingdom.—Mr. James Norman, of Ashtleyhay, near Wirksworth.—At Chesterfield, 40, Mr. Samuel Bennet, sadler.—Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Job Allen.—Mr. Thomas May, of Clay Cross. He broke his leg while mounting his horse.—Mr. Christopher Shaw, of Morley.—At Hopton, 75, Mrs. Ellen Smith.—77, Mr. Wm. Wells.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It concerns us to observe, that the Attorney General has deemed it expedient to serve on Mr. SUTTON, the respectable printer of the *Nottingham Gazette*, an information *ex-officio*. In our treatise on Juries, we expressed our opinion at some length, that this process is contrary to the law of the land, and we are sorry to hear of its being again resorted to; but, if the prosecution is pressed, we should hope that Mr. Sutton will be legally advised to demur against the process, and bring the question to a formal hearing before those in whom the Constitution has placed the power of decision.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Shipley, to Miss Clipham, both of Nottingham.—Mr. C. N. Wright, bookseller, of Nottingham, to Mrs. D. Holme, late of Newmarket.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 72, Mrs. Ann Wilson, sister of Mr. Wilson, Exchange.—70, Mrs. Elizabeth Caution, of Parliament-street.—Mrs. Walsow, of Carlton-street.—Mrs. Burbage, of the White Hart, Narrow-marsh.—66, Mr. Rowbottom, of the Red Lion, many years of the Flying Horse Inn.—Mr. Watson, of the Fox and Crown.—64, Mr. W. Derry.

At Newark, 62, Mr. William Latham.

At New Radford, 68, Mrs. Branon.—Mrs. Hingley, of the Unicorn, Bulcote.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Gresham, jun.—58, Mr. Jonathan Godber, of Eastwood.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A steam packet-boat, which has been established between Gainsboro' and Hull, performed her voyage backwards and forwards, a distance of 100 miles, in 13 hours.

*Married.*] At Botsford, Mr. Robert Popple, bookseller, to Miss C. Beeley, of Yaddlethorpe, near Brigg.

At Gosberton, Mr. W. Ladd, schoolmaster, to Miss Jessop.

Mr. W. Ashton, jun. builder, to Miss Marg. Taylor, both of Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Hemsworth, bookseller, to Miss Maria Thoresby, of South Leverton.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, 77, Mr. Jas. Young, city-badiff.—Mrs. Cuttill.—Mr. Nathaniel Wood.—At the Rein Deer Inn, 40, Wm. Malkinson; he was present when Lord Nelson was killed, and wore a medal in commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar. Being a leader at the late bull-baiting, he rode upon the animal, and received some severe falls, which caused his death.

At Gainsborough, Miss Jane Atkinson.—19, Mrs. Old.—66, Mrs. Midgley.—30, Mrs. Joanna Flint, wife of John Campbell Flint, M.D. of Retford.

At Louth, 79, Wm. Hyde, gent.—71, Mr. R. Patrick.—45, Geo. L. Oste, gent.; he had but a few weeks returned from the interior of France, where he had been nine years captive.—72, Mrs. Mark.—70, Miss Mary Allenby.

At Boston, deservedly lamented, 80, Thomas Jarvis, esq. many years resident at Bicker.—30, Mr. Halder, of Fountain Lane.—84, Mr. Christopher Ward.

At Spalding, 84, Mr. Tilly, gent.—66, Mr. Ellington.—25, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bennett.

At Brigg, 23, Mr. J. Howlett.—13, Mr. Jonathan Goodwin.—40, Mrs. Ball.

At Broxholme, 65, Mr. Simpson, carver and gilder; and, 76, Mr. Geo. Laughton, sen. carrier.—At Blyton, 39, Mrs. Winn.—At Gosberton, Mrs. Hare, far advanced in years.—Suddenly, at Pinchbeck, 36, Mr. Fox, gent.—Mrs. Deeton, of Medbourn, at breakfast, she fell and instantly expired.—At Dowsby, 65, Mr. John Westmoreland, grazier, a man of exemplary character.—At Wisbeach, 80, Mr. Noah Flowers.—At Holbeach, 70, Mr. Longbotham.—At Gedney, 61, Mrs. Smith, many years school-mistress.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

As a labouring man of Thurcaston was lately feeding a thrashing machine, it caught hold of a round frock which he had on, and so entangled him in the works, that notwithstanding two other men were present, and used their endeavours to rescue him, he was killed on the spot, leaving a widow and nine children. The repeated instances of similar catastrophes seem to demand such an improvement in the construction of these machines, as should render

der them less likely to entangle the assistants.

*Married.*] At Thrusington, Mr. Joseph Lomas, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss S. Wollerton.

Rev. William Homer, of Appleby, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Homer, esq. of West Town, Somersetshire.

*Died.*] Robert Clarke, esq. of the firm of Mansfield and Clarke, bankers, and an eminent carrier. He retired to bed apparently in perfect health and spirits, but, on Mrs. Clarke's awaking at four o'clock, she discovered he was a corpse.—In All Saints, 74, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Mercer, late supervisor.—19, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. James Richards.—68, Mrs. Elson, relict of Mr. S. Elson, who died but a few days previously.—Mr. Peperdy, watch-maker.—82, Mr. Coleman, hosier.

At Keyham, Mr. Moseley, grazier.

At Loughbro', 47, Mr. William Thorpe, of the Plough Inn.

At Hinckley, 87, Robert Tompson, esq. much respected by all who knew him. In politics, he was a staunch Whig, and in religion, a dissenter of the presbyterian persuasion.

At Rugby, Mrs. Stafford, wife of Mr. Stafford, miller.

At Cottesmore, 80, Mr. Ireland, gardener to the late Earl of Gainsborough.

At Uppingham, 89, Mrs. Barnes.—Mrs. Drake, of Thorpe by Water.—At Beaumont Lodge, near Uppingham, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mrs. Stafford, jun. of Medbourn.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY is intended to be erected by the voluntary contributions of the working classes in the Potteries and the neighbourhood. It will be the first of its kind, and truly honourable to the district supporting it. It is in effect an extension of the principle of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies, pecuniary distress is guarded against in the day of sickness; and by a similar laudable precaution of the labouring classes in establishing and supporting the North Staffordshire Infirmary, they will provide for themselves the ablest medical advice, and the best medicine and food.—The Dispensary Committee of the proposed North Staffordshire Infirmary report, that an Infirmary, on as contracted a scale as the exigencies of the district will admit, cannot be supported with less than 1500*l.* a year.—The expence to be incurred is divisible in two heads: 1st, The funds for the additional buildings; 2d, The annual support. Liberal donations are expected from the nobility, gentry, proprietors of mines and manufactories, and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and from collections at the churches, and other places of public worship; but the chief support of the annual income, to

meet the great increase of expence, is expected to be obtained by means of a small payment, in every working week only, on the following plan:—each person who earns upwards of eighteen shillings per week, contributing not less than one penny weekly. Each person who earns upwards of seven shillings, and not more than eighteen shillings per week, contributing not less than one half-penny weekly; and, each person who earns not more than seven shillings per week, contributing not less than one farthing weekly.

The intended ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, will contain separate apartments for one hundred patients, with suitable dining rooms, day rooms, and airing grounds, and also rooms for committees, visitors, medical men, and proper officers. The land appropriated to its use, measures six acres, in an elevated and airy situation. By authentic returns lately made, it appears that the number of these unhappy sufferers in that county is nearly two hundred, most of whom are paupers confined in private houses and workhouses, with little hope of recovery. Though the building will not at first view appear to afford room for the whole of these distressed objects, it is reasonable to hope, that by proper medical and moral treatment, the number will soon be considerably reduced. In the list of donations appears the name of Sir Robert Peele, for 500*l.*

*Return of the number of Lunatics and Idiots in the several subdivisions of the county of Stafford. September, 1814.*

SUBDIVISIONS.	Idiots chargeable.	Lunatics chargeable.	Lunatics not chargeable.	Idiots who are dangerous.
Pirchill N. ....	19	17	36	7
Pirchill S. ....	11	15	5	2
Totmonslow N.	3	1	3	2
Totmonslow S.	11	2	7	1
Offlow N. ....	9	0	8	2
Offlow S. ....	20	5	52	14
Seisdon N. ....	16	6	45	27
Seisdon S. ....	2	2	8	1
Cuttlestone E.	16	1	2	1
Cuttlestone W.	5	0	4	2
Total....	112	49	170	59

A UNION MILL is proposed at Newcastle, the great object of which is to benefit the working classes of society, by enabling them to eat their bread at as cheap a rate as the price of corn, and the necessary expence of making it into flour, will admit. The Union Mills of Birmingham and Wolverhampton, shew the object is attainable. That of Birmingham consists of 20,000 shares of 20*s.* each. That of Newcastle is to be extended to only 6000. The shares will be called for

by instalments of 2s. in the pound. The former now divides 20l. per cent. on each share, and buy their bread at the reduced price of fourpence the peck loaf below that of the market!

*Married.*] Mr. Samuel Hodgkins, of Catshill, to Miss Elizabeth Hildick, of Coulpool.

John Smyth, esq. M.D. of the High Wood, near Uttoxeter, to Eliza, daughter of the late R. Stenton, esq. of Southwell.

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Rushall Mill, to Miss Crowther, of Beobridge.

At Bucknall, Mr. Thomas Sakt, of the Brook Houses, near Cheadle, to Miss Taylor.

Henry Green, esq. of Moreton, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. Creswell Tayleur, of Meeson Hall.

*Died.*] At Uttoxeter, 96, Mr. Hill, of the Stamp-office.—Mrs. Proctor, of Betley.—At Bunsell, near Betley, Mrs. Latham.

At the Poor House, Cheadle, 99, Thomas Fisher, one of the soldiers who served under General Amherst in taking Cape Breton and Louisburg, and Gen. Wolfe at Quebec.

At Penkridge, Mr. J. Biddle, sadler.

At Burslem, Mr. Isaac Leigh, mercer and draper.

At Barton-under-Needwood, 63, Mr. John Turner, occasioned by a fall from his gig.

At Rowley Regis, 76, Mr. Isaac Downing, possessed of an estate of near 1000l. per annum, yet he lived alone, and in great penury.

At Tuhstall, in the Potteries, William Child, esq. second son of the late Vice-Admiral Child.

Aged 81, Daniel Whalley, esq. of Great Fenton.—81, Mr. Greateorex, many years organist of Burton-upon-Trent, and father of Mr. Greateorex, of London.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Lord Dudley and Ward has, with his accustomed munificence, presented 2000l. towards the erection of the new parish church for the town of Dudley. The neighbourhood of Dudley has become so populous that, like many other manufacturing districts, the churches do not afford accommodation for a tenth part of the resident parishioners.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. J. Anstin, M.A. of Snitterfield, to Harriet Susan, only daughter of the late John Smale, esq. of Solihull.

The Rev. John Nesbitt M'Evoy, vicar of Butler's Marston, to Anne, relict of W. Hewlett, esq.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 44, Mrs. Brunner, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Dale End.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, of Loveday-street.—In New-street, Mrs. Noble, whose life was a continual exercise of benevolent actions.—Susannah, wife of Mr. Richard

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Brinton.—Mr. Robert Twyford, one of the night constables.—Mrs. Jane Union, of Deritend.—Mrs. Jones, of Bath-street.—In Newhall-street, Laura, third daughter of George Mate, M.D.—58, Mr. John Crumpton, late of Bordesley-street.—Mr. John Turner, sword-cutter, of Duddeton-row.—20, Miss Lucy Benton.—47, Mr. Nathaniel Lea, of Caroline-street.—22, Miss Ann Day, of Prospect-row.—104, Mrs. Mary Sambrooke, who walked out till within three days of her death.—50, Mr. Moseley Solomon, pencil-maker, of Dudley-street.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Withers, timber-merchant.

At Ward End, 70, Mrs. Trehern, widow of Mr. John T.

At Torquay, Eliza Bankes, fifth daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. of Fonroaks Hall.—67, Mr. Moses Cox, of Hunningham.—Mary, wife of Mr. Bond, surgeon, of Nuneaton.—40, Mr. John Wills, coal-merchant, of Warwick.—At Solihull, 44, Mr. Thomas Moore, successor to Mr. Weston, as organist.—At Erdington Cottage, 41, Alexander Millar, esq. late of Morant Bay, Jamaica.—Judith, wife of Bernard Dewes, esq. of Wellesbourne.—75, Mrs. Griffiths, of Castle-street.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Several children at Shrewsbury have lately become victims to the small-pox, in consequence of their parents refusing to have them vaccinated; owing to the prejudices raised there by the disciples of Rowley and Moseley.

*Married.*] Robert Peel Willock, esq. of Tamworth, to Marianne, daughter of the late Wm. Wilson, esq. of Gosgal Cottage, Salop.

Mr. Thomas John Smith, of Hunnington, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Samuel Powell, esq.

Mr. David Jones, of Newtown, to Miss E. Speake, of Worthan.

Mr. James Griffiths, of Oswestry, to Miss S. Pool, of Trefnant.

Mr. Adam Evans, to Miss Clayton, of Much Wenlock.

Mr. G. Churms, of Pitchford, to Miss Minton.

Mr. Burne, of Penn, to Miss Sophia Briscoe, of Summerhill.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Miss Letitia Perry.—74, Thomas Payne, esq. of Edstaston-house, near Wen, late of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.—Mr. O. Morrall, of Oswestry.—53, Valentine Vickers, e-q. of Craunmere; a gentleman whose superior attainments, united with extraordinary perseverance in business, render his death a public loss.—Universally lamented, Mrs. Gilpin, wife of the Rev. J. G. rector of Wrockwardine.—In the prime of life, Mr. Allsop, of Lynn, near Newport.—Mrs. Jones, of the George Inn, Oswestry.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Pershore, Mr. Horsman, of Bengworth, to Miss Soley, daughter of Alderman S. of Evesham.

Mr. Ford, surgeon, of Bromsgrove, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. Field, of Tutnell.

Mr. John Duffill, of Bromsgrove, to Miss Rebecca Pardoe, of Slideslough.

Mr. J. Talis, to Miss Lucy Chance, both of Stourbridge.

W. Leigh, esq. of Westminster, to Miss Burgess, of Eveham.

Mr. F. Onseland, of Tenbury, to Miss F. B. Jones, of Brickhouses.

*Died.*] At Waresley-house, John Baker, esq.—45 Mrs. Robinson, of Kingswinford.

At Worcester, 81, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, late of Eardley Hall.—80, Mrs. Davies, of Emstrey.—Mrs. Eliz. Butler, of Sudbury.—In the Tything, 83, Thomas Trenham, esq.—65, Mr. Thomas Nanfan, of the Cross.

At Pershore, 80, Mrs. Jane Mason.

At Twynning, Mrs. Sandlands, of Tewkesbury.

At Dindley, Mrs. Dudley, mercer.—32, Mr. Samuel Mason.—80, Mrs. Gilbert, of Rowington.

At Broadway, John Knowles, esq. formerly of Golden-lane, London.

At Great Malvern, 104, Mrs. Bellers.

## HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

A remarkable fine apple-tree, of the nonpareil kind, *grown from the kernel, without grafting*, lately produced an extraordinary crop of fruit. This tree was in full leaf on the 10th of November, 1814, when the last portion of the fruit, above four-fifths of the whole, was gathered. It was transplanted at one year old, and the experiment was not tried on any other kernel plant. The age of the tree was probably seven, but not more than eight years growth from the kernel. The dimensions were—10 feet high, including the shoots of the last season; principal stem 2 feet high, 14½ inches circumference at a foot from the ground. Of the fruit—some of the largest apples measured 10 inches in circumference, and one weighed more than 3 ounces; 25 of the best, gathered 10th of November, weighed 10 lbs., although a few specimens of the fruit had been previously gathered. Total number of apples, 435—total weight, 41 pounds, 13 ounces.

*Married.*] Mr. Jas. Morgan, of London, to Miss Phillips, of Newton Court, near Monmouth.

Mr. Dew, of Ross, to Miss Ambrey, of Bristow.

Mr. R. Griffiths, of Meer's-place, King's Pyon, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. W. Pritchard, of Shobdon.

Mr. Thos. Major, bookseller, of Chepstow, to Miss Ann Barry.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. Henry Jones, solicitor, bequeathing legacies to a con-

siderable amount to the charitable institutions.—Emma, wife of Joseph Woodhouse, esq.—In the prime of life, the Rev. John Cam, A.M. rector of Quarley, and vicar of Mansell.

At Ross, 66, Mary, relict of Antipas Church, esq. of Donnington.

At Orleton, 65, Mr. Thos. Haynes.

## WALES.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in the Vale of Maentwrog, and neighbourhood, on the 30th of October.

A ploughing-match for the premiums given by the Cardiganshire Agricultural Society took place at Atpar, on the 27th ult. when the successful candidates were T. John, ploughman to J. Brooks, esq. of Nenadd, Llanarth; Joshua Thomas, ploughman to John Wagner, esq. of Penaltisfid; and Benj. James, ploughman to John L. Williams, esq. of Alderbrook Hall.

At a county meeting held at Cowbridge, for promoting the interests of agriculture throughout the county of Glamorgan, the Hon. W. B. Grey, high-sheriff, in the chair, it was resolved, That it is necessary to new model the rules of the present Agricultural Society, for the better adapting them to recent improvements and discoveries in agriculture; and that the Society should henceforth be entitled, "*The Glamorgan-shire General Agricultural Society.*"

*Died.*] At Pentre-Voylas, Mrs. Knight, relict of John K. esq. of Gilevach.—At Glasbury, 63, Tho. Howell, M.D.—22, Sincerelyly regretted, Mrs. Vaughan, of Caerphilly. Near Pwllheli, at an advanced age, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the late Rev. Archdeacon R.—At Caermarthen, Capt. Bevan, of the Unity, by accident.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Methodist conference at Bristol, it was stated, that the numbers of the Methodists in England alone, had increased more than 12,000 in the last year, in Wesleyan Methodists only.

Two steam-boats are now established on the river Severn, to convey passengers and goods to and from Gloucester and Worcester; from which they alternately sail every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at nine o'clock, and arrive at their respective destinations the same afternoon. The fares from Gloucester to Worcester are—Cabin 5s.—Steer 3s.—Heavy goods 1s. per cwt.—The cabins are neatly fitted up, and sufficiently warm during the winter.

The plans for improvement of the grounds in the neighbourhood of Gloucester Spa, are carrying on with great spirit. The road has been widened, so as to form a handsome approach to the pump-room, which is to be forty feet long, and twenty feet wide; and attached to this building will be hot and cold and vapour baths. Various new walks have been laid out, and the design altogether gives an appearance of bustle and gaiety to Gloucester.

The

The Patent Encaustic Paint Manufactory advertize antique ornamental paints, which are manufactured without either linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine; the vehicle adopted being an imitation of the encaustic of the ancients; the process is more expressly applicable to the finer greens, and the advantages are, superior beauty of appearance, durability, and extreme cheapness; being sold at half the price of oil-colours of equal quality. They exhibit a richness of colour and brilliancy of appearance, which occasion them at first sight to be distinguished from any that can possibly be produced in oil, and they possess an extraordinary property of drying within an hour after having been laid on.

*Married.*] At Cirencester, Geo. Bevir, esq. to Susan, eldest daughter of Wm. Lawrence, esq.

Mr. J. Hoare, woolstapler, of Cirencester, to Miss Buchanan.

Mr. Nathaniel Brown, of Redcliff-street, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Robt. Grigg, of Bristol.

Thomas Turner, esq. of Gloucester, to Louisa Woodbridge, second daughter of David Walters, esq. of Barnwood House.

Tho. Fisher, esq. of Winchcomb, to Mrs. Smith, of Alstone Villa.

At Newent, Mr. John Matthews, to Miss Gpode.

At Westbury, Mr. C. Badger, of Kingsdown, to Tryphena, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas, surgeon, Chelsea.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Keane, to Mrs. Penrose, of Waterford.

Mr. John Goulter, jun. of Petty France, to Miss Jones, of Oxford-buildings, Bath.

Mr. John Bayliss, to Miss Mary Ann Musty, both of Paiswick.

At Clifton, F. Jackson, esq. to Miss Fanny Lardner.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 76, Mr. Benson, fell-monger.—Miss Bright, of Westgate street.

At Bristol, Mrs. Hancock, Ship Inn.—Mr. Fowler, West-str.—Mr. R. Cox, manager of the Bristol subscription brewery.

—65, Mr. Richard Burge, a considerable sugar refiner, and a man of worth and talents.—75, Mr. W. Burgess, of Carolina-row.—67, Otho Hamilton, esq. of St. Thomas street.—79, Mrs. Edwards, of Orchard-st.—Mrs. Stoneham, of Penn-st.

Mr. Chas. Bullock, a respectable farmer, of Tibberton.—Mr. John Galle, of Churchham.—61, Mr. John Lane, of Ashelworth.

—At Corse, 80, Mr. Pensus, formerly of Fotherampton.—Mr. John Warder, of Clifton, near Tewkesbury.—Mrs. Hayward, of Church-street, Tewkesbury.—59, Mrs. Webb, of Stow.—76, Miss Eliz. Cook, of Minchinhampton.—At Cheltenham, 60, Mrs. Graham, wife of Major G.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for

the Chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verses—*Europæ Pacatores Oxoniæ invicentes.*

For an English Essay—*The Effects of distant Colonization on the Parent State.*

For a Latin Essay—*In illa Philosophiæ Parte, quæ Moralis dicitur, tractanda, quantum, sit præcipue Aristotelica Disciplinæ Virtus?*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse—*The Temple of Theæus.*

As some workmen were lately digging a road from Burford to Barrington, they discovered, near the surface of the earth, a stone coffin, of an immense size, and extremely irregular, weighing nearly three tons, which, on examination, was found to contain the perfect skeleton of a man, of middle stature, having his teeth entire, also a great number of short nails, completely oxidized and matted together in pieces of hide, of which materials it is probable a shield was formed. From the size and appearance of this coffin, and from the circumstance of its being found near to a place known by the name of Battle Edge, it may be presumed to have been deposited there after the battle, recorded by many of our early historians to have been fought near Burford, about the middle of the eight century, between Ethelwald, king of Mercia, and the West Saxon king Cuthred, or Cuthbert.

A society has been formed at Oxford for the relief of distressed travellers and others, which merits general imitation through the kingdom. It appears that in the space of five months (viz. to Michaelmas 1814,) 321 persons (exclusive of children) applied for relief. Of this number 23 were rejected, after minute examination, as improper objects; nine of whom were committed as vagrants, either on account of disorderly conduct, or because they were convicted impostors. Of the remaining 298, eight cases were deemed to be of that description which called for extraordinary assistance, leaving 290 persons, among whom the sum of 141. 5s. 8d. was distributed. The following resolutions explain the general purport of the society:—

I. That the Visitor of the Week may grant a sum to any distressed traveller according to his discretion, not exceeding five shillings, and that the Weekly Committee may grant a sum not exceeding thirty shillings.

II. That applications may be received for permanent relief to persons who have been resident five years in Oxford, or whose parents have been resident ten years; in which last case it shall be sufficient if the petitioner have resided 3 years in Oxford.

*Married.*] Mr. John Bolter, of Morris Court, to Miss Sarah Porter, of Churchill.

At St. Peter's in the East, the Rev. Edw. Marshall, of Dunstew, to Mary Anne,

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youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church.

**Died.]** At Oxford, 22, Samuel, son of Mr. Paine, of Peter-le-Bailey.—39, Mr. John Gosford Parsons, of St. Clement's, a man whose upright conduct caused him to be esteemed by all who knew him.—Deeply regretted, Mrs. Collingwood, wife of Mr. C. printer to the university.—The Rev. John Eveleigh, D.D. provost of Oriel College. A boundless charity towards all men was the well-known characteristic of this excellent man. He was followed to the grave by the members of the college, over which he had presided thirty-three years, who loved and revered him as a father.—21, Mr. Benj. Mallam.—In the Corn-market, 67, Mr. Jas. Wells, of Bruern Abbey.—53, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Tubb.—70, Mrs. White, of Pembroke-street.—Mr. Tagart, of the High-street.—67, Mr. Busby Godfrey, of Camuer.—Mr. Land, of Holiwell.

At Woodstock, 26, Mr. Jas. Beckley.—Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. schoolmaster, of Ensham.—Greatly regretted, Mr. Smith, of Whitney.—Mr. John Saunders, sen. farmer, of Great Milton.—Mrs. Douglas, of Little Milton.—71, Mrs. Swann, sen. of Ensham.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

**Married.]** John Innes, esq. of Ibstone House, to Miss Mary Leslie, of Buckingham-street, London.

At Kintbury, W. J. Charlton, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Mary Ann Webb, of Hobgrase, near Hungerford.

The Rev. J. Rushnell, M.A. vicar of Beenharn, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Butler, esq. of Colthrop House, Thatcham.

At Taplow, Eli Scott, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Susan Terry, of Warfield Parsonage.

Mr. Ward, of Reading, to Miss E. A. Lawrence, of Draper's Hall.

W. Pinock, esq. of Speenham Land, to Miss Ann Mauder, of Tonbridge.

At Drayton, near Abingdon, Mr. Keen, banker, of Abingdon, to Mrs. Hunt, of Stonchill.

**Died.]** Aged 18, Wm. Augustus, eldest son of W. A. Skynner, esq. of Moor-hall, Cookham.—At Beech Cottage, near Risborough, 59, Mrs. Mary Mainstone, relict of the late Jas. M. esq.—At High Wycombe, 69, John Dutton, esq. late of Hare Hatch.—The Rev. C. Stephenson, vicar of Olney, and late minister of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.—79, Mr. Wm. Saunders, of South Moreton.

HERTS AND BEDS.

**Married.]** John Searancke, esq. 4th regt. Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Francis Carter Searancke, esq. of Hatfield, to Lucy, third daughter of Samuel Newbould, esq. of Bridgfield, Sheffield.

**Died.]** At Cheshunt, 74, Mrs. Craig, widow of the late Col. Jas. C.—At Dunstable, Mr. Daniel Queeneborough.—At Ickwell, 73, John Fyshe Palmer, M.D. who for many years practised at Peterborough as a physician with considerable celebrity.—At Hadley, near Barnet, 73, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Tho. W. esq.—At Rennington, 32, Mr. John Tweed Barrow.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Wellingborough, Mr. Swindler, of Braybrook, to Miss Church.

Mr. Francis Twigden, of Leir, Leicestershire, to Miss Panter, of Titchmarsh.

**Died.]** At Sigwell Hall, Mrs. Pell.—At Seddington, 74, the Rev. Edw. Jones, rector of that parish, and of Uppingham.—At Drayton-house, the seat of Lord Viscount Sackville, 82, Mr. Henry Gladwell, upwards of sixty years in the service of that nobleman and his father the late viscount.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The following is the subject for the next Norrisian prize essay :—*"That the treachery of Judas and the failings of the other Apostles are consistent with the divine mission of Jesus Christ."*

The subject for the Chancellor's gold medal, at the university of Cambridge, for the best English ode, or poem in heroic verse, for the present year, is *"Wallace."*

Mr. Haviland, of St. John's College, has been elected to the Anatomical Professorship of the university of Cambridge, vice Sir Bnsic Harwood, deceased.

A riot lately took place at Lynn among the sailors, in consequence of a reduction of wages, which increased to acts of violence, when the gaol-doors and windows were demolished and forced, and two of the most active, who had been apprehended, released. An express was immediately dispatched to Norwich for military aid, and, in twenty hours after, a troop of FOREIGNERS, the *Brunswick Hussars*, arrived!!! But the disturbance was happily over before their arrival. The calling in of the foreigners was, it is said, the sole act of the mayor.

The people of St. Ives, unable to bear any longer their sufferings under the assessment of the property tax, recently assembled round the inn where an obnoxious tax-gatherer was making his assessments, and drove him away, amidst showers of stones and brick-bats. One universal protest from the Orkneys to the Land's End, seems likely to be entered against the threatened renewal of this severe impost.

**Married.]** Mr. Eddleston, to Miss Hazard, both of Cambridge.

Mr. Jos. Rusher, Wakefield, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. R. Turnell, grazier, in Thorney Fen.

Mr. Wm. Isaacson, to Miss Laws, of Ely.

**Died.]** The Rev. Philip Castel Sherard, of Glatton, much lamented.—At Elton Lodge

Lodge, 37, Mr. John Wade; he took cold about a month before from sleeping in a damp bed.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Nicholls, of Green-street, Cambridge.—At Ely, 84, Mrs. Exeter, relict of John E. esq. of Lingfield, in Surry.—Mr. F. Sharp, attorney, of Green-street, Cambridge.—Miss Clay, eldest daughter of Mr. C. on the Pease Market-hill, Cambridge.

#### NORFOLK.

The Rev. St. John Priest, secretary of the Norfolk Society, has lately published as a fact, that mangel-wurtzel eaten by milch cows, produces a few days a paralysis in the hinder quarters, dries up the milk, and, if persisted in, kills the cow.

*Married.*] Mr. Chas. Tinkler, of Horningtoft, to Miss Royle, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Field Dalling.

Samuel S. Beare, esq. of Norwich, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Geo. Pearson, esq. of Macclesfield.

Mr. Joy, to Miss Blyth, both of Great Massingham.

Mr. Chambers, of Norwich, to Miss Fitch, of Ipswich.

Mr. B. Ellis, to Miss Worts, both of Yarmouth.

Capt. Wm. Franklin, of the East Norfolk militia, to Miss Buxton, of Barsham.

Mr. J. Alderson, of Harleston, to Miss S. Barker, of Norwich.

*Died.*] In St. Augustine's, 29, Mrs. E. iz. Bowen.—62, Mr. W. Hardy, of Bunwell.—76, Mrs. Susannah Nasmith, relict of the late learned and Rev. Dr. Nasmith.—Mrs. Godfrey.—44, Miss S. Clements, of St. Andrews.—80, Mr. James Spooner, of Trowse.—Mr. James Church, of St. Peter's per Mountergate.—55, Jonathan Davey, esq. one of the aldermen, a man of sound judgment, and indefatigable industry, by means of which he acquired such a fortune as enabled him, with a liberal hand, to relieve the necessitous and encourage the industrious. His remains were interred at the new baptist meeting-house, of which he laid the first stone, and was himself the first buried there. The procession proceeded from his house at Eaton, followed by all the mourning coaches in Norwich, and a number of carriages filled with those friends who wished to pay this last mark of respect to his memory, and who valued the many urbane and amiable qualities of his mind.

At Yarmouth, 38, Mrs. Haycock, wife of Lieut. H. R.N.—48, Capt. T. Crisp.—45, Mr. Jos. Harley.—51, Mr. Francis Rockwood, of the Customs at Yarmouth.

#### SUFFOLK.

Mr. LOFFT has communicated the following since our previous sheets were wrought off at press:—"I have to mention another luminous arch; at about 35' past eight this evening (Thursday, Dec. 22.), it was seen extending from N.W. by Lyra, and S.E.

between Procyon and Sirius, both ways to the horizon. The western extremity was best terminated, it had the appearance of a dense white cloud or smoke passing a very little to the east of the head of Castor, gradually widening as it increased in altitude, and being at 10° or 12° in width, where most extended; rather uneven and branching at its edges; the principal stars were visible through it even near the horizon. Its greatest altitude about 55° or 60°. It exceeded the brightness of the Milky-way when the Moon is absent, and was very like the light of the Moon of about three-quarters old, when seen in the daytime. She was then shining brightly at about four days from the fall. Wind rather brisk and sharp. Bar. 29.5, Therm. 39 under shelter. A smaller branch passed over Orion westward. Night generally clear.—About 20' after there were five large distinct branches 9.21'. Several branches eastward in the general aspect of a snow sky.

*Married.*] Jeremiah Taylor Hart, esq. of Edwardstone Lodge, to Miss Mary Parker, of Boxford.

Mr. Williams, to Miss Harling, both of Mildenhall.

Tho. Mayhew, esq. of Saxmundham, to Susanna, third daughter of John Farr, esq. of North Cove.

Mr. De Vear, surgeon, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Cars.

*Died.*] Aged 35, Mr. Geo. Bird, of Earl Stonham.—64, Mr. T. Hurrell, of Newton, near Sudbury.—At Wickham-market, much regretted, Mrs. Woodward.—At Woodbridge, 68, Tho. Wall, esq. formerly captain of the Duke of Buccleugh East Indian.—62, Mrs. Sarah Sparrow, late of Edwardstone-hall.—Mrs. Ann Hicks, of Kersey.—37, Mr. Richard Risbrook, jun. of Brandon.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Chaplin, of Halsted, to Miss S. Colchis, of Pebmarsh.—Mr. G. Fernum, of Colchester, to Miss Fenton.

*Died.*] At Stratford, 31, Mrs. R. Burford.—At Ilford, 64, Mrs. Stepple.—At Wrettle, 67, Mr. Edw. Fetch, a respectable farmer, who was killed by the criminal negligence of leaving rubbish in the street, which overturned his cart.—At St. Osyth, 27, Mrs. Brown, of Little Clacton, much lamented.—At Hauxton Mills, Mrs. Markly, wife of F. M. esq.

#### KENT.

The south-west gales between the 16th and 20th, covered the southern coasts of this county with wrecks. The British Queen Packet, from Ostend for Margate, was lost, with all on board, on the Goodwin sands. The persevering error of persons who go to sea, in omitting to provide themselves with cork jackets as a security against the hazards of a lee shore, diminishes the regret which might be felt if the loss of life was unavoidable.

unavoidable. They might be secure for a few shillings, but they prefer the hazard, leaving their surviving friends to deplore the consequences of their fatal obstinacy. An Act of Parliament of twenty lines, imposing severe penalties on Captains who go to sea, without as many cork jackets on board as persons, would be the evident means of saving five thousand British lives per annum, and of preventing inconceivable horrors and miseries.

A petition has been presented to the Commons from the Directors of Ramsgate Harbour, stating that they have been obliged to resort to the capital fund of 50,000*l.* 3 per cent. stock, established under Acts of the 32d and 37th of Geo. III. to be applied in the repair of demolition, arising from inevitable accidents to the said harbour, and have expended a considerable part thereof; and that the cross wall being in a weak state, requires that the same should be strengthened and altered, and that as many of the provisions of the said Acts require to be amended, they pray for leave to bring in a bill for the same.

The Banking-House of Messrs. Tappenden and Co. at Feversham, lately stopped payment.

The cost of the Martello Towers which branch along the Royal Military Canal, may, together with the Canal, be fairly estimated at not less than 500,000*l.* The Martello Towers are nearly all shut up, and will, of course, soon be in a progressive state of decay. The works at Dover have cost Government immense sums. There are at this time millions of bricks collected there for the purpose of erecting new works, and engineer officers are on the spot always ready to plan, pull down, and build up again.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Paternoster, jun. of Rochester, to Miss Irvin.

The Rev. M. Smith, vicar of Stockbury, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of the Rev. John Hudson.

The Rev. A. Rogers, curate of Chatham, and vicar of Rolvenden, to Miss May, of Chatham.

*Died.*] At Rochester, Mr. Brenchley.—70, Mr. Ald. Clegg.—I. Nightingale, esq. Collector of the Customs.—27, Mrs. E. Tuffill.

At Canterbury, 33, Mrs. Floyd.—87, Mrs. Gambier, Best Lane.—75, Mrs. Sarah Home.—Mrs. Miles.—Geo. Fraser, esq. 2d battalion of the 9th Infantry.—46, Miss Sarah Moon.

At Dover, Miss Bradley.—Miss M. E. Feetor.—Mr. Sturgess.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sarah Gowland.

At Margate, Mr. Forster, baker.

At Sandwich, 22, Miss Ann Jones.—27, Mr. Jacob Walker.

At Folkestone, 81, Mrs. Sarah Milton.—66, Mrs. Sladen.—40, Mr. Robt. For-

mage, of the British Lion.—28, Mrs. Andrews.

At Gillingham, Mr. T. Brice.—73, Mr. W. Simmons.

At Frant, near Maidstone, 90, Mr. Cogger, a respectable farmer.

#### SUSSEX.

The Regent, and other members of the royal family, have lately passed a considerable time at Brighton.

*Married.*] At Bognor, Capt. John Octavius Glover, of the 1st (or Royal Scots), to Miss Eliza Ewing.

At Bersted, I. H. Mills, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Miss Jane Peachey, of Bognor.

Mr. Parlet, of Machelurst, to Miss Parlet, of Arundel.

Mr. W. Walker, of Chichester, to Miss M. Weston, of Boxham.

*Died.*] At Battle, 79, Mr. John Bayley.—Mr. Murrell, son of Mr. M. of Eastergate.—Mr. Chas. Parker, linen-draper, of Arundel.

At Brighton, 46, the Rev. Philip Castel Sherrard.—Mr. Dodd, wheel-wright, of North-street.

At Chichester, A. Visscher, esq. a Dutch merchant.—Mrs. Coombes, of Chichester.

At Slindon, Mr. Parker.—Mr. Thomas Triggs, master of the Sussex militia Band.—At Tangmere, Miss Ide, of Upwaltham.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The East India military depot is to be removed from the Isle of Wight to Chatham shortly after Christmas.

The total receipts accruing to the Hospital, in consequence of the appeal to the county in its favour, through the medium of the late music meeting, amounted to 86*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

*Married.*] John Hammond, esq. of Havant, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late P. J. Thiesher, esq. of Stannmore.

At Titchfield, Lieut. E. T. Crouch, to Miss Bowyer.

The Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, to Miss De Crespigny, of King's-row, in the New Forest.

Mr. W. Bishop, to Miss M. A. Stephens, both of Portsmouth.

At Alverstoke, Lieut. E. Webb, to Miss Whitcomb, of Gosport.

Mr. D. P. Dixon, of Portsea, to Miss Nancy Willmott, of Portsmouth.

Mr. Bunwell, of Bidding, to Mrs. Painter, of Portsmouth.

Mr. George Holland, of Sheet Mill, to Mrs. Sarah Port, of Westmark.

Mr. James Cole, of Cheverton, to Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Hearn, of Heasley.

Mr. James Chase, of Portsea, to Miss Mary A. Day.

Thomas Dumphar, esq. of Botley, to Miss Eliza Hunter Bard, of Cove.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, regretted by all who knew him, John Reay, esq. barrack-master at Fort Cumberland. By the death



of this excellent man, the poor have lost a generous benefactor, and his family an affectionate parent. He was an eminent pattern of unaffected piety, and true benevolence to man.—Mr. Cheesman, of the firm of Cheesman and Backshell.—Suddenly, Mr. John Hoar, of Gosport.—At Gosport, John Balmborough, esq. master of the Royal George on the 1st of June, 1793.—84, Mrs. Howell, of Portsea.—At an advanced age, Mr. Baker, late foreman in the Dock-Yard at Portsmouth.—77, Mrs. Grumley, of Portsea.—67, John Stephens, esq. of Portsea.—At Gosport, Thomas, second son of the Rev. D. Bogue.—90, Mrs. Courtnell.

At Winchester, Mrs. Hillier, wife of Mr. H. brewer.

At Southampton, Miss Churcher.—In York-buildings, 59, John Roper Head, esq.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The treaty for the Wiltshire estate, as a national mansion and demesne for the Nelson family, has been abandoned.

*Married.* At Stourton, Mr. John Draper, to Mary, youngest daughter of Edward Plaver, esq.

Mr. Joseph Spragg, of Melksham, to Miss Eliza Cook, of Laycock.

Mr. George Thomas, of Laycock, to Miss Mary Hulbourne, of Glastonbury.

*Died.* At Godmanstone, 67, the Rev. Edmund Smith, LL.D. rector of that parish; and, during upwards of thirty years that he resided in Godmanstone, his attention to his parochial duties was so exemplary, that he was not absent from them three months.

At East Tytherton, Mrs. Ann Gregg.

In the Close, Salisbury, universally respected and deeply lamented, Mrs. Portman, relict of H. W. P. esq. of Bryanston.

The Rev. Mr. Lancaster, vicar of Patney, near Devizes; he retired to rest the preceding night apparently in good health, and was found dead in his bed the following morning.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The great Annual Meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, took place at Heiling-house, under the auspices of SIR BENJAMIN HOBBHOUSE. The variety of business fully occupied the president and the committees during the principal day, and on those immediately previous and subsequent. A petition to Parliament for a further regulation of the Importation of Corn was amongst the most prominent features of the transactions of the meeting. It drew forth a forcible argumentative and ingenious strain of oratory from several eloquent members, and was carried almost unanimously. DR. WILKINSON was elected chemical professor. A silver Bedfordian medal was voted to DR. COGAN, as a testimony of high respect; and a similar honor was voted to Mr. King, statuary, Walcot, for an admirable model of the late Vice-President

Billingsley. John Bennet, esq. of Pythouse, obtained five premiums. Sir J. Cox Hippisley was awarded twenty guineas for the successful cultivation of florin grass. Thanks were voted to W. Clark, esq. for an excellent Essay on the Management of the Poor. The Duke of Beaufort gained a prize for an extraordinary large Hereford ox. Charles Gordon Gray, esq. received a prize for three heifers. Mr. Kenn had a prize for a fat sheep. Mr. Tinker, of Lavington, had two several prizes for fine fleeces; and another for a pen of superior Merino sheep. Mr. Hughes had a prize for a fine ox. The dinners, on the three days, were well attended.

A Free School for fifty girls, has been established in Grove-street, Bath, under the patronage of Lady H. Hoare, and a committee of twenty two ladies of rank.

GEORGE BIDDER, the calculating phenomenon from Moretonhampstead, has been publicly exhibited at Bath.

Ycovil, and other places in the west, have petitioned, with commendable energy, against the renewal of the Income Tax—the effect is perceived in the sudden, but happy, termination of the American war.

A most excellent society has been formed at Taunton, for clothing the nakedness of the poor, 225 of whom have been relieved by it.

The Corporation of Bath, having withdrawn their annual contribution for the public use of Claverton Down, as a ride, the public have been invited to subscribe to it.

*Married.* At Taunton, W. J. Erith, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of John Norton, gent. of Somerton.

Capt. Cartlew, R.N. to Miss Howell, of Pulteney-street, Bath.

J. P. L. Fewwick, esq. of Framlington, to Miss Diana Anstey, daughter of Robt. A. esq. of Upper Park-street, Bath.

Mr. James Parsons, of North Curry, to Miss B. Webber, of Taunton.

At Chard, Wm. Loveridge, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Langdon.

*Died.* At Bath, 65, Mrs. Phillips, of Devonshire-buildings.—84, Mr. John Chadwick, fifty years master in the navy.—Miss Serle, the beloved daughter of W. S. esq. of Kenington-place.—23, John, eldest son of Mr. W. Ford.—Mrs. Sheene, mother of Miss S. of the theatre.—39, William Tyndall, of Belle Vue, universally regretted.—Mrs. Roper, of Lower James-street; she left her house with the intention of going to a place of worship, when, in the street, she dropped and expired.—84, Mrs. Mary Cox.—Mrs. Bird.—In Grosvenor-place, 63, sincerely regretted, John Macdougall, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red. Those surviving friends who served with him bear testimony to his activity, bravery, and integrity, whilst engaged in the duties of his profession.—Mr. Towson, of Bathwick-street.—At Canley-house, 73, Harry Atwood,

Atwood, esq. late an eminent surgeon, one of the aldermen, and twice mayor of Bath. For his great professional skill he was a blessing to the afflicted; as a magistrate he was firm, impartial, and just; and in all the duties of life he was friendly, liberal, and affectionate.—In Kingsmead-street, Mr. John Jackman.—In New King-street, Sir William Gibbous, of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

**DORSETSHIRE.**

The Princess Charlotte of Wales continues to reside at Weymouth, and to excite the attention and esteem of the neighbourhood.

*Married.* John Tizard, gent. of Weymouth, to Miss Frances Alner.

The Rev. J. K. Randell, of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset, to Emma, third daughter of J. Devey, esq. of Pennis-house, Kent.

*Died.* At Wimborne, 63, Mrs. Ann Fry.—At Mapperton, Mrs. Fox, wife of the Rev. Thos. F.

**DEVONSHIRE.**

*Married.* At St. Martin's church, Mr. Wakefield, of Membland, to Miss Dean, of Exeter.

E. M. J. Jackson, esq. to Fanny B. daughter of James Lardner, esq. Teignmouth.

At Stoke Church Dock, Lieut. W. Speck, R. N. to Miss J. C. Richards.

At Plymouth, Lieut. H. C. Goldsmith, R. N. to Miss Charity E. Hore.

At Avelon Gifford, Mr. J. H. Mann, of Kingskerswell, to Sarah Sophia, daughter of James Steer, esq.

*Died.* On Southernhay, 62, Miss Cartwright.—Harriet, only remaining child of George Porter, esq. comptroller of the customs, Dartmouth.—Suddenly, Mr. John Pollard, of Chapel-street, Dock.—Suddenly, 48, Mr. Samuel Potter, of Moreton-hampstead.—At Saltash, at an advanced age, John Scott, esq. late master of the

rope-yard.—At Alphington, 96, Mr. John Gay.

At Exeter, on Fore-street-hill, after a lingering illness, Miss Blackmore, 62.—Mr. Symons, broker, Gandy's-street.—In Bedford Circus, Captain Dodd, of the royal navy.

**CORNWALL.**

*Married.* Mr. Wm. Thomas Andrew, of Helston, to Miss Blewett, of Marazion-House.

At Fowey, Mr. Messer, late of Truro, to Miss Bennett.

*Died.* At Weston Bampfylde, Mr. Silas Blandford, long confined as a cripple.—At West Quantoxhead, the Rev. William Price.

**SCOTLAND.**

On the last anniversary of the victory obtained by Sir William Wallace, at Stirling Bridge, in 1297, the Earl of Buchan dedicated a colossal statue of this hero, situated on a rock at Dryburgh. The situation of this statue is truly striking. The inscription, from Thomson's Autumn, is to be "Great Patriot Hero! Ill requited chief."

*Died.* At Dunfries, Mrs. Janet Innam, —Mr. Robt. Black.—Mrs. Wilson.—At Berwick, 80, Mrs. Jane Dodds.—80, Mrs. Griev.—Mrs. Dryden.—84, burnt, Mrs. H. Sibbet.—At Kelso, Alex. Wilsen, esq.—At Selkirk, 63, Mr. E. Clark, surgeon.

**DEATH APOCALYPSE.**

*Died.* Near Vienna, the Queen of Naples and Sicily, sister to Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate Queen of France; and like her, a victim of spirit which scorned to accommodate itself to the times, and to the progress of knowledge which demands concessions of sovereigns to the liberties and natural rights of their subjects. She was the mother of a numerous family, and Kotzebue and Lady Hamilton describe her as an amiable and well-intentioned woman.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.**

*The happy termination of the War with America, enabling the friends of Literature in that country to indulge again in the luxury of an English Miscellany, we take the liberty to inform our transatlantic friends, that the Monthly Magazine will be transmitted as heretofore, through the General Post-Office of both countries, on payment in London or America of two guineas, or eight dollars per annum, and will be delivered monthly in every part of the UNION, free of further charge.—Arrivals may also be had on the same terms.*

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*Nor is the preference we enjoy confined to foreign patronage—our circulation never stood higher in Great Britain and Ireland, and though we endeavour to deserve the public favour, yet liberal encouragement stimulates our pride and gratitude, and confers on us an envied distinction which we are determined not to lose.*

*Several esteemed communications are deferred, owing to our desire to finish in this Volume the truly Classical Discourse of Mr. Taylor, and the amusing and instructive Tour to Paris. Various impatient friends must, therefore, kindly tolerate our limited powers till another month. The account of G. Noble has been deferred by accident.—The strictures of several Correspondents on the American war, are happily rendered nugatory; and as politics are now become less mischievous, it will be a rare gratification to us to feel less occasion to act the part of censors.*

*Our friends will please to remember, that the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to our THIRTY-EIGHTH Volume, will appear on the last day of this month.*

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Part of the Interior of the Castle at Newcastle, Northumberland.  
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Hales Castle, Haddingtonshire.  
Interior of Newark Castle, Selkirkshire.  
Melrose Abbey, Roxburghshire, Plate 1.  
Melrose Abbey Church, ditto.  
Remains of Kelso Abbey Church, ditto.

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Tower of Goldieland, Roxburghshire.  
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Entrance to Hexham Abbey, ditto.  
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SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, in his interesting "Treatise on Civil Architecture," properly and judiciously remarks, "One cannot refrain from wishing that the Gothic Structures were more considered, better understood, and in higher estimation, than they hitherto seem to have been. Would our Dilettanti, instead of importing the *Gleanings of Greece*; or our Antiquaries, instead of publishing loose, incoherent Prints, encourage persons duly qualified to undertake a correct publication of our own Cathedrals, and of other Buildings called Gothic, before they totally fall into ruin, it would be of real service to the Arts of Design, preserve the remembrance of an extraordinary style of building, now sinking fast into oblivion, and at the same time publish to the World the riches of Britain in the *Splendour of her ancient Structures*." The plan recommended by this justly eminent Architect, is now undertaken; and it is confidently hoped, that Public Encouragement will keep pace with the zeal and exertions manifested to merit it.

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**BIOGRAPHY** will, in future, form a more decided feature of the work. Such particulars as can possibly be obtained of any person, who becomes a peculiar object of public notice, will be introduced to the knowledge of their readers as soon as possible.

Their department of POETRY has, they trust, for some time been distinguished by its superiority over that which is generally found in Magazines. It will be their care to preserve this character of the work in its present degree of preference, and to take any opportunity which occurs of improving it.

Their readers will perceive that they have already adopted a regular Series of *Dramatic Intelligence*, particularly describing the merits of all new Pieces and Performers. It is intended to continue this regularly, and to accompany the observations by a *Portrait* of any person highly distinguished in the histrionic art.

In addition to these, the Proprietors have in view PORTRAITS of Eminent Characters in various walks of life, by which they trust that their Work will be highly enriched.

Thus prepared, they confidently pursue their course, determined to exert unremitting assiduity in the service of their readers, and feeling as convinced that they shall retain the patronage of the British Fair as they are resolved to deserve it.

*Besides many other Portraits not here particularised, the past Numbers of the Lady's Magazine have already exhibited those of*

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Duke of Cambridge	His Empress Josephine	Marshal Kutusoff
Princess Mary	His Empress Maria Louisa	Louis XVIII.
Princess Sophia	Catharine II.	Grand Duchess of Oldenburg
Princess Amelia	Louis XVI. and his Queen	Emperor of Austria
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